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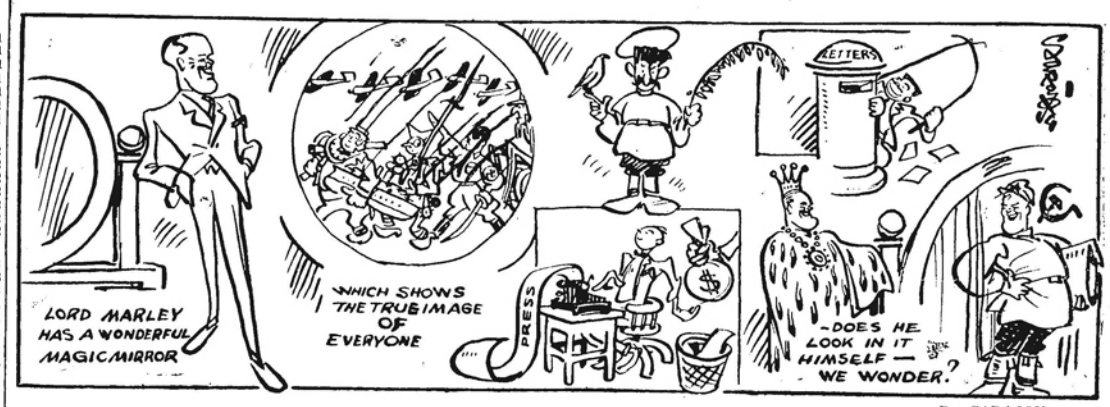

By SAPAJOU

DOES HE LOOK IN IT HIMSELF—WE WONDER?

THE RESULTS AT BANFF

The Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Banff receives attention in an admirable impressionist sketch of the proceedings published elsewhere. It is clear that most valuable work was performed by the delegates, less in the adoption of concrete decisions than in the education of themselves and their colleagues in various aspects of Pacific Problems as unfolded during the discussions. It was all to the good that leading statesmen from England, the United States and Canada should meet Eastern authorities on Far Eastern problems like Dr. Nitobe and Dr. Hu Shih. The Conference has been labelled "dull" because it failed to produce "fireworks" although it was plain that, on many topics discussed, the deepest feeling—and perhaps disagreement—existed. The Pacific is chosen by alarmists to-day as the probable arena of acute international rivalry. If the spirit in which problems were thrashed out at Banff can be maintained and imported by the various delegates into discussions in their own country of the same problems, then the alarmist can be cheerfully endured. Goodwill is not in so desperate a case as some would think. And goodwill surely was at work at Banff to extend the international friendship so happily cultivated by the Institute under whose auspices the delegates deliberated.

CHINESE NAVAL CADETS

Admiral Chen Shao-kuan's statement regarding the training of Chinese Naval Cadets was, in an important respect incomplete. It may be explained that the Chinese Naval Cadets have been receiving their training in England under the terms of the agreement of July 1, 1929. Under that agreement between the British and Chinese Governments it was provided that the British Admiralty should arrange for the training of a certain number of Chinese Naval Cadets and that the Chinese Government should engage a British Naval Mission to assist in the development of the Chinese Navy. Great Britain has actually received and has put to training a larger number of cadets than that specified in the Agreement. The British Naval Mission, except for the visit to China of its head, Captain H. T. Baillie-Grohman who arrived early in 1931 and returned to England early in 1933, has never been brought into existence. In fact Captain H. T. Baillie-Grohman found it impossible to do more than act as a semi-official adviser owing to the lack of staff and other facilities. The agreement was accompanied by an understanding that a comprehensive programme for building ships for the Chinese Navy would be adopted and that it would include the construction of some vessels in Great Britain. This expectation has still to be fulfilled. The suggestion, therefore, that Great Britain has suddenly and arbitrarily stopped training Chinese Naval Cadets is, as Admiral Chen would freely admit, completely wide of the mark. Having trained more cadets than she actually undertook to train and being confronted by heavy pressure on her naval establishments accommodation, Great Britain has merely given the Chinese authorities a statement of the position. Whether the latter, in their turn, are prepared to consider the extent to which their obligations under the Agreement have been fulfilled must be a matter for speculation.

A PERVERTED DEFENCE

Defence is the best form of attack, in Mr. Sotomatsu Kato's opinion, if the Rengo News Agency's version of his statement regarding the Indo-Japanese tariff discussions is correct. Mr. Kato has lately been Counsellor to the Japanese Embassy in London and therefore he cannot be said to be ignorant of the constitutional factor in that issue. Yet he is reported to have "defended" Great Britain by saying

> "That the intention of the British Government in raising the import tariff on Japanese goods to India, is generally misunderstood by the Japanese, since it was the only means whereby to protect the business of British industrialists in India."

Mr. Kato thus contradicts one egregious piece of misrepresentation by contributing another. The misunderstanding to which he referred is no doubt that produced in Japan by the sedulous spreading of the stupid report that the imposition of protective duties on Japanese goods has been the outcome of British disapproval of Japan's action in Manchuria. In other words that report has accused the British Government of the quixotic folly of attempting to apply on its own account a partial economic sanction when the League itself avoided such a course. Mr. Kato rightly dismisses that fantasy but, unhappily, whatever credit he may thus acquire for truthfulness is transformed into a debit by the mischievous perversion put in its place. He must know that the Indian duties are being imposed after several years of extreme pressure brought to bear on the Government of India by Indian industrialists, mainly in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Moreover they are imposed by the Government of India as possessed of full fiscal autonomy under a convention long recognised. It is on that pivotal constitutional point that some of the important phases of the Simla Conference will depend. Unless Rengo has inadvertently garbled Mr. Kato's remarks it is to be hoped that the British Embassy at Tokyo will be alert to see that his apparently barefaced exploitation of public ignorance is quickly corrected.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA

Thanks to the inquiries by correspondents this journal is able to-day to give what it believes is a useful hint to those who desire to receive their European mails in Shanghai more expeditiously than at present. Elsewhere it is able to state that it

> believes that there has been no refusal on the part of China to deliver mails arriving via Dairen. No member of the Postal Union, according to international usage could so refuse.

Readers may be inclined to ask why this information could not be available earlier. The reply perhaps ought to be that the habit of looking gift horses in the mouth is to be deprecated. If writers of letters in London, for example, will mark their China correspondence "Via Siberia and Dairen" that mail matter ought to be delivered here exactly as before the trouble of two years ago for the Chinese authorities will not refuse delivery of such mails. The inquiry will now be made regarding the possibility of performing the reverse feat. It is to be regretted that Shanghai mails marked "Via Dairen and Siberia" cannot be despatched to Europe by the route indicated. The reason is understood to be perfectly logical. The despatching office has to carry on negotiations and make certain transit payments to the countries through which the mails pass. It will be seen therefore that the non-existence of relations between China and Manchoukuo does not affect such transactions in regard to mails from Europe. It does clearly affect transactions in the opposite direction. Letters on the subject appear again in the correspondence columns to-day. They are generally answered by the information now given.

THE KITE'S STRINGS

Lord Lytton has brutally disturbed the pretty ceremony wherein "The Times" has sought to celebrate the first anniversary to the domestic recognition of Manchoukuo. Whether someone has been flying a kite in Printing House Square cannot be guessed but Lord Lytton is evidently moved to point out that the kite has curious strings attached to it. The statement that "the rights and wrongs of Japan's actions two years ago are no longer relevant to the present and future of the Far East" has about it a ring familiar to all who imbibe wisdom at the feet of amiable Japanese propagandists. Of course the correspondent of "The Times" in Manchoukuo has had exceptional facilities for assessing the excellence of Manchoukuo's administration. He seems, however, to have been a little negligent of his duties as a guest. Instead of following the prescribed rule of dilating on the virtues of the spontaneously-formed, independent, autonomous Government of Manchoukuo, he must have taken a short cut and praised the Japanese supermen who so modestly conceal their persons behind the tapestry of Changchun's marble halls.

A DIARY OF CAPTIVITY

The experiences of the three officers of the "Nanchang" during their captivity in bandit hands are related in a diary the first instalment of which is published to-day under an arrangement by which this journal has the exclusive rights in China. The diary will be allowed to speak for itself. It is sufficient here to recall the length of the diarists' captivity which began on March 29 and ended on September 7 after a long travail of anxiety and much personal suffering. The reality of that suffering was obvious to members of this journal's staff during the conversations in this office over the publication of the diary. Needless to say the visitors were highly delighted to reach Shanghai and they were convinced that, before long, they would recover their wonted health and strength. They were gratified at being given the opportunity of recounting their adventures to the readers of the "North-China Herald." The feeling is heartily shared by this journal which is thus able to include in its columns yet another notable documentary record of conditions in the Far East.

TSINGTAO CONTROVERSY

If a French journal in Shanghai delivered itself of a robust attack on the British Government or on the Government over which Mr. Franklin Roosevelt presides and this attack gave offence to British or American residents here it would be surprising indeed, if British or American advertisers in or subscribers to the French journal, intimated their intention to withdraw their patronage in bulk. It would be still more surprising if either community held a kind of mass meeting of protest and further were able to induce an international club to which the editor of the offending journal belonged to suspend that editor for twenty-four hours as a "warning". British or American or French residents in Shanghai would consider themselves highly deficient in a sense of humour or in an appreciation of their national dignity if they put themselves for one moment in such an invidious position. There is another aspect of this Tsingtao storm in a teacup. Election to a club may depend on the most arbitrary whims. There is hardly any restriction on the reasons which may lead a man to blackball a candidate for membership. Once a man is elected, however, he has exceedingly well-defined rights. Curtailment or withdrawal of those rights cannot be attempted at the dictation of the Club's membership. He has—under British law at any rate—a recognised legal remedy if his ejection from the Club cannot be justified under the rules. The Club at Tsingtao must indeed be afflicted with curious rules if the mere fact that Major Stockwell published an article in criticism of the Hitler régime justified the Club's executive in suspending him even for a day. If the event had taken place in London it is more than likely that the whole of the members responsible for this action would be liable in damages at law. For the rest the ingenuous comments of "Veritas" on the whole affair are self-condemnatory. They attempt to vindicate the substitution of hooligan persecution for the ordinary methods of political controversy. If they are indicative of the spirit in which the modern German resident in China desires to cultivate good relations with those around him then they prove conclusively that Hitlerism is indeed a transformatory influence. Once more this journal refuses to express approval or disapproval of the offending article in the "Tsingtao Times". The issue is simple: is a single community in China to be applauded in resorting to mob-methods of press-censorship and is the editor of a paper in the pursuit of his social occasions to be subjected to a victimisation which no-one would think of applying to a lawyer or doctor whose professional services happened to meet with disapproval? Calm reflection cannot be doubtful of the answer. Finally let "Veritas" contrast the hospitality given to his protest—as to previous protests of the kind—with the impatient intolerance displayed in his own letter and in other Nazi pronouncements. He may also be usefully reminded that the apotheosis of Herr Hitler less than two years ago would have been anathema to the large majority of Germans. Why should non-Germans be blamed for refusing to be carried along by a stream expressly and jealously labelled "for Aryan Germans only"?

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CHINESE POLITICS

THE GREAT AIM OF CHINA

Self-Salvation and Self-Preservation: Mr. Wang Ching-wei Tells of Foreign Policy

The following article by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been made available for publication by special arrangement with the "People's Tribune":

In view of the rumours afloat to the effect that, with my assumption, *ad interim*, of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, the National Government is contemplating a radical change of policy in its relations with the foreign Powers, it may be well to emphasise that the foreign policy of the National Government is determined, in the first and in the last instance, by the Central authorities. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is merely the organ for the execution of the decisions of the Central authorities. The foreign policy of the Central Government has been set forth in my joint statement with Chairman Chiang Kai-shek, issued on July 28 last The chief idea of this manifesto is that the entire nation should realise that present-day China is in a very precarious position, being menaced on all sides by foreign aggression—passing through a crisis which may be considered unprecedented in Chinese history. On the other hand, it is also well to realise that, ever since the 19th Century, many nations have gone through similar crises. Some of them have lost their independence, while others have been able to struggle along to this day.

The circumstances under which the crises occurred are different in different countries. Likewise, the methods for coping with them are also different, but one point of similarity stands out strikingly, namely, any nation faced with a crisis must recognise its own position and strive by its own efforts for its own salvation and existence. It is of no use getting excited or angered. France after the Franco-Prussian War and Germany after the Great War are excellent examples in point. France believed in "keeping her every worries in her heart, instead of putting them on her lips." Germany swallowed the bitter pill, at the same time working doggedly and unceasingly for her rehabilitation.

"Sheer Idle Talk"

In this connection, I have heard it sometimes said:—"If we have three thousand aeroplanes, we can certainly take vengeance on our enemy." But this is sheer idle talk. We should ask ourselves:—Have we three thousand aeroplanes at present? Are other countries likely to give us sufficient time to train up enough pilots for the three thousand planes? When we have given our pilots sufficient training and are in a position to use our three thousand planes, what if by that time other countries should have four or five thousand aeroplanes at their command?

So long as satisfactory answers to the above-mentioned three questions are wanting, it is better to refrain from idle talk. An ancient sage once said:—"If you are harbouring a scheme at heart, it will be dangerous to let your plans be known." This is not exactly my idea. For we are only striving for self-salvation and self-preservation. We are not harbouring any schemes against anybody. It is possible that we may not have sufficient time and opportunity even for self-salvation and self-preservation. However, so long as we are alive, we must not waver in our determination. We are not only in no position to scheme against any one but are also in no position to talk of allying ourselves with, or seeking assistance from, others. I pointed out some time ago that, without adequate national strength (*kuo li*), we shall not only be unable to offer resistance, but shall also find it impossible to offer our friendship to others. For it is only when we can maintain our own national independence that we can talk of co-existence with other world Powers.

The Dangerous Course

Some people are now talking of getting on friendly terms with Party "A", while others are clamouring for friendly relations with Party "B." All this is simply idle talk. For before we have got on friendly relations with one party, we are likely to have already come into conflict with the other. If we realise and recognise our present position, we will certainly not take such a dangerous course. Our present position, it must be understood, is like that of a sick man whose life is in grave danger. Besides taking the right medicine, he must keep himself strictly on diet. If a wrong tonic should be prescribed to him, it will not only do no good, but may cause his death. The fact that he still needs the assistance of other people shows that he is still in ill-health. An inappropriate tonic will therefore be exceedingly dangerous to his health.

For this reason, our foreign policy and our domestic policy must be in absolute harmony with each other. We must develop the strength of our people (*min li*), their productive power—distinguishing the urgent and important from the unessential and realising that our aim must always be self-salvation and self-preservation.

MR. T. V. SOONG IN CONFERENCE

Mr. Wang and Sun Fo on New Commission

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

A lengthy conference between Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, and Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, was held at the latter's residence in Route Ghisi yesterday morning, from 8.30 to 11.30 o'clock. While details of the meeting were not divulged, it is understood that important questions concerning the organisation of the Economic Commission, the disposal of the G$50,000,000 American wheat and cotton loan, and the financial situation in the north were discussed.

Mr. Wang and Mr. Sun arrived from Nanking early yesterday morning, accompanied by Mr. Tang Yu-jen, Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan; Mr. Tseng Chun-min, Vice-Minister of Railways; Dr. J. Heng Liu, and several others.

In an interview with press representatives before noon, Mr. Wang stated that he had been invited by Mr. Sun Fo to attend the directors' meeting of the Chunshan Cultural Institute. While in Shanghai, he would pay visits to a few friends, including Mr. Soong and Gen. Huang Fu, chairman of the Peking Political Council.

The Economic Commission

He stated that, during the meeting with Mr. T. V. Soong and Mr. Sun Fo in the morning, questions relating to the Economic Commission were discussed. Gen. Chiang originally was chairman of the Commission, Mr. Wang pointed out. As the authority for the disposal of the American loan was confirmed on it, and in order to avoid possible misunderstandings in view of his high military post, Gen. Chiang resigned from the chairmanship during the recent Kuling Conference, and recommended a standing committee be formed instead. Mr. Wang, Mr. Sun Fo, and Mr. T. V. Soong are members of the committee.

Mr. Wang indicated that the Commission would be enlarged in view of the many important duties to be performed. A supervisory committee would be formed, with Government officials and representatives of public bodies as members. While no decision had been reached as to the disposal of the loan, all the money would be spent on construction.

Situation in the North

During his brief sojourn in Shanghai, Mr. Wang Ching-wei called on Mr. Huang Fu, Chairman of the Peking Political Council, and discussed with him the present situation in the north. According to Mr. Huang, he will not leave for Peking until after discussions on the various political affairs in the north are completed with the Government. Mr. Wang Keh-ming, Financial Commissioner of the Council, he said, may leave for Peking before him.

According to Mr. Tseng Chun-min, Mr. Huang will leave for the north shortly as a result of his conversations with Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

CHINESE NAVAL CADETS FOR TRAINING

No Room Available in British Academies

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Minister of Navy, stated in an interview with a representative of the "North-China Herald," yesterday, that the British naval authorities had written to him to the effect that there was no room for Chinese cadets in academies in England. The letter, received two or three weeks ago, was in reply to his application of last December.

Asked if China would make a further application for the enrolment of Chinese cadets in British naval academies, Admiral Chen stated:—"We ought to stand by the reply." He said he had not decided to what other foreign naval academy he would send the cadets and he could not say how many he would send abroad for further training.

The majority of China's foreign-trained naval officers, Admiral Chen pointed out, had returned from Great Britain. The first batch of twenty cadets was sent to England in the latter part of 1929, and during the last four years parties of eight, six, and four were sent there to complete their training. The last batch was sent in 1932. During this period, he said, a few cadets were sent to the United States and Japan. There are still more than ten cadets studying in British naval schools.

The Ministry of Navy, according to Admiral Chen, maintains one academy in Mamoi. The academy in Chefoo, he said, was first taken over by the late Gen. Chang Chung-chang, and later controlled by Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, the retired Commander of the former North-Eastern Squadron. There are at present more than 100 cadets studying in the Mamoi academy. The graduates of the academy must first receive training in warships before they are sent abroad to further their studies.

DONATION MADE TO CHINA HOUSE

British Boxer Fund Trustees' Contribution

The eighteenth meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on Sept. 12 at the Bankers' Club, Hongkong Road. Members present included Dr. Chu, the Chairman, Mr. R. Calder-Marshall, the Vice-Chairman, Messrs. T. L. Soong, J. Heng Liu, W. S. King, T. K. Tseng, E. R. Hughes, Kenneth Cantlie, Tseng Yang-fu, T. K. Chen, Yih Kung Cho. Dr. Han Lih-wu, Director of the Office of the Board, was also present.

It was decided that a contribution of £1,000 be given to the China House in London in appreciation of its services to Sino-British cultural relations and its work in connection with Chinese students in London.

The proposal of the Huai River Conservancy Commission for a cash loan of its share of the March, April, May and June amounts was passed on the condition that the Ministry of Finance promises to guarantee the interest payment and amortisation.

The request of Sung Sin Cotton & Spinning Co. for a loan of £70,000 was passed in principle subject to the arrangement of details by the Finance Sub-Committee with the Ministry of Industries and the Huai River Commission.

NORTH CHINA CUTS ON MILITARY

Hope of Saving $560,000 Monthly: Present Bill $5,360,000

Peking, Sept. 12.

A sum of $560,000 will be saved every month as the result of the conference of military commanders held yesterday under the chairmanship of Gen. Ho Ying-ching for the discussion of a reduction in the existing military expenditure of North China. The meeting decided to reduce the monthly military bill of the Northeastern Army by $440,000, which involves a reduction of $20,000 for each division. Other armies affected are the 29th, 32nd, 40th, and 41st, commanded by Gens. Sung Cheh-yuan, Shang Cheng, Peng Ping-hsuan and Sun Tien-ying, respectively.

According to Chinese reports, the existing monthly military expenditure of North China totals $5,360,000, and, when the decisions of the conference go into effect next month, it will be reduced to $4,800,000. The authorities hope to be able to reduce this eventually to $4,000,000, the figure before the outbreak of the Jehol hostilities.—Reuter.

BOXER COMMITTEE'S WORK

Report Shows Efforts to Further Sino-British Education Scheme

There has been criticism in China that the Universities' China Committee has been very slow in getting off its mark. Apparently, the critics thought that all the Universities' China Committee had to do was to take the report presented in the early spring of 1932 by Sir Reginald Johnson and Professors Adams and Roxby and immediately start doing some more or less spectacular work in China.

As a matter of fact the Council of the U.C.C. had to give very careful consideration to a number of spects of the situation, such as the cultural work which the Board for the administration of the British Boxer Indemnity might engage in before it could finally decide on its own policy. Further, the question of in what way and to what extent the U.C.C. should foster Chinese cultural studies in England was not an easy one to decide. Also there was the question of what sort of machinery the U.C.C. required in China so that its plans might go forward effectively there. What, however, was clear without much discussion was that the U.C.C. must get to work on its duties in relation to Chinese students in England. As the report shows it did this without any delay, and the interested public instead of criticising should rather congratulate the U.C.C. on having so expeditiously brought into existence its student centre, namely China House, at 71 Gower Street, London. Considering the smallness of the office staff which does the administrative work of the U.C.C., it is amazing that the work in connection with the inauguration of China House could have been done both so quickly and so well.

Fostering Cultural Studies

Regarding the decision to foster Chinese cultural studies in England, the report shows how the negotiations with the four Universities concerned were successfully carried out, and how Dr. W. P. Yetts has been appointed in London. Since the issue of the report, news has come of the appointment by Cambridge of the Rev. A. C. Moule as Professor of Chinese Languages and History. Mr. Moule has been for some time lecturing in Cambridge for Professor Giles whose age prevented him from doing the lecturing himself. He is a son of Bishop Moule of China and has a brother in Hangchow, one time of the Customs Service. Mr. E. W. Mead has been elected to the Manchester Readership in Chinese, (Commercial and Economic aspects of Modern China). Rev. E. R. Hughes, of the London Missionary Society, for the last few years on the literature staff of the Y.M.C.A. in China, has been elected to the Readership in Chinese Religion and Philosophy at Oxford.

Chinese studies have been badly neglected in England owing to lack of endowments. When the famous sinologue, Dr. James Legge, of Hongkong, retired in his old age, his admirers arranged a professional chair for him at Oxford in recognition of his great learning. A small endowment only was necessary and the same was the case when Cambridge also made a chair for Chinese. Professor Soothill holds the Oxford chair at the present time and is engaged on a dictionary of Buddhist terminology which should be very valuable to students.

Chinese Lecturer for England

Regarding the work of the U.C.C., in China, there are plans being carried out for one lecturer a year to go from China to England to lecture in English universities. Last year Dr. T. C. Chao, of Yenching University, was the lecturer. This academic year now opening will see Dr. Feng Yu-lan, Dean of the Department of Philosophy of Tsinghua University, lecturing on problems in ancient Chinese philosopy. Dr. Feng is not only amazingly versed in Chinese philosophy: he has also a wide knowledge of Western philosophy, both ancient and modern. In his great work, "History of Chinese Philosophy," published two years ago, as epoch-making a work as Dr. Hu Shih's was fourteen years ago he makes good use of the comparative method, and carries us definitely a step nearer to that necessary kind of understanding of Chinese philosophy in the light of western and of western in the light of Chinese. Dr. Feng is spending his sabbatical year in Cambridge and Oxford.

Then this year, Miss Margery Fry, late Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, will be here in China for four months. As an acknowledged authority on women's education, the development of social reforms in England and Europe specially the reform of penal administration, she will lecture in the big student centres here, and establish contacts with staff and students in the various universities, government and private. She is due to arrive next Tuesday from Canada where she has been attending the Banff Conference.

Studentships Available

The U.C.C. has also within the scope of its policy the giving of a small number of studentships to graduate students, Chinese students wishing to go to England for further research work, and English students wishing to come to China to follow up some research which can only be done here.

These various activities require a suitable machinery at this end. As Mr. E. R. Hughes had to come back to China to fulfil his obligations as a trustee on the Board of the B.B.I., he was asked by the U.C.C. to be their representative in China for one year and get this machinery started. After his arrival at the end of June he went to Peking to go into several questions there, and in August was working on the examination of the students going to England under the B.B.I., Also he has been arranging for the selection of engineering student-apprentices to go to England this autumn for work in engineering shops. This is a scheme which the Federation of British Industries is working in conjunction with the U.C.C. and the China Association. During the autumn Mr. Hughes hopes to get a good representative committee together which will undertake the responsibility of making the necessary recommendations to London in connection with the various schemes decribed.

MANCHOUKUO'S STATUS TO-DAY

Lord Lytton Challenges "The Times"

London, Sept. 15.

In a letter to "The Times", on Manchoukuo, Lord Lytton challenges the acceptance in their leader yesterday of Manchoukuo as a *fait accompli*, and the statement that the rights or wrongs of Japan's actions two years ago are no longer relevant to the present and future of the Far East.

Lord Lytton states that the unanimous vote of the League of Nations declared that Japan was in the wrong, and that the statement propounds a doctrine which if accepted by responsible persons, would destroy the foundations of peace of the post War world.—Reuter.

New Appeal to League

London, Sept. 16.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Minister here, is leaving for Geneva on Tuesday to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, at which, according to reports from Nanking, China will ask for the effective enforcement of resolutions pertaining to the non-recognition of Manchoukuo.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, during his stay in the "peace capital," will also participate in discussions on the subject of disarmament.

With Dr. W. W. Yen and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Mr. Quo Tai-chi represented China at the previous session of the Assembly, which held a special meeting early this year to consider the Sino-Japanese dispute. With Siam the only country abstaining from voting, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee of Nineteen, which affirmed the non-recognition of Manchoukuo. As a result Japan decided to withdraw from the League of Nations and some time later gave formal notice to this effect.

Consequently, no Japanese delegates will attend the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly.—Reuter.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER TO CENTRAL POWERS

Nanking, Sept. 12.

The Executive Yuan to-day approved the appointment of Mr. Liu Chung-chie, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Minister to Germany and Austria. He will take over the post now held by Mr. Liu Wen-tao, former mayor of Hankow, whose appointment to head the Legation at Rome the Yuan also announced.

The Yuan also decided to continue Drs. W. W. Yen and Wellington Koo and Mr. Quo Tai-chi in their present posts as delegates to the League of Nations for the coming year.—United Press.

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TO BRASS TACKS

Sept. 18.

Reports of uncertainty at Nanking are not confirmed by the statements of the vocal members of the Government. General Chiang Kai-shek says nothing. Mr. T. V. Soong declares that finance is his chief obligation so far as enlightening the public is concerned. Dr. Sun Fo amiably suggests that the disagreement with Canton may not be so acute as might be thought from some of the announcements made. On that point General Chen Chi-tang is believed to be chuckling to himself and the chuckle is heard with quiet amusement and appreciation in Kuling. To Mr. Wang Ching-wei the rest of the Government appears to have left the task of expounding China's foreign policy. In the last few weeks Mr. Wang Ching-wei has been forestalled by certain reports from Tokyo where, with every appearance of verisimilitude, it was suggested that China was changing her front and developing a strong leaning towards a closer entente with Japan. Although the Tokyo reports contained other suggestions of the sententious or tendentious kind which threw a considerable strain on the reader's credulity, the general idea of a Sino-Japanese rapprochement following the Tangku Truce was plainly in accord with the ordinary dictates of commonsense. The only question was whether Tokyo was right in making the issue an excuse for an attack on China's Finance Minister, then on the high seas. Mr. Soong has arrived; the forecasted upheaval has not occurred—as yet. It would be unfair to call upon the prophets to make too early a delivery of the "goods." Yet they ought to be told, in justice to the rival claims of humble journalists, that political alliances do not last for ever and anyone can be a prophet who is sufficiently persistent in declaring the imminence of a "crisis." The tale is, in obverse, that of the children who cried "wolf, wolf." For the moment it may be noted that Mr. Wang Ching-wei has confirmed the view that the Government is ready to work with the Japanese and that Mr. T. V. Soong has been content to leave the statement of foreign policy to his colleague.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei's statement in "The People's Tribune" was commendably brief and is hedged by few ambiguities. He says that the Government must get down to brass tacks. They have to face the fact that China cannot take vengeance for the aggression in Manchuria and she is still in a precarious position. Therefore "idle talk" should be avoided. The Government seeks to lead the country in the line of national reconstruction—self-salvation and self-preservation. This is a sensible rebuke to those who would revive the anti-Japanese boycott or raise once more the unpractical demand for Chinese armies to take the field against the modernity of Japan's armed might. It may be surmised, too, that the recent revelations regarding the evaporation of funds collected for General Ma Chan-shan and the Nineteenth Route Army have definitely discouraged national thoughts in such directions. Mr. Soong and his colleagues know that they have to do daily battle with the Old Adam even in their administration of civil affairs. The Finance Minister's firmness in setting up definite machinery for dealing with the $50 million commodity loan has been inspired by a shrewd appreciation of the nature of certain ingenuous inquiries regarding that loan. The Government cannot look upon the Northern situation with undimmed satisfaction. There are at work there too many elements which could easily lead to mischief in the future. Leaving out of account intriguers acting under outside direction, and monarchists whose hopes have been revived by the talk of turning Manchoukuo's Chief Executive into a King, there are still sufficient conflicting interests to make General Huang Fu's task difficult. Even his known ability to keep on good terms with the Japanese authorities may not be proof against all the problems as they develop during the next few months. Indeed Japanese opinion is not free from the belief that the anxieties in Peking last winter may perhaps be revived in 1933-34.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei and his colleagues are not disposed to provide excuses for further Japanese aggression if they can help it. They have taken advantage of the reasonable attitude shown by Japanese diplomacy lately and they wisely decide that their best course is to work with rather than against Japan. Mr. Wang Ching-wei takes a new tone in announcing this decision. He bluntly describes it as "swallowing the pill." He rightly draws a parallel or two from the West so that there is no rhodomontade about "national humiliation" or "imperialist aggression"—phrases which, however fine, butter no parsnips. It is clear, therefore, that Nanking will in future take more carefully into account the wishes and convenience of Tokyo in framing policy likely to affect foreign interests. It is not proved that this intention carries the Government in full career towards a Sino-Japanese alliance. Mr. Wang Ching-wei definitely declares that China is not in a position to talk of allying herself with others. No doubt he realises that the self-preservation prescription is not likely to be followed in an alliance wherefrom the stronger party can be expected to derive the chief benefits. In time to come a Sino-Japanese alliance might be a sound act of statesmanship—when it could be construed as an equal gesture of friendship by two equals. Mr. Wang Ching-wei suggests as an immediate course of action the cultivation of friendly relations with Japan and the observance of all measures calculated to safeguard the peace of the North but he goes no further pending ascertainment of Tokyo's intentions here. Indeed the Government has committed itself to a close co-operation with the United States of America and is increasing its demands on the League's experts for technical assistance in the rehabilitation programme. In short the policy at Nanking to-day, leaving out of account those at present incalculable personal factors which inspire rumours of a projected *coup d'état*, may be summed up as that of passive friendliness which refuses to put all its eggs in one foreign basket.

A JAPANESE MYTH

Sept. 13.

An anti-Japanese campaign is afoot in Great Britain and inspired by the British Government, according to the recent observations of the "Nichi Nichi" of Shanghai. This comment is not surprising. It reflects closely the sort of argument which is being frequently encountered in Japanese newspapers. However unjustified it may seem in British eyes it should not evoke extravagant resentment. Over the world to-day the stimulus of national enthusiasm is so frequently secured by direction of animosity against some foreign nation that, even if Japan's deduction is faulty, it need not be attributed entirely to malicious perversity. British mentality is often in need of clear interpretation abroad. Putting Russia on one side—and even there marked modifications have occurred of late—it may be said that in Great Britain very little zenophobia is discernible in the Press. There are the "stunt" displays of sudden if precarious affection for certain countries by those creatures of ever-abiding joy, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere. There are the acid observations directed by the progressively intellectual Press against nations which are inclined to favour fascism or its imitations. As a general rule, however, the British Press is disinclined to indulge in hostility to any foreign country. There are fitful attacks on certain aspects of certain Governments' policy in certain journals. They are as likely as not to be countered by equally strong championship in rival journals, so the two sides cancel themselves out. No foreign Government can flatter itself that it attracts such profound animosity from a British journal as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government secures from the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Herald," taking their time from the right and left respectively. This does not imply that the British Press is not as other men are. It may indeed be another example of that irritating self-satisfaction which, when Geneva thinks fit to compile an *index expurgatorius* of national faults, may be high up on the British record.

At the present time the chief preoccupation of Great Britain is trade. In that regard attention has vividly been called to the fierce competition created by the great increase in Japanese imports. The problem has been examined with exceeding frankness and corrective fiscal remedies have been freely proposed. The exposition has, however, seldom carried any animosity. On the contrary, admiration for Japanese efficiency and enterprise is clearly to be perceived in many of the comments made. It is true that the forthcoming Simla Conference has for its origin a feeling that the problem is so delicate and so disturbing to friendly relations between the three countries that special contacts are required. But the mere fact that that Conference has been arranged should discourage the belief that an "anti-Japanese" campaign is among the activities of the British Government. And it is satisfactory to note that, now the Japanese delegates are well on their way to Simla, the tone of certain organs of the Japanese Press which were engaged in an extensive attack on British policy—to use no stronger phrase—has markedly improved. It is still to be regretted that the stringent control exercised by the Japanese authorities over the Press in Japan appears to give the special indulgence of Tokyo to the unscrupulous outbursts of Rash Bihari Bose—anarchist and "wanted" murderer—and Mahendra Pratap—traitor and spy. There may however be peculiar reasons for this apparent complacency and the point need not be pressed at this moment. Nor is it necessary to do more than regret the disservice to Anglo-Japanese friendship rendered by the amazing broadcasts of Mr. Matsuoka on his return from his world tour. Mr. Matsuoka's attacks on a friendly nation have painfully surprised his friends in England and China.

It is greatly to be hoped that the authorities at Tokyo and London will be able to remove misunderstandings regarding their respective policies. British support of the League's adoption of the Lytton Commission's findings may have been disappointing to Japan. Yet it should not have been surprising to any responsible Japanese Minister. How far that development has helped to create the idea that Great Britain is hostile to Japan and carrying on an active demonstration of hostility can only be surmised. What are the plain facts? Rightly or wrongly, Japan took in Manchuria a course of action which she has justified to her own people but which she has not been able to square with other nations' views of the obligations of their adherence to the Covenant. Great Britain could not have endorsed Japanese actions in Manchuria without exposing herself to charges which—putting the matter on the lowest ground of expediency—would have been exceedingly embarrassing in other fields of policy. The decision was taken with great regret and any student of the British Press will agree that it was hailed with considerable sympathy for Japan. Perhaps Tokyo may have been struck on occasion by the apparent emphasis laid by certain foreign opinion in China on the Japanese case, but Tokyo can hardly be unaware that local views of that kind are likely to be misleading for they cannot possibly take into account the larger implications which must be before the British Foreign Office in determining British official actions. In short, there has been a direct departure by Tokyo from the generally accepted policy inspired by the Washington Resolutions. British inability to follow suit may pointedly draw attention to the change but it can hardly be described as the outcome of hostility to Japan, especially in the light of the fact that no other nation has attempted to associate itself with that change. Recognition of the special interests of Japan in the course of Far Eastern events and the policies arising from those events will be readily forthcoming. So far as is consistent with her interpretation of her obligations Great Britain is still anxious to cooperate with Japan as with other Powers in the handling of the situation in China. Naturally there must be criticism—friendly if frank—of Japanese actions which directly arise out of the change of Tokyo's policy. In general, however, the British aim is to encourage the subsidence of the storms and hurricanes produced by recent events in Manchuria and elsewhere. Japan's efforts, therefore, to re-establish friendlier and more adjustable relations with China will be gladly welcomed by Great Britain no less than by other Powers. As for Japan's internal problems, British sympathy is as fully understanding as actual experience of similar difficulties can make it. This world to-day is so distraught that the empty occupation of baiting other nations is to be deprecated by all responsible statesmen and when, as with Japan, Great Britain has memories of a long and honourable friendship, it becomes specially repugnant. If therefore the Japanese Press can be persuaded to abandon reckless and unsubstantiated assertions for informed observation, it will surely be convinced that, apart from normal criticism of conditions arising out of different policies, the British attitude towards Japan is entirely free of animus or organised hostility.

A NON LUCENDO

Sept. 19.

Although Lord Marley has only just made formal application for the permission of the Shanghai Municipal Council to hold the "Anti-War Conference" in the International Settlement, it is understood that, shortly after his arrival here, he was informally apprised of he unlikelihood of his receiving such permission. If that reading of the authorities' attitude was correct there seems no special reason to expect its reversal. Indeed, as the days of Lord Marley's sojourn here have slipped by, the refusal of the Chinese and French municipalities to give facilities for his mysterious performance strikes the observer as all the more justified This is said in no disregard of Lord Marley's personal worth. Nor does it for one moment ignore the fact that all thinking men and women today are whole-hearted adherents of any sound scheme for the abolition of war. It actually is based on a fundamental conviction that this "Anti-War Conference" is neither intended nor equipped to abolish war. Its essential objects are different. Indeed it might well be said to be labelled on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. As to its effectiveness, it surely is relevant to suspect an organisation which is so little practical in its staff work that, after six weeks, its leaders still have to seek for accommodation to hold their conference in the place selected for that elusive affair some twelve months ago. Moreover, although Lord Marley is believed airily to have talked of 30,000,000 behind the Conference, there has been no specific mention of any supporting body except that exotic creation known as the "World Committee Against War." Of course, with the instincts of the true showman, Lord Marley may be keeping up his sleeve the dazzling revelation of real reinforcements in the rear. No evidence to that effect has been cited. When, therefore, reproachful critics declare that whoever is working against war ought to be assisted and not obstructed and inquire "what harm" can arise from so excellently disposed a gathering, one answer is that the "Anti-War Conference, being unable to organise itself, can hardly be expected to organise against war.

But are Lord Marley's aims so admirable? In his statements and addresses here he has made the dogmatic (and only partially true) assertion that the causes of all wars are economic. Treating as out of date the dynastic and religious motives of the past, it still must be accepted that political ambitions can cause wars. Sir Arthur Salter says:

> "The political and economic motives are intertwined beyond the hope of disentanglement...a country is unlikely to initiate or threaten war to secure an economic result, but an enduring sense of economic grievance may inflame a general national antagonism to the point of imminent danger. It is very easy but very unwise to neglect the more deep-rooted and enduring cause for the one which, especially when danger is imminent, is the more obvious. The political factor is perhaps more important than the economic."

Taking his premise, Lord Marley, on each occasion, has gone on to say that the economic causes of war arise from the existing systems of government on "imperialistic" lines. He and his friends are gathered together, therefore, to expound the necessity for destroying those systems in pursuit of that ostensible objective, the abolition of war. A more dangerous and fantastic travesty of the doctrine of the "war to end war" can hardly be conceived. It is obvious that it implies the need to criticise and attack existing systems of Government—with the probable exception of Sovietism. Only the other day Lord Marley stretched his limbs in preparation. He assailed France, Great Britain, Japan and China with accusations from the musty stock of the so-called "anti-imperialists." In another speech Lord Marley tried to excite class hatred by telling Rotarians—again incorrectly as was pointed out at the time—that the chief sufferers from wars were the "workers" (by which he meant the masses) and the beneficiaries and instigators were the "capitalists." The principal organisation charged with the prevention of war is the League of Nations on which sit representatives of Governments in whose hands the issue of peace or war actually lies. The League works not by stirring up hatred against existing systems of government but by endeavouring to use each system for the strengthening of the bulwarks of peace. It has had its setbacks and its successes. Who can begin to believe that a quasi-organisation like this "Anti-War Conference", lacking any representative support, can do more than make mischief? And Lord Marley's speeches clearly suggest that mischief-making, in the sense of sabotage of present forms of government, is not far removed from his associates' minds.

Lord Marley has objected to the criticism that his "conference" has communist aims merely because one delegate (and only one delegate) is a declared communist. He can be presented with that argument. It is quite enough to quote his own speeches in proof of his organisation's tendency and of the wisdom of the Greater Municipality of Shanghai in refusing to itinerant foreigners facilities which it would not allow to resident Chinese. It may seem to Lord Marley an exceedingly intellectual hobby to discuss

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theoretical communism—even theoretical revolution—in places like Kingsway Hall, London. Here in China theories are apt to be inextricably mixed up with practice. Communism in the Upper Yangtze, for example, is interpreted in terms of rapine, torture and bloodshed. Labour here is apt to put its own naive but disconcerting constructions on the meaning of oratory and argument "about it and about." The police of all three municipalities risk their lives daily in vigilant efforts to prevent local communists from murdering those who venture to disagree with that sublime theory. Can the representatives of peaceful citizens therefore be expected to give official cover to a formal demonstration in favour of the creed which, more than any other, is being used just now to spread terror and murder in China and to undermine the by no means stable foundations of her government? With the down-at-heel agitator, in this world bemused with the complexities of economic disaster, there must be a sneaking sympathy, although sternness in curtailing his destructive activities. There can really be little sympathy for those who—from the vantage ground of social privileges of which they take full benefit but by scoffing at which they endeavour to acquire merit—play on too readily responding chords merely to experiment in revolution. The Governments of the world are not infallible. Most of them are doing their honest best to steer their countries safely through the present storm. Constructive criticism in correction of their efforts is to be applauded. An enterprise which—judging from Lord Marley's speeches—has for its object the destruction of those governments and sets out by first of all denying to them any intelligence, sincerity of purpose, humanity or practical ability, can come under only one description—rank revolution. For one moment let it be so justified, in spite of the horrible intensification of existing troubles and misery which it entails—then the administrations which it seeks to destroy cannot be expected to abate one jot of their still-possessed power to prevent its progress. Ineffective as the "Anti-War Conference" may be in the nominal object of its quest and in the organisation of its own coherence, it has distinct possibilities as a fomenter of trouble and strife in this congeries of nationalities, this welter of varying standards of civilisation and outlook. It has no connection whatever with the desire for peace. It is simply an exponent of the worst form of war—that based on class-hatred and racial animosity.

FOR ENGINEERS

Sept. 16.

A article on the Hongkong University, recently appeared in "The Engineer" drawing attention to the development of the teaching of engineering in that institution. The University which has grown substantially since its opening in 1912 is a worthy example of what can be done by Sino-British emphasis, for while the original sum, the donation of which served to start the whole project moving, came from a wealthy British subject, government aid from the Colony, and Chinese benefactions have been responsible for the growth of the whole undertaking, which is now a striking testimony to the foresight of those gentlemen who were behind the movement from the very first. The University has had a varied history during the twenty-one years of its existence. There were times when money was exceptionally short and the prospect of obtaining it in sufficient quantities not particularly bright, but in latter years it has been placed on a surer foundation and anxiety in that regard considerably dispelled. Particular attention has been paid to the Faculty of Engineering. Machinery in some instances was presented, in other cases bought, until the equipment now available is such as to be a cause of pride to the Faculty and a means of affording Chinese engineering students a very clear insight into the scientific progress of Great Britain in this matter and a close acquaintance with British standards. The method of instruction is the result of much experience and well calculated to give the student a thorough education in the subject. In the first two years the students take the same course. This includes practical instruction in the well-equipped Ho Tung Workshop and Engineering Laboratories, after which there is specialisation in civil, mechanical or electrical engineering, though, naturally, the last two courses are, again, almost identical. Arrangements have been made whereby students can obtain further practical experience in local works, and the graduates' ultimate papers are sent to assessors of the London University, and every year the report has shown that certain of the students have reached the standard of the London Honours Degree which is by no means a low one.

It is when the engineering possibilities of China come to be considered that it is at once made apparent what an enormous field for activity must sooner or later be opened to such young men as those who are being trained in Hongkong. Here, in Shanghai, where the progress in mechanisation has already reached such a pitch as to be almost taken for granted, observers are apt not to realise the tremendous opportunities that must eventually present themselves at hundreds of points in the interior. It was only recently that the Minister for Industry, Mr. Chen Kung-po, in a most able memorandum forecast the ultimate harnessing of the Yangtze for the purpose of providing a huge supply of electricity to the towns and cities of the Yangtze Valley. That, undoubtedly, is an ambitious scheme, but the spread of mechanical processes throughout the valley will one day make it an imperative necessity. When such a time arrives, when similar projects have been developed at appropriate spots throughout China the demand for engineers will be enormous. At the present moment it is doubtful if anywhere near the number required by such a rapid development could be secured, without a very considerable demand for foreign assistance. But it is desirable that China should, herself, build up a corps of engineers, increasing in numbers as the years go by, ready to meet the problems which must continuously arise as China proceeds towards that stage of mechanical development which the natural resources of the country must ultimately demand.

This is where the Hongkong University is doing such excellent work. It is not possible for all students of engineering to proceed to England for training. At all times it is an expensive method of securing the necessary education, and more often than not well beyond the purses of many of the young men's parents. There are certain psychological reasons why training abroad is not always best for men from the Far East. It is sometimes said that they return to China completely out of touch with their own people, the acquisition of a foreign outlook very often proving a formidable barrier between the returned student and his family. The Hongkong University presents opportunities of training, obviously as good as those of the London University, but in surroundings more familiar to the young man, and less likely to result in that spiritual disturbance which residence abroad often brings about. To that extent this British venture in Hongkong is all to the good. It is estimated that if a student resides in the University his total expenses, including clothes and reasonable recreation should amount to about $1,200. Some spend even less but it is apparent that study at Hongkong is far less expensive than in either England or the United States. So much is this appreciated that for this year the entry of new students has been the largest on record, and with the present accommodation it is practically impossible to take more. The authorities are, therefore, faced with the problem of finding more buildings to cater for all the faculties, and a round million dollars could easily be spent without exhausting all the possibilities of the subject. It is consequently apparent that the University is filling an important need and that the Chinese are availing themselves of facilities which British foresight commenced to provide for them twenty-one years ago, and it is to be hoped that everything possible will be done to extend these facilities to cope with the increasing numbers of young Chinese who realise their advantages.

HEART v. HEAD

Sept. 15.

In the British Court a tale of misapplied talent, of stupid shifts pointing inevitably to the gaol, has obliquely revealed the goodness of some hearts in Shanghai; likewise their remissness. Seldom has there been so clear a revelation of the ease with which the trafficker in the arts of plausibility can extract a more or less living wage from fellow Shanghailanders. From the reported proceedings it is reasonable to infer that the prisoner apparently had been without employment for the best part of a year. His resources were clearly heavily involved before he left his last regular post. Yet he seems to have been able in some fashion or other to have carried on. Judging from the evidence given, his means of sustenance depended on the readiness with which some more or less kindhearted Shanghailander was prepared—with or without the inducement of a "bedtime story"—to make him a small advance. No doubt in a large number of these cases the sum involved was entirely negligible but it is to be noted with some resentment that the generosity of American citizens was stimulated at the expense of their usual shrewdness by the concoction of a tale of one of their fellow-countrymen in distress. Thus patriotism working in several directions was exploited. Discovery that they had been hoaxed awakened in the victims' minds an understandable desire to keep the matter dark. They were, too, governed by a sort of sporting spirit which took the view that if the stroke was clever enough to deceive them the player could have the stake and welcome.

Actually this amounts to a direct encouragement of fraud. In times of distress begging is naturally more evident in the life of a big City than when prosperity rules, although the cult of begging as an organised industry must not be ruled out of consideration. The case under notice indicates clearly that a man with special knowledge of Shanghai—and the prisoner, for various reasons, had such special knowledge—can for a long time rely on successful "touching" of the charitable or negligent pocket. It is understood that his distress had received the attention of societies specially equipped for that purpose. Like many more deserving indigent folk, he endeavoured to avoid recourse to sheer charity but unfortunately undue reliance on his perverted gifts led him to turn into the path of chicanery. Had Shanghai a clearer sense of the meaning of charity organisation, he would not have been able to flourish for so long on so haphazard a method of raising revenue. The strength of his adventure lay, of course, in the fact that his request was not on his own behalf but for the benefit of an imaginary friend. Yet in essence the beneficiary was the suppliant himself and, therefore, reference to a charitable society would have been highly appropriate whatever objection to it might have been raised. Except for the inquiry which actually led to the court proceedings, the victims never thought of verifying the references given them. Shanghai's generosity has about it a touch of laziness. It is far easier to hand out the nimble ten dollar note than to ring up possible sources of enlightenment. This criticism should be tempered by the reservation that there is also the element of extreme good nature which shrinks from the notion of being deaf to distress.

The practical view of such cases suggests that this attitude does harm to deserving sufferers of the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. It hampers the charitable organisations in their arduous task of collecting funds and discriminating between the deserving and undeserving. It also encourages rascality to persevere in the reprehensible device of begging from door to door. If reference be made to the secretary of any patriotic society information will be forthcoming of a number of chronic cases of what would almost be termed professional mendicancy. For that reason the various societies last year formed a co-ordinating committee which it is hoped will enable the supply from Shanghai's beneficence to achieve the maximum result of well-directed philanthropy. Shanghailanders and especially business men who seem, contrary to the accepted opinion, to have the softest hearts, should not open their pocket-books to casual visitors without the precaution of making inquiry through the recognised channels. Any one of the patriotic societies will be able to indicate the proper source from which assistance can be invoked in such-and-such case. Nor should facile excuses be accepted in objection to that suggested course of action. The man who pretends, for example, that he is ashamed to go to a patriotic society may quite possibly lack the shame which prevents him from perpetrating the fraud of misrepresentation or obtaining by a promise to repay money which his lips call a loan but his thoughts another happily secured subvention to his existence. Observation of this general policy does not, for a moment, indicate a desire to discourage one of Shanghai's most attractive traits—the readiness to put a hand in the pocket on a call for informal assistance by friends in aid of a friend in distress. The plea is that unauthenticated requests for aid should be treated in a business-like way for the protection of the public. And it should not be forgotten that the recipient of indiscriminate charity is definitely harmed by the gesture. It merely fortifies his belief in the efficacy of his plan of campaign and leads him, therefore, from one indiscretion to another in which he loses all sense of moral judgment to his ultimate undoing. It is sincerely hoped that the unfortunate man who has given a text for this thesis will in due course be enabled to recover his self-respect. In the meantime it is insisted that responsibility for his plight and the exposure of others to the same predicament must be attributed to those who fail to make use of the machinery set up here for ensuring effective and well-calculated relief to necessity.

A FILM TRADE PLEA

Sept. 14.

To the cinema industry the patronage of the foreigner in China is obviously of less account than the immense field offered in Chinese enthusiasm for the films. The chief concentration of foreign support is in Shanghai. Yet here it will be realised that the success of a film depends actually on the figures of Chinese attendance. That is a mere matter of arithmetic. It would seem moreover that the Western film has managed to appeal to the Chinese with greater force than to Indians, for example. For Chinese drama has so long held a prominent place in the public attention and many of the principles which it has inculcated for many centuries hold good in application to the Western stage. The dependence of the film-distributing companies on Chinese patronage and the necessity therefore to secure circulation for their films in Chinese territory has led to the imposition of Chinese censorship on all films. Although legally a film shown in the International Settlement or French Concession is free of Chinese control, it plainly does not pay the distributor to confine its China adventures to those limited areas. He wants to send it to Chinese territory here and in the interior. The permission of the Government cannot be obtained for this extended distribution unless the film is subject to the censorship regulations of the Chinese Government. As the Settlement and French authorities also exercise a censorship, films shown in foreign Shanghai have to run two gauntlets. In general the decisions coincide. There is a tendency to greater strictness in the Settlement and French Concession in examining films of political significance. Thus, in Greater Shanghai, theatres are showing Russian films which have been banned from the Settlement on account of their tendentious character. On the other hand the Chinese censors are probably more critical of films which may be considered to deal clumsily with relations between the East and West and others which raise issues of morality. The Chinese censors have their offices and carry out their duties in Nanking under the eye of the Government.

Unreasonable and over-assiduous censorship is to be deprecated but it may be doubted whether any country can afford entirely to dispense with supervision of the fare to be offered to the public. In China the flame of popular emotions is all too ready to burst forth, so the Government would probably be grossly to blame if it did not take precautions which are now omitted by few administrations—with the notable exception of the United States of America where, however, the industry itself has forestalled official action by establishing its own censorship. There can be no serious question of the propriety of the Government's policy in this matter. On one important point the trade and, indirectly, the public have ground for urging a modification of present arrangements. The obligation to submit films for censorship would be far less onerous and far less resented if it did not involve their despatch to Nanking and all the delays consequent thereon. This is not solely Shanghai's grievance. All audiences up-country, complaining as they may do of belated opportunities to see films, share in the annoyance of delay. The chief victims are the distributors who are put to much avoidable expense by this official requirement. It constitutes on their resources a drain which naturally affects the quality of the programmes available for China. This means that an otherwise flourishing industry which contributes no small sum to China's revenues is hamstrung by Government action. During the Sino-Japanese trouble last year the censorship was temporarily transferred to Shanghai and worked most smoothly. There seems to be no valid reason therefore why the Censors should not be invited to establish their office in Greater Shanghai. It is certain that the trade would do all that it could to remove practical obstacles to such a course.

As things stand now, a film distributor has to spend about $1,500 on the conveyance of films to and from Nanking, and arrangements connected with the censorship before he can start releasing them in Shanghai or elsewhere in China. The distributors are said to have offered to erect a studio in Chinese territory in Shanghai in order to relieve the Government of any expense in that regard. Apart from the actual expenditure referred to above, the loss of time involved in the journey to and from Nanking is a serious consideration. It reduces the value of the film by delaying its first release here and so curtails its potential earning power. In addition the

(*Continued on page 445.*)

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SHANGHAI NOTES

A WATER MYSTERY

The Health Commissioner and the Shanghai Waterworks Company have put their heads together over that mysterious taste discovered in Shanghai's water by the select community which drinks that beverage. The conclusion is that the taste was evident so that fears expressed in many quarters were quite groundless. On the other hand the taste was bacterially harmless—the Health Department places its hand over its heart—and Shanghai's water, like Shanghai, remains of unexampled purity. Apparently no precedent exists for the appearance of this flavour in the water and so the Company—with the evident approval of the Health Department for these "abnormalities" do give rise to so much speculation—propose a form of treatment which will prevent its appearance in future.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA

With the view that a resumption of the carriage of mails from Shanghai and to Shanghai via Siberia and Dairen would be a great convenience to all who have business or other relations with Europe there will be general agreement. Correspondents have again referred to this matter. There seems, however, to be some misapprehension in its regard. The Postal authorities here have to treat it as a political issue beyond their own ken. The Chinese Government naturally looks upon it as a part of the bigger question of the status of Manchoukuo. This jurnal some time ago urged upon the Government the desirability of considering the framing of a formula which would permit Shanghai to recover the full facilities offered by the Siberian route. At present, although the Postal Union does not recognise Manchoukuo the European mails from and to Manila and Hongkong travel by that route. The other day a letter for this office, evidently missorted into the Hongkong bag and redirected from Hongkong, was actually delivered twenty-four hours before the arrival of the same date from London by Siberia and Vladivostock. This journal has reason to know that the Chinese Post Office is not captiously standing upon regulations in this matter. In many respects—short of prejudicing the position of the Government on the vital question of the recognition of Manchoukuo—it has tempered the wind to the shorn lamb. The correspondent who to-day suggests that the Japanese are to blame is wide of the mark. The closure of the Siberian route to China is due to no refusal on the part of the Japanese although, of course, it may be admitted that if the event of two years ago to-day had not occurred this hiatus in Shanghai's communications would not have arisen. The routing of the mails to China is without the competence of the Chinese Post Office or Chinese Government. It depends of course entirely on the instructions given by the despatching offices and this is where the non-recognition of Manchoukuo by the Postal Union may be said to take effect. It appears that discussions between the Chinese and Japanese authorities on various questions arising out of the status of Manchoukuo are by no means easy to carry to a conclusion because of the uncertainty which may be caused by any action capable of being interpreted as a virtual recognition. Although the Siberian mails are important to foreigners in China and to Chinese firms dealing with Europe they cannot by any stretch of the imagination be elevated into a position of major urgency by the Chinese Government. It is, however, pertinent to suggest that the Government would be making a sound tactical move if it could arrive at some compromise which would eliminate a serious hindrance to trade and commerce between China and Europe.

HINTS FOR THE P.W.D.

One of those admirable travel pictures gives Shanghai this week at the Grand Theatre a most interesting and comprehensive insight into the labours of elephants in Siam. Elephants are there used, as in India, for ceremonial purposes but also for the piling of teak, in which operation they seem to combine in their massive persons the motor-lorry, railway engine, and crane. For a number of months in the year Siam's elephants work in the teak lumber camps, kept up to the mark by Siamese gentlemen who daringly perch themselves behind the elephants' ears and order them about with a firmness—reinforced by sundry prods and prickings—which seems to be almost suicidal. When off duty the elephants are sent into the jungle where they enjoy complete freedom for the rest of the year. They gambol and frisk about and generally play havoc with the forest landmarks. The picture showed, too, that in their merriment they delight sometimes to trample down a Siamese village. This form of amusement is not exactly encouraged but it is not opposed for, on the approach of the elephant in playful mood, the villagers evacuate their dwellings with some expedition. It would seem that Shanghai could do with operations of this kind. They would simplify the task of the P. W. D. in replanning Shanghai on more spacious lines to the solution of housing, health and traffic problems. While, therefore, Mr. S. J. Powell argues eloquently about his overhead railway scheme, Mr. C. Harpur might like to write to Siam and invite the sacred animals to spend a holiday here. They would not get the jungle delights of Siam but they could be promised quite a lot of house trampling and they would be hailed as benefactors into the bargain. Shanghai could not confer a knighthood on a deserving elephant as the King of Siam is able to do but it would certainly consider presenting a Municipal Medal to the holiday-maker who helped to widen Peking Road—or fell up against those apartment buildings in ——!

DANGEROUS DRIVING

The strongest possible support should be given to the plea of the correspondent who to-day draws attention to the reckless rate at which so many motor-lorries are driven in certain parts of Shanghai. In the central district traffic is so congested that these motor-lorries can hardly gather sufficient momentum for indulgence in their mania for speed. The outlying districts are not so fortunate. Down thoroughfares like Bubbling Well Road, Yates Road and Avenue Foch it is no uncommon thing to perceive these juggernauts tearing madly along with all the appearance of desiring to break some speed record or other. As they often carry gentlemen whose indifference to the cleanliness and tastefulness of their personal attire is supported by a complete absence of physical beauty the horrifying aspect of the whole adventure is enhanced. There is no reason to believe that lorries filled with sacks of sand or builders' materials have upon them pressing demands for speed. And it should be added that these motor-transport vehicles often carry loads which jut out over their sides in such a way as to make their presence on the streets all the more inimical to the safety of the rest of the community.

YESTERDAY'S TYPHOON

Beginning as what the Irish would call a "soft" day with a gentle drizzle, yesterday soon developed all the symptoms of storminess which presaged the coming of a typhoon. In the course of the afternoon the signals were out and a visitation of considerable fierceness was awaited. By the time these lines are being read the fulfilment of the prophecy will have been assessed. In the meantime it is pleasant to note that this latest typhoon may be taken as finally to end the hot weather. Henceforth it is reasonable to expect some days wherein the sultriness of July may be faintly detected. The nights, however, should be cool and gradually developing the nip which gives the riders on the racecourse such zest for their early morning gallops. Moreover this vanishing of the heat will bring back to Shanghai those holiday-makers who still hesitate to leave their haunts in Japan and Tsingtao.

SHANGHAI'S FUTURE FACE

Elsewhere will be found an attempted cameo in print of one of Shanghai's industrial problems. It concerns housing policy and, perhaps, the whole future of the Settlement. So rapidly has this industrialisation issue come to the fore of late and so remarkably has Shanghai illustrated its claim to be the veritable topsy among cities (with tendencies toward the habits of the gourd) that the absence of definite belts in the planning of building operations can hardly be criticised. And that would not dispose of those always difficult problems of the industry which—as shown in the article to-day—begins lawfully in the home but spreads to factory-proportions without proper factory provision in the course of time. Property, originally intended for residential purposes, is thus being used to house industries. This involves a rough-and-ready adaptation of residences. The process cannot be satisfactory. Houses, orginally intended for family occupation, possess neither upper floor exits not other amenities essential in buildings where large numbers of workers are employed. The small "li" house, designed to provide privacy for a family group, is just within the means of the "cottage" industrialist, taking into account the high cost of living in relation to the wages earned in Shanghai. The "li" house is usually 12 feet wide and 40 feet long. The average rent is $25 a month for each house. There are about eight houses to a "li" and twelve "lis" go, as a rule, to one mass of tenements. The attractiveness of the investment is clear. The great need is for small factory property to be erected but, in the face of the cheapness of the "li" system, the risk is rejected. Factories, as such, have so often been mismanaged that they have bad reputations as investments. Thus, so-called factories are operating in "li" houses for lack of small industrial property to which the weaving factory owner who now occupies eight houses would be able to go. Crowded houses will be used for manufacturing purposes until industrial property can be encouraged to play its part in the Settlement's development. The whole problem calls, clearly, for planning a programme of development policy. The industrialisation of Shanghai is proceeding at such a pace that a labour population of something like 300,000 is already achieved. It might be well for the authorities to consider whether anything could be done in the direction of improving both housing and industrial conditions by bidding for a definite line of demarcation between the two classes of building in locality and construction. A competition for the best type of small factory unit fitting the needs of small scale industry in Shanghai might be helpful. The importance of this subject, in its bearing on the health of the people of this great city, on the progress of Shanghai and on the general efficiency of the administration, can hardly be denied. For that reason alone, attention to the perils and abuses which receive vivid castigation in the special article published to-day is recommended.

"GUILTY CONSCIENCES"

In Shanghai various Powers would find their "guilty consciences" assertive if the "Anti-War Congress" were permitted to "do its stuff." In Geneva, where the abolition of war is discussed with every appearance of official support, the same spectres apparently would not haunt the wicked ones. That crudely appears to be Lord Marley's explanation of the coyness which has so far baulked his organisation. It does not carry much conviction for the simple reason that the alleged crimes—if Lord Marley's catalogue is authoritative—have been frequently shouted to high heaven in the clamorous screeds of international pundits whose susceptibility to suspicion and to detection of evil motives is stronger than their brotherly love. If the "guilty" Powers believe that by banning the "Anti-War Congress," they will discourage that form of journalistic acrobatics they are not fit to be criminals at all. The crèche is where they ought to go. Lord Marley's broadcast incursion into Far Eastern intrigues was a little unexciting because of its lack of novelty. It left still unanswered the question why the Great Powers should give support to an organisation which although adorned with "stars" of the scribbling trade has, unlike the League of Nations, no official liaison with those in whose hands lies the power of making war or preserving peace. On the other hand it has direct contact with certain amiable but dubious entities whose capacity for mischief is established beyond dispute. And Lord Marley did not mention the Chinese Government who presumably have also had something to do with the ban against which he so eloquently protests.

MUNICIPAL HALF YEAR

The usual half-yearly figures showing the state of the Municipal finances up to June 30, appear in the current Gazette. The estimated income and expenditure for the whole year is compared with the actuals for the first half year. Making allowance for the fact that the second half usually carries heavier amounts under both heads, the actuals seem to show that the pace accords very much with the Finance Department's estimates. It will be noted that the Education Budget is separately treated and the Council's execution of its declared policy can, therefore, be studied in the light of the figures presented. In this year of depression it is particularly difficult to arrive at any specific conclusions at this stage. Some there are who hope that the tide is beginning to turn and that should eventually show itself in the collections. Reliance on that kind of development will be avoided by most people having regard to world-conditions. It is at least satisfactory to find that the returns give no apparent ground for the belief that anything out of the normal or expected trend of financial events is occurring. In the actual discussions of policy and the special problems of the moment this will not necessarily be reflected. For there are signs that the Council has before it an exceedingly busy and delicate remaining term of office.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

COUNT UCHIDA RESIGNS

His bitterest critic cannot deny that Count Uchida has borne the heavy burden of directing Japan's foreign policy with great doggedness and no little conviction. The chief inspiration of a forward policy in Manchuria and one who, by his intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the South Manchurian Railway, had a special claim to authority in handling that problem Count Uchida must have proved a tower of strength to the Japanese General Staff at Mukden. Whether he was wise in adopting towards the Lytton Commission an attitude which belied his own reputation for courtesy will be canvassed by many observers. It would not be surprising if the Japanese Government felt that the new policy of closer understanding with China demanded qualities and sympathies which Count Uchida was unable to give. Nor would such a decision reflect on the Count's discharge of his high duties. From the Japanese point of view a definite stage in the Sino-Japanese crisis was ended by the Truce of Tangku, Count Uchida may fairly claim complete success for his control of the governing policy. His health has not been very satisfactory of late and the appointment of Mr. Shigemitsu as Vice-Minister was interpreted in some quarters to mean the gradual deflection of policy along lines unsuitable to Count Uchida's methods. In Mr. Hirota a acknowledged friend of China is added to the Foreign Office and one with recent acquaintance with conditions in Moscow. Both points have probably weighed with the selectors. Count Uchida's personality and long experience of public affairs have however been immense assets to the present National Government under Viscount Saito. Removal of his strong influence will test the stamina of the Cabinet and arouse anxiety lest it should be unable to stand the natural tremors thus created. It comes shortly after a change in the high command in Manchoukuo, where the late Baron Muto's place has been taken by another able soldier-administrator in General Tarakashi Hishigari. Glowing accounts of the prosperity of Manchoukuo do not conceal the heaviness of the task still confronting the Japanese authorities in clearing the territory of the bandit-gangs. Consequently there is a wide expanse over which the reported differences of Cabinet opinion can range. Generally, however, it must be regarded as highly improbable that any difference of vital importance to national unity really underlies Count Uchida's resignation. Further information regarding his probable movements must be awaited before full assessment of the turn of events can be attempted.

BRITISH TRADE

The sanity of the method in which the British Board of Trade returns are presented in another column justifies the optimism which is there expressed that there are definite signs of an improvement in trading conditions in Great Britain. It will be seen that, though for the eight months ended August 31, there were decreases in both exports and imports, in recent months there has been a tendency towards improvement, and the figures for August are undoubtedly encouraging. June trade gave evidence of a slight set-back, imports increasing and exports decreasing. Commenting on the figures in their August review, Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., said:—

> The main lesson of the returns for the first half of 1933 is that our foreign trade turn-over continues to shrink. Admittedly, part of the shrinkage in both imports and exports since a year ago arises from price changes and does not represent a contraction in volume; while the improvement of £24.7 millions in our adverse trade balance also shows that our position is becoming stronger. On the other hand, there are several ominous declines in the volume of both imports and exports. Among raw material retained imports, sugar has fallen from 23.8 to 20.3 million cwts., raw cotton from 6,147,000 to 5,866,000 centals, and hides from 617,400 to 604,766 cwts. Exports of coal have fallen from 19.8 to 19.0 million tons, those of machinery from 80.4 to 66.1 million lbs., and those of cotton cloth from 1,148 to 1,083 million square yards. On the other hand, imports of iron ore have increased from 1,049,000 to 1,326,000 tons, while exports of woollen tissues have increased from 26.3 to 27.9 million square yards, and those of linen piece-goods from 37.5 to 39.1 million square yards. There have also been big increases in exports of locomotives from 2,119 to 5,352 tons, and in motor vehicles and chassis from 18,298 to 27,011 in number.

MORE INTERPORT SPORT

The interport cricket team which left for Hankow yesterday should take an example from the Shanghai polo team and, now as seems probable, the swimming team in upholding the merits of their port. For unless anything very unforeseen happens it looks as if Shanghai's swimmers will come back with the scalps of Kobe and Yokohama in their possession. F. Hadley whose meteoric successes have been the feature of the season here took two of the events in fine style at Kobe on Saturday. Mr. Hadley is indeed a fine man in the water and his father is to be warmly congratulated on the family triumph. The cricket team which will be captained by Mr. T. A. T. Begg at Hankow left with the best wishes for success. They have no light job for Hankow has a funny little habit of not so much thinking that its geese are swans but in making its alleged rabbits play like tigers. Whereas Shanghai—as old-timers regretfully recall—have, before now, mourned a tansformation of their own tigers into rabbits. However, Mr. Begg and his merry men intend that that will not happen this time, so Hankow had better look out.

A FILM TRADE PLEA

(*Continued from page 444.*)

remoteness of Nanking tends to produce administrative delays in allowing for which the unfortunate distributor has to incur further expenditure by carrying a larger stock of "stand by" films than is normally necessary in order that the cinema may not disappoint its patrons merely because a film has not returned from Nanking on the expected date. In other countries the film censorship does not necessarily operate at Government headquarters. Bombay stands in relation to India as Shanghai does to China and in India New Delhi (or Simla) is the equivalent of Nanking. The chief film censor in India is established at Bombay for the express purpose of meeting the trade's convenience because Bombay is the port of entry for all foreign films. Even supposing vested interests in Nanking were strong in opposition to this eminently sound change the Government might consider the advisability of giving the "trade" an opportunity for propounding a solution. Due provision could be made for preserving the closest liaison with the Government departments at Nanking. Nor can it be seriously maintained that, in the light of the practice elsewhere, such business-like procedure is out of keeping with the Government's laudable desire to concentrate its official machinery in the Capital. Distributors are understood to value the cordial relations established with the Censors in Nanking and with the Government generally. They feel that recognition of the enormous advantage of removing the Censors to Shanghai would immeasurably improve those relations. It would ensure such expedition in the handling of films that the cinema industry's service to China would be vastly increased in value to the general benefit.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

NANCHANG CAPTIVES' STORY

Days of Despair and Disappointment Traced in Diary of Kidnapped British Officers

PATIENCE GAMES IN PRISON JUNK

SPECIAL TO THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

BY special arrangement with the three young officers of the Butterfield and Swire steamer, Nanchang, who were welcomed back to Shanghai on September 13 after the nerve-wracking ordeal of 163 days' captivity in the hands of ruthless Manchoukuo marauders, the "North-China Herald" is able to publish their exclusive first-hand story of one of the most daring piracies perpetrated in Chinese waters.

Extracts are given herewith of the actual diary, laboriously pencilled on cigarette packets and odd scraps of papers snatched from the decks of filthy pirate junks, in which the prisoners set down a vivid story of their crushing hardships and dashed hopes after being carried off from the Nanchang while she lay at Newchwang Bar on March 29.

"We just feel like schoolboys ready to break up for the holidays. We are very thankful we were British subjects, because we know we would never have got out if we had not been, and we feel most grateful to the authorities, especially the British Consul", was how the escaped officers summed up their reaction in an interview on September 14. They are

Mr. CLIFFORD JOHNSON (30), Chief Officer, of Berlancliff, Lanark Road, Colwyn Bay, who has been with Butterfield and Swire four years and eight months;

Mr. A. D. BLUE (29), Second Engineer, from Port Glasgow, with the company four years and ten months; and

Mr. W. E. HARGRAVE (25), Second Officer, a native of Ripon, Yorkshire, who has had three years in the Taikoo service.

Mr. F. L. PEARS (31), Third Engineer, who was born in Inverness but spent most of his life in Newcastle, was also captured, but was released five days later as messenger with the bandits' demands.

GUARDS BEAT HARGRAVE AND BLUE

The Nanchang is a coasting cargo steamer of 2,488 tons, (Capt. John Robinson) plying between various ports on the China coast. She left Shanghai on March 25 for Newchwang and was the first B. & S. vessel to go to that port since its re-opening after the winter, anchoring off Newchwang Bar on March 28. She carried general cargo, chiefly flour, but nothing otherwise that might attract pirates, and was to have returned with a cargo of beans and beancake for Swatow.

Surprised while chatting in the ship's saloon towards noon on March 29, the officers rushed out to find the decks overrun by pirates from two junks alongside. Swarming up the ladder and firing as they came, the boarding party surrounded the officers before they could get their weapons into action, leaving them no option but to surrender, not before one shot had passed through the Second Officer's clothing.

Four days later found the comrades in misfortune still cooped under hatches in one of a maze of creeks. Before dawn on April 2, in a desperate bid for freedom, they slipped over the side, but after wandering for hours through thigh-deep freezing mud they had reluctantly to retrace their steps to the prison junk, luckily eluding the guards.

In cramped, leaky quarters, fed only on flour patties and hot water, the three were kept under close surveillance until April 11, when bursts of firing overhead signalised their capture by a rival gang of pirates, who ordered them to write for $2,000,000 and 80 gold rings as ransom. Welcome parcels brought much-needed food, but there was still no reply to the captors' demands.

OFTEN MENACED WITH PISTOLS

Pirates constantly plagued and mauled the helpless men, frequently menacing them with pistols. On May 12 they were told by the pirate chief that an offer of $200,000 had been made. A Japanese aeroplane was greeted with heavy fire, while a Chinese, alleged to be a spy in Japanese pay, who arrived by another junk on May 21 was mercilessly flogged, the captives being informed afterwards that he had been shot.

On July 5 came the greatest thrill. After hiding in the reeds from a flight of Manchoukuo bombers, the captives were commanded to lie flat on deck while bullets whizzed overhead. Ordered to swim for safety to the bank, Hargrave and Blue, though barefooted, made a plucky dash from their guards, but were soon seized again.

With the pirates still harried by troops, there began for the despairing Britons a nightmare series of forced marches, sometimes as long as 25 miles a night. Scanty food, filthy water, and nauseating vermin added to the miseries of these dreary circuitous tramps. Roped neck and arms, the prisoners were kept in the midst of a pirate party over 100 strong. Soon they were too weak even to attempt escape when the chance offered.

CAPTIVES HIDDEN IN FARMHOUSES

On July 22 Hargrave collapsed and had to be carried into a village. Six days later they were instructed to write to Panshan demanding $600,000 and the release of the bandits' relatives held prisoners by the authorities. Intermediaries arrived on August 2, but the bandits' mood remained surly, expressing contempt for the "paltry" sum offered. About this time a Manchoukuo soldier, pinioned and blindfolded, appeared among the band.

Towards the middle of August pirates stated that the captives would soon be free, as they could not carry on after the ten-foot high kaoliang had been cut. A broadside of shots was aimed at the pirates from houses hidden among the trees. Long, almost unendurable days of disappointment followed while the captives lay in farmhouses waiting for the long delayed negotiators.

A reassuring letter from the British Consul arrived on September 2, however, and on September 7 the captives were visited by two Manchoukuo representatives who came to make sure they were the right men before any money changed hands. Tense moments were still to come, but on September 7 the three officers were at last led to a house occupied by Japanese and Manchoukuo officials, and after a rough journey reached Panshan by night. Next morning an armoured train took them to Yinkow, where they were officially handed over.

EXTRACTS FROM CAPTIVES' DIARY

The diary of the three officers commences with the events on the morning of March 29 when the steamer Nanchang was captured by pirates at Newchwang Bar.

At approximately 11.45 a.m., the Captain, the Chief Engineer and the Chief Officer were sitting in the saloon discussing some matter concerning the ship. The Third Engineer came in to consult the Chief Engineer and then joined in our conversation. It was some minutes later that we heard what we took to be firecrackers being set off on the foredeck. However, we were soon disillusioned for at that moment the quartermaster rushed in shouting "Pirates." A hasty glance through the forward port confirmed this as the pirates were already on the deck. We rushed out of the saloon for our weapons and collided with the Second Engineer who brought the same news. He had been in his cabin studying and had seen the two junks come alongside. I, Johnson, saw the captain climb on the top deck as I rushed to my cabin but could not enter as the pirates were coming up the ladder and firing. Back I went to the Second Engineer's room to get one of his weapons. He was getting his gun and ammunition when the Third Engineer joined us but it was too late to attempt to resist as the bandits clustered into the room firing. Fortunately, no-one was shot. A few seconds previous to this I had stepped out of the second's room and noticed the Second Officer looking out of his port. He had been writing up his log abstract and had been pinned in his room by a broadside firing from the junks. Shots were fired at us, one passing through the Second Officer's coat sleeve and shirt but fortunately missing him. We had no alternative but to surrender and the four of us were taken on to the junks and shut down below.

AUTHORS OF THIS THRILLING DIARY

Messrs. Clifford Johnson, A. D. Blue and W. E. Hargrave, the three officers of the B. & S. ss. Nanchang, who spent 163 days in bandit captivity and were the authors of the diary which concludes to-day.

Third Engineer as Messenger

The next morning found the two junks up a creek, the surrounding country being mud. Our meals consisted of rice and hot water. At 1 p.m. an aeroplane passed directly over us flying low and we felt sure that it must have seen us. We were threatened and plagued by the bandits but at 7 p.m. the Third Engineer was taken ashore to act as messenger, the rest of us being pushed down below to sleep. About midnight the Third Engineer returned owing to rumoured Japanese activity. He had a bulky Chinese letter and three dollars which was given him for his railway fare but he had no news.

Map of Newchwang District

We spent April 1 discussing plans for an escape. The No. 1 bandit said the Third Engineer would be sent to Yinkow in two days' time. Knowing no Chinese it was very difficult for us to understand anything that he told us and we did not know whether the demands were $5,000 or $50,000. We fully understood by their actions though what would happen to us if the money was not paid.

Attempt To Escape

Just before dawn of April 2 we made an attempt to escape. We put our heads over the hatchway and noticed no-one about. We climbed over the stern of the junk and quietly dropped in to the mud which was knee-deep. Our progress was slow and the farther we went the deeper the mud, sometimes thigh deep. After about two hours seemingly to walk in all directions and realising that a rising tide may cover the whole district, we despaired of ever reaching firm land. Ice was in abundance and one can imagine that we were practically numb from the thighs down. With difficulty we retraced our steps and were thankful to see the junk masts again. We expected the pirates to fire at us but we crept back quietly to the junk and found the bandits still asleep. A short time later, however, they flung back our hatchway and saw the muddy condition we were in. Again we were threatened and cursed.

We were kept down below all day April 3 on account of our attempted escape. For food we got "pings" (flour and water made into patties) and also hot water. At midnight we were rudely awakened by the bandits and the Third Engineer was rushed ashore with a message. He was accompanied by the No. 1 bandit. The junks then began to move and a strict watch was maintained over us. About 2 p.m. that day we observed another junk in the distance and two shots were fired at us and we believed it was the Third Engineer and the No. 1 bandit who were back again.

A word as to our accommodation. It consisted roughly four feet high, five feet wide and nine feet broad and leaked like a sieve. Our beds consisted of three dog skins, two small sacks and Chinese blanket to cover us. At this stage of our captivity it got intensely cold at night.

A Big Disappointment

About 1 p.m. on April 4 we heard an aeroplane but as we were kept below we were not able to see it, but about an hour later the junks moved to the old creek by the village where the Third Engineer left us and we were rejoined by the No. 1. bandit who brought many friends to inspect us. It was here that we were to hear goods news for the No. 1 bandit told us we were going back to Yinkow in five hours' time. Having lost our shoes in our attempted escape we wrapped out feet in an old dressing gown, which the bandits had looted off the Nanchang, and prepared ourselves in general for the expected walk. One bandit actually took up his abode in our quarters before we had gone but we lay down to rest to pass the time away until midnight when the five hours would have expired. But after a restless night we woke up to find that we had made a disappointing mistake for the No. 1 bandit had said five days not five hours. It was easy to understand as we learned that the Chinese for hours is "dien" and for days" tien," wherein lay our mistake.

It was on April 7 when we started to keep our diary. We managed to get a pencil off our Chinese bedmate and with empty cigarette papers the diary was born. The next day an aeroplane passed over and in the evening the junks went back to the village where a messenger returned with two parcels for us, a letter from the Consul and one from Taikoo. The junks then left and we were sailing for the best part of the night.

In the morning we discovered what reeds really are. We found ourselves in a creek the banks of which were covered with reeds fifteen feet high, and once again we were shut down below because apparently strangers were approaching and the bandits drew their guns. We hoped it was Japanese soldiers and shots were fired but it turned out to be members of our own gang returning. As a titbit of information, the bandits informed us that if the money was not forthcoming we should not be shot: we should be poisoned.

Captured By Rival Gang

On April 11 as captives we suddenly changed hands. It happened this way. The junks were still in the same place but we noticed several fires in the district and about noon we were again pushed below. Two strangers appeared, apparently farmers and we heard them talking over our heads and sounds of receiving a sound beating, for it was they, we learnt, who had started the fire. Our cabins must have been ransacked for we saw one of our rifles and two revolvers and the bandits were wearing five of Johnson's suits in addition to other hats and coats.

About 7 o'clock that night two junks were observed lower down the creek and three or four men put off while we were pushed below. We heard them talking over our heads and some minutes later there were sounds of a sharp fight, several bursts of firing and men running about. Our hatchway was flung open and a strange, menacing face appeared pointing a gun at us and, at the same time, threatening one of the bandits crouched on deck. The realisation suddenly came to us that we had been captured by another band but it was soon over for two of the new gang jumped down the hatchway and squashed us to make room for themselves. We were almost lying on top of each other, but the bandits seeing the remains of our parcel began to wolf it eagerly and biscuits, sausages and cigarette soon went. We spent the night in fitful sleep and realised we were being taken elsewhere.

The First Demands

The two bandits in our hatch were evidently the No. 1 pirates. They spent the early morning of April 12 fiddling about with the Mausers and guns they have captured. One of them accidentally goes off, missing Hargrave's ear by a fraction of an inch. It is nerve-wracking. Later more bandits appeared, and we were made to write a short note demanding $2,000,000 and gold rings. This message was not sent, however, and was eventually torn up. We are not allowed on deck except when necessary, and then we observe five junks and many new faces. On April 13 we were kept down below all day, but were continually pestered by bandits who came to see and plague the foreigners. We were threatened with mutilation on April 14, and had two or three Mausers struck at our heads (to please us, we presume). Next day the bandits said a message had been taken to Yinkow.

Since our recapture we had been living on pings and water with a few cold beans. During the morning of April 17 we are hastily shut down below on account of the bandits hearing an aeroplane. Another junk arrived, and on April 20 we were made to write a letter demanding $2,000,000 and 80 gold rings. One of the junks took the message and we spent a couple of hours delousing ourselves.

We are pestered all day by the bandits, who love to maul us about and threaten us. We received a letter from the British Consul on the morning of April 21, dated April 15. We were made to answer it, and demand $2,000,000, 200 pairs of socks, 200 pairs of shoes, and 200 gold rings. We had no sooner written this than they raised the ransom to $4,000,000, evidently a million dollars was neither here nor there, although "father" (the 56-year-old bandit, one of our bedmates), said it ought to be kept at $2,000,000, and in fact he got quite nasty about it. The bandits handed us the usual threats.

THE DIARY

The life of the three captives as days passed into weeks, and no release, is graphically described in the following extracts from the diary:

Apr. 24: About noon we received a very welcome parcel and an old letter from Yinkow. These had been sent to the old gang. We had another visit from the "Pest." We have nicknames for quite a number of bandits and we christened this one the "Pest" because he is a pest. He visits us and annoys us immensely by brandishing his Mauser. The gang is visited by three strangers; we hope it is not the forerunner of another capture. In the evening the bandits burn all the reeds down for about a mile around. The heat is terrific and there is quite a glare in the sky.

Apr. 25: Our quarters have been turned into a miniature joss-house. A little joss-man has been placed on a shelf and joss sticks burnt all day and night. The stink is awful but, after all, stinks are only a minor detail and no doubt they will need all the joss sticks they can get. In our last parcel we received a magazine with a photograph of a rhino on it. This has fascinated the bandits, especially "Father," who studies it for at least two or three hours a day. The bandits are getting very cheeky for they have been firing at wild ducks for lengthy periods but met with little success. We are expecting a reply to the demands.

Apr. 26: Four weeks to-day since we were captured and by all appearances no nearer our release. The bandits have taken a fancy to our

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lice powder and are using it extravagantly. We are still feeding well off the contents of the last parcel. A violent dust storm blows for most of the day and our hatchway being kept shut we are practically in darkness. The message does not arrive and we are fed up.

Apr. 27: Still no message. "Father" has secured some samshu and is having a glorious "binge." We are back on our old diet of pings and hot water, our parcel being finished.

Apr. 28: A terrible day, our quarters leaking badly and our things are wet through. There is an exceptionally heavy hail storm, the stones being the size of shilling pieces. Still no message. We think the pirates are stupid and do not know how to begin negotiations.

Forced to Smoke Opium Pipe

May 2: Fifiures in the distance appear to be passing backwards and forwards across the river. One of our junks goes down to investigate and there is some firing. However, excitement is lacking among the gang so there is evidently no need for alarm. One of the strangers who appeared yesterday is brought to see us, he says he has walked from Yinkow and we don't believe it. Johnson is feeling sick, evidently a touch of fever and he is given two opium pills. Much concern is felt over his illness and Hargrave and Blue are allowed out for a walk. This is our first walk for some time. After strenuously refusing to smoke the opium pipe, Johnson has finally to give way and the pipe is brought along and he has to smoke it as it will do him good. Shifted up a small creek at night.

May 5: About 1 p.m. a junk arrived from Yinkow. There is no letter or parcel for us which is very disappointing. The No. 1 bandit orders us to write another letter stating our names, ages and addresses. This appears to us as if the bandits have still been unable to commence negotiations and we are cursing their stupidity. In the evening two other junks return from the village so there are now seven again.

May 6: In the morning we try to question the No. 1 bandit as to what is going on but our Chinese vocabulary is so limited that we learn nothing of importance. At 11 a.m. a large bombing plane is observed flying low to the eastward. We all left the junks and went into the reeds. The plane did not come directly over us but we thought we heard him drop two bombs and disappear again. We then returned to the junks.

May 7: There are only four junks here this morning. We were allowed on the bank for a walk over a stretch of twenty yards along the dyke. The bandits formed a guard of honour.

May 9: We were made to write another letter this morning asking for foodstuffs and for a Taikoo man to bring them to us. A junk leaves with the message. Numerous fires appear to have been started a few miles away as dense smoke can be seen.

May 10: Six weeks to-day since we were captured! How many more will pass, we wonder? Things seem to be moving ever so slowly, and as far as we can ascertain from the bandits no offer has been made yet. Some weeks ago, we became convinced that when we succeeded in getting three games of patience out in succession something important would happen within the three following days. To-day, Johnson has got three successive games out, so we are wondering what will happen. During the night four shots were fired and a junk returned from the village. The bandits say an American has been captured by bandits at Yinkow and a ransom of $9,000,000 demanded for his release. We don't believe it.

May 12: Junks shift again and two small junks arrive, but we get no news. In the afternoon another two junks arrive. Where our junks were tied up this morning there was a dead body lying on the bank. They say it is one of the previous gang whom they had shot. The place we are now tied up at is directly opposite a farmhouse which lies half a mile inland. The farmers are even ploughing the fields with the use of horses, and apparently are unconcerned at the presence of the bandits. At about 7 p.m. we are handed a letter. (The patience game is working out.) It has come from Mukden, and has evidently been written by a Chinese in the Consulate there. It is signed "Your friend." The No. 1 bandit says they have received a Chinese letter and have been offered $200,000. We hear this with reserve.

Stifled and Soaked

May 13: It rains most of the day, and, being shut below with the small hatchway closed, the atmosphere is stifling, what with the fumes from the lamp and the stink from the joss sticks, which burn incessantly. We are also soaked through, as the place is leaking everywhere.

May 14: The junks shift again this morning and proceed down towards the sea. The bandits threatened to cut our ears off. We are informed we are near Hulutao, but we cannot credit it.

May 15: To-day, the gang brought half of a pig aboard, and we had two feeds of pork (good to us, but they are actually the scraps they have not eaten). Also fishing nets are stretched across the river, and we get a bit of fish.

May 16: We are surprised this morning by a parcel thrust down our hatchway. It is from Taikoo, and very welcome, although we are disappointed, as there is no accompanying letter. At about 10 a.m. an aeroplane is observed approaching. We are rushed ashore and into the reeds. The plane has obviously seen us, as it comes directly over us, making a swoop to a height of less than a hundred feet. The gang open up quite a heavy fire on it, but apparently without result, for it rises again and disappears.

May 18: We are given to understand that a letter is coming to-morrow, and that we shall be released in about a week's time.

May 19: Junks shift down to the same place where we saw the dead body. The bandits say they have killed three Japanese.

May 20: We are still waiting for a message, but there is such a strong wind, that it is doubtful whether it can arrive. The food is bad and insufficient again.

Punishment of a Spy

May 21: At about 2.00 p.m. a junk arrives, and they have a Chinese prisoner on board. All the bandits say they are holding him for ransom, except one, who has evidently not heard this yarn. He tells us it is a Japanese spy, and that they are going to shoot him, and we think this is right. An hour or so later, we are taken ashore to witness a bit of their brutality. They had the prisoner stripped to the waist, and roped up. They proceeded to beat him unmercifully, with a three-inch rope on which was a large knot. Blood streams from him, and as he falls unconscious they revive him with water. We leave the scene, and are told later that he has been shot, and his body thrown into the river. We also are threatened.

May 22: During the afternoon, a junk arrives, and we are informed that a man has come from Taikoo. However, after some time, with nothing being given to us, we discredit it. There are only three junks with us to-day.

May 23: At daybreak this morning we shift further down river. There seems to be something in the air, although nothing happens. We notice some of the bandits smoking Ruby Queen cigarettes. This itself is strange. (The only time the bandits have smoked this brand of cigarettes has been when a parcel arrived and they stole the cigarettes, which were this brand). This makes us think that a parcel did arrive yesterday, and that they have kept it.

May 24: Eight weeks to-day since we were captured, and we are very depressed. We have had nothing to eat these last few days but pings, and hot water.

More Comfortable Quarters

May 26: This morning we transfer to another junk. In fact the whole junk's crew change over. This new junk is more comfortable, as we have a compartment to ourselves. We are told that there will be a message to-morrow. The No. 1 bandit is in a good mood to day, he talked with us and took on a bet with Johnson that we would be out within three weeks, the No. 1 bandit saying we would be.

May 27: Blue succeeded in getting three consecutive games of patience out, so we are expecting some news. It has bucked us up considerably. There are now eight junks here.

May 28: We are settling down to our new quarters, although they leak terribly during the rain. (Later) We had a good feed of pork. To our utmost joy a parcel is given us, and the accompanying letter contains comforting news. (The patience has worked out again).

May 30: It rained all last night, and we had to cramp ourselves up into a very small space to avoid being drenched through. In fact, this morning there is about four inches of water at the bottom of our compartment, and our mats are soaked through.

June 1: This evening we hear that a message is due from Panshan, but owing to lack of water the junk cannot reach us.

June 2: A Chinese message arrived this morning, brought by two men on horse-back, it is evidently bad news, for Johnson is made to write an answer, and we are told that we will be beaten and shot if it is not satisfactory. We are all a little nervous.

June 3: We are anxiously awaiting the reply to our letter of yesterday. This morning an aeroplane came over and we were rushed ashore; however, the plane did not come directly over us.

June 4: We shifted to-day quite a number of miles. The No. 1 has gone to one of their junks, evidently to the village.

Threats of Shooting

June 6: rained all day. Second Engineer got three games of patience out, so we are hoping for good news.

June 7: At last received parcel. Told to write message saying that we will be shot if the money is not forthcoming in a week.

June 8: Plane flew over this morning, as usual we were rushed ashore and taken in the reeds. The aeroplane which passed over this morning flew over this afternoon, evidently on its way back.

June 9: Another plane flew over this morning and we were rushed ashore.

June 12: Messenger arrives this morning, but there is no letter.

June 13: A parcel arrives this morning, which is very welcome. The accompanying letter contains more cheerful news, and we are very bucked.

June 14: Eleven weeks' captivity to-day. An aeroplane flew nearby this morning, and we were taken into the reeds. The lice and mosquitoes are terrible, and we are covered with bites.

June 15: The "Pest" visits us this afternoon. We hear that he is officially one of the leading bandits. His manner has changed somewhat, although he is still a great annoyance. The bandits now say we will be out in two weeks.

June 16: No. 1 Bandit brought us a Chinese letter this morning for us to sign. It was addressed to the Consul. As they sent a letter the day before yesterday this puzzles us somewhat.

Gang Repels Raiders

June 18: About 2 p.m. a junk returns with news and we are told to put on our socks and shoes, we hastily tie up our few belongings into a bundle and we are taken ashore. We think that we are leaving the junks for good. After walking for about a mile we come to a hut and here we stop. There are about 20 bandits with us, all having their bundles with them. After some time we hear bursts of firing, and learn that it is a rival gang who are attacking our junks (later they tell us that they are Manchoukuo soldiers.) About 8 p.m. a bandit arrived, saying that we could go back to the junks as they had driven the attackers off, so we all troop back again. We notice several junk sails disappearing.

June 19: A messenger arrives from Panshan this morning, and we are told to write a letter refusing to deal with Panshan, but direct with Yinkow.

June 20: About 2 p.m. four junks are observed going up river. Our ten junks follow them. Then it is observed that ten more are following us. We are ordered to put on our socks and shoes, and tie up our belongings. Our junks pull into the bank, and the bandits go ashore to investigate. Later they return, and apparently things are alright, so we untie our things again.

June 21: The fact on their being ten bandit junks on one side of us, and eight on the other, has rather unsettled us, but the bandits say there will be no fight, as they are railway bandits. All the same, our gang are digging trenches along the banks. We are now up a small creek which is dry at low water. The mosquitoes at night are terrible

Distance Bombing Heard

June 22: We hear sounds like bombing in the distance. The gang say it is warships firing. The other 18 junks are still in the neighbourhood. This afternoon we get three games of patience out. However, this time it does not work, as there is a Chinese letter, but nothing for us. This letter appears to contain good news, and we are immediately ordered to write another one to hurry things up.

June 23: The bandits endeavour to amuse us this morning, for they have a bird on a string which they dangle before our faces, but it met with no success. The *pings* and hot water are damned monotonous, and we are fed up.

June 25: It rains all day. One of the most miserable days we have spent yet—nothing to do, damn little to eat, and boxed up in semi-darkness does not improve our tempers. We even nag at each other, but we are really hoping to be out of this mess in two or three weeks.

June 26: Johnson's birthday to-day, how lovely!

June 27: A pig has arrived, and we have a good feed of pork. Also new supplies of flour arrive. During the night, one of the bandits reports having seen someone. We are ordered to put on our shoes, and tie up our things. During the next half hour the bandits are fully on the alert, but nothing happens, and we go to sleep. Later it transpired that it was only one of our own junks returning.

June 30: Message and parcel arrive to-day, the letter is not very optimistic, but the bandits are still in good spirits.

July 4: Fed up, nothing to report.

Under Fire Aboard Junk

July 5: In the middle of our meagre breakfast, we are hurriedly taken ashore and into the reeds. Aeroplanes appeared, and commenced bombing some distance inland from our left bank. There must have been six or seven of them. About noon, they disappear, and we are taken back to the junks. Our eight junks yuloh up stream a short distance, and again we are taken ashore, this time on the left bank. Aeroplanes again appear, and do some more bombing. In the reeds we encounter another gang of bandits. These bandits are living on small junks, and are also hiding from the aeroplanes. About 2 p.m. the aeroplanes disappear, and we go back again to the junks. We are told that everything is alright now, and that we shall have no more trouble to-day. At about 3 p.m., just as we are in having our afternoon meal, there is a sudden rushing about and disorder. Heavy firing breaks out on the right bank, and is directed at the junks. We crouch down in our compartment, huddled-up, with every blanket and rag pulled around us. The bullets are hitting the junk with great rapidity, and the bandits are on deck responding to the fire. It is a real battle. Some one shouts down to us to get up on deck. We hesitate, but are threatened, and so we crawl up, and lie down flat. Bullets are whizzing with great rapidity past us, and we are ordered to jump into the water. The three of us jump in, and are followed by three bandits. We swim to the opposite bank and scramble in amongst the reeds. It is now that Hargrave and Blue succeed in getting away. Johnson is immediately dragged by the three bandits for some distance in the reeds. The bandits discover that the other two of us are missing. They tell Johnson that one man is no good, and he has a revolver thrust at him.

Blue is Caught

After about half an hour, Blue is caught, and brought along. More and more bandits leave the junks and join us. About 7 p.m. Hargrave is recaptured and brought along. By this time nearly the whole gang had collected. Hargrave's feet were badly cut, for we had been without shoes or socks, and the short stumps from last year's crop of reeds had pierced our feet. The bandits continue to answer the fire from the bank, and we are marched along the dyke. By this time the moon was up, and after walking for three or four miles we came to our junks which had been beached. These were re-floated and we were bustled into them, and yulohed down the river. The sound of the firing gets fainter and fainter. During the walk we had been attached by ropes, to safeguard against our escape. We finally spend the night on the junks.

July 6.—Early this morning we are taken ashore, and hidden amongst the reeds. We spend the day here, our food being brought to us from the junk. The bandits tell us that soldiers are nearly round us. We go back to the junks at night. We shift again, going down river. The river is very wide here, and we turn up a smaller creek. Strange junks appear, the presence of which upset the bandits. They say they are spy junks. However, we remain the rest of the night on the junks.

July 7.—This morning about 6 a.m. we are taken ashore into the reeds. All our belongings follow, including the junk's water butt, cooking utensils, and sacks of Kaoliang seed and the bag of flour for our pings. It is very trying, for we have no shelter from the sun. The bandits dare not bend the reeds over to form a sort of hut, on account of it being seen by aeroplanes. We stay the day and night here.

July 8.—We shift again this morning, a mile or so further inland, and again spend the day among the reeds. We feel pretty well done up, it is impossible to sleep at night, for the place is swarming with crabs, which leave their holes at night, and as we lie down they walk over us and give us nasty bites. During the day there are hundreds of huge flies which they call "sharmun". These also annoy us, as they have a sort of thorn which pierces the skin.

Drinking Putrid Water

July 9.—To-day we are allowed to make a sort of tent out of the reeds. It is much cooler. The bandits certainly have the wind up, and are turning quite nasty to us. We are roped up all the time now, and they tell us that they are surrounded by soldiers. Also the food is running very low, and there seems to be no means of getting any more. They have lost the junks. We are also drinking cold water, and it is putrid, but they dare not light a fire during the day, on account of the smoke being seen. Hargrave's feet are festering badly, and we all feel that another week or two of this would finish us off, although we are very hopeful that an attack will be made upon us, in fact we are more less relying on it. Crabs, lice, and mosquitoes and not allowed to delouse ourselves. We know that there is a small gunboat guarding the bottom of the creek and we try to persuade the No. 1 Bandit to open up negotiations with it, but they will not listen to reason.

July 10.—We are still hidden in the same spot amongst the reeds. The bandits have their spies out in all directions. We hope the soldiers will soon come, as we have practically nothing to eat, and are lacking in energy, for we get no sleep.

Camouflaged Sampans

July 11.—Everyone seems in despair, and we think the bandits are

THE THREE OFFICERS: BEFORE AND AFTER

The three officers pictured after release and in Shanghai on Sept. 14.

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going to risk a dash to get through the soldiers. At about 10 p.m. we are told to prepare to walk. They handle us rougtly, and Blue is beaten. We all proceed in single file back to the creek, where three sampans awaited us. They had been camouflaged with reeds, which they now take off. We are pulled down stream for a couple of miles, where we are landed on the opposite bank. We then walked among the reeds until daylight. Thoroughly exhausted and sore, we slept soundly under the boiling sun, and woke feeling worse than ever. It cannot go on like this much longer, and we keep our spirit up with the thought that we shall soon be attacked, for we are still surrounded. In the evening we have a walk again, and about 7 p.m. arrive at a farm. A messenger awaits us. There is a letter for us, saying that we are going to be attacked in about a week's time, but as the letter lacks a date, we are wondering when it was sent. The bandits ask us what it contains, and on the spur of the moment Johnson said his father had died. He has to act the part, but as we are already so miserable it is no great effort. We are made to reply to the letter, and then we proceed on with our walk. We arrive at a creek where a small junk awaits us. We sail up the creek, but the water is too shallow, and we have to get out and walk knee deep in water and mud for some distance. Lights are flashed as a signal for us and we carry on thus for approximately an hour when it was discovered that we were going in the wrong direction. We retrace our steps stumbling in the darkness over shrubs and short stumps of reeds. Eventually we reach firm land. There are no reeds for it just is waste land and quite bare. After another half hour we arrive at a pond by the side of which is a large tree. We bathe our feet and put on our socks and shoes. We walk on for another hour and arrive at a ruined farm, where we are told we are to sleep. We drop down exhausted.

July 13.—We are awakened with the pings and water before us. They appear to have more food supplies. There are only 30 of our gang here, and on inquires we find the remainder are stationed at another farm some little distance away. We get some fried fish to eat, and after resting all day feel much better. We are thankful to hear that we are not walking to-night.

Spy Reports Advance

July 14.—We spend a quiet day on the farm. We get sufficient to eat, and feel decidedly better. About 7 p.m. one of the spies rushes in with the news that soldiers are approaching. We hastily prepare to walk. It is a pitch black night and we all gather together about a mile from the village. A horse from the farm is also commandeered. We walk in single file. Hargrave and Blue are both given a turn on the horse. The gang numbers about a hundred, and when not riding we are placed in the middle of them. We are roped up, the rope being round our necks and arms, and a bandit is ticked off for each one of us, to walk behind and hold the rope. At about midnight we cross the railway track, having by the stars walked N. E. We continue walking N. E. until daylight, and estimate that we have done 24 or 25 miles. We put up at a village. Our legs ache and we again feel about ready to collapse. It must be recorded that in the earlier part of the walk, before crossing the railway, we passed a village where several shots were fired at us. The bandits were alarmed and redoubled in their tracks for about half an hour before proceeding.

July 15.—We wake up to the usual meal of pings and water. It is certain that we cannot carry on like this with only these confounded things to eat. We complain bitterly of our treatment, and tell them unless they give us something better to eat we shall die and they will then get no ransom at all. This took effect, for they brought us along on egg each. Just fancy, eggs! We have never seen a Chinese farm before, but we imagine that this is a high class one. The day is spent here. At sunset we set out again and continue to walk N. E. We are keeping track of our directions and approximate distances from the railway, so that if a chance occurs we shall escape. About midnight, while passing a village, several shots are fired and we make a wide circuit of the place.. We also see flashing lights at some places. Maybe they are Manchoukuo soldiers on the look-out for us.

Too Tired to Escape

July 16.—At sunrise we stop on the side of a sandy hill which is covered with large trees. We feel about done in and fall asleep. Johnson wakes up again about ten minutes later and observes that all the bandits are also asleep. It is a wonderful chance to escape, but we just haven't got the energy to do it. This morning a large basket of eggs is brought along, and our breakfast consist of pings, four eggs each, and hot water. What a feast! We spend the day here having more eggs for our afternoon meal. We estimate that we walked another 22 miles or so last night. At sunset we set out again and still walk in a E. N. E. direction.

July 17.—About midnight we encounter more shots, and about an hour later put up at a farm for the remainder of the night. We must have walked about 12 miles. At daylight we left the farm and parked under some neighbouring trees. We hear that other bandits are in the district. Again we have hard boiled eggs and are feeling better. Later in the afternoon the bandits have a heated argument over something or other. We learn, too, that a messenger has arrived. The bandits send a message back. At sunset we walk for a few li to a deserted farm where we stay the night.

July 18.—We spend the day on this farm, feed on eggs again, and also have cucumber. At dusk we set out on the march again. The country we are travelling through is heavily cultivated. There is hardly an inch of waste land. The kaoliang stands some ten feet high.

Ferried Across River

July 19.—At midnight (18th) we are walking along a dyke bounding a creek. The frogs make a terrible noise. Whenever we are nearing a village, the dogs waken up and kick up a terrible din. This wakes the farmers, who in turn clang together pieces of bamboo, and shout themselves hoarse. But it is remarkable how little noise we make. Long ago we had to replace our leather shoes with cloth ones which made no noise. No-one is allowed to speak, and on one or two occasions Blue, and Hargrave have both stumbled and their ropes have been pulled so tight that they could not retain their temper, and shouted at the bandits, but his always ended the worse for them.

July 20.—We cross a creek shortly after midnight (19th) and walk on, incidently passing the home of one the bandits. Still walking N. E., we arrive at a large river about 2 a.m. we are ferried across this and walk on for about an hour, when we arrive at a village. Here we put up for the remainder of the day. We get more eggs.

July 21.—The day is spent on the farm, but the bandits say the soldiers are following us, so at dark we set out and walk N. for about fifteen li then a little W. and arrive at the river again. We recross it and walk south. It rains most of the night. The roads and dykes are very slippery, and sometimes it takes us all our time to curb our tempers. At dawn we arrive at a barn where we settle down.

July 22.—At dusk, we leave, and after two hours arrive at another village. Just as we are arriving, Hargrave, who has not felt well for the last two days, collapses. The bandits pick him up and carry him in to the farm house. He has to take an opium pill for the bandits are very concerned about him, and ask Johnson if he will get better again.

July 23.—We spend the day on the farm. Hargrave is still bad and cannot eat anything. Johnson is also very sick in the evening, but we all set out again at dusk. We walk for an hour and arrive at a village which is our destination.

Wretched Farm Quarters

July 24.—The Chinese idea of leading the fires under the beds is no damn good. The beds get so hot that it is almost unbearable. This is a terrible farm. There are millions of flies and bugs, and to add to our discomfort the bandits would seldom take off our ropes, so that we could delouse ourselves, and in places we are just raw with scratching. At dusk we leave and walk N. about ten miles reaching the village at which we were to spend the night.

July 25.—The day is spent at the village, and at dusk we walk S. E. for two hours. It appears to us that we are keeping in the same district, for we are walking in circles. Every night we carefully note our direction by the stars. In fact we are very often gazing at the stars when we should be looking at the ground, and this is why we stumble so much and then get reprimanded. We pass a village which Johnson says we have passed before, and we sleep at the next village further on.

July 26.—A quiet day at the village. Our ropes are taken off so that we may delouse ourselves. We are allowed only a few minutes for the job. We are sitting on the bad, and when the bandit comes to put Blue's rope on him again Blue gets on his knees to facilitate the process. There is a great stir, and Blue is told to get up. It appears that this position is the one they always use when being executed. We make sure that we keep off our knees in future. It might also be remarked here that we have never been allowed to whistle. We were checked over this by a gun being pointed at us.

Discussion of Ransom

July 27.—At about 10 a.m. we are rushed out of the farm and into the kaoliang fields. At first we think soldiers have come, but they tell us that men have arrived with a message. We walk south for a couple of miles, and go into a farm at which we have stopped at on a previous occasion. They tell us that the men are discussing the ransom. This bucks us up.

July 28.—We learn that the men are still here, and there is a parcel for us. However, nothing happens until the afternoon, when we are walked to another farm to meet these men. There are three men, only one of whom had a slight knowledge of English. He told us they had come from Panshan and that we must write a letter to Yinkow. He interprets for us, and we have to write demanding $600,000 and the early release of the bandits' relatives whom the Panshan authorities had put in jail. We get the parcel, but come to the conclusion that the men have not been sent out by the authorities. We walk a short distance to another farm.

July 29.—We spend the day on the farm and have a good feed of sausage out of our parcel. Our food has been had again ever since we stopped the long walks, and it is ages now since we had an egg.

July 30.—At dusk we prepare for a walk. As is usual before these walks, a small chit is sent to the different sections. There are about 110 bandits, and it takes a whole village to accommodate them. In our section, for instance, there are are about 25 bandits, and we always sleep in the same place and walk in the same part of the procession. This chit is given to our No. 1 and there is a muttering of "Chendu." We take this as the name of the village we are to walk to. We walk for about four hours due west to this Chendu.

July 31.—During the walk last night, the bandits had a scare. A stranger appeared, and they thought it was soldiers. They took up positions as if prepared for an attack, while we were pushed into the kaoliang. After some minutes the signal was passed that it was all right, and we proceeded.

August 1.—We spend the day on the farm. It rained all through the night, and the village compound is more like a pond. The roads will be very bad, and we hope that we shall not walk. We don't walk to-day and settle down for another night here. The rope with which we are tied up is damned uncomfortable at night, as there is a large knot in the middle of our backs, and every time we turn over we wake up and shift the end of the rope. The mosquitoes are bad too.

Intermediaries Arrive

August 2.—Two intermediaries arrive to-day, although we do not see them. We receive a parcel with a letter which says the men are out of the Japanese police force. We walk in the evening due north for about 12 li and stay at a farm we have been at before.

Aug. 3.—We spend the day at the village, and in the evening walk, north again for about 15 li. We arrive at a village we have visited on July 17.

Aug. 4.—We spend the day on the farm. We discover that Johnson has been careless enough during our last night's walk to drop a tin of sardines and a jar of fish paste. These are very precious, and he is severely ticked off. He himself is very annoyed about it too. At night we walk west for approximately 40 li. On arrival at the village one of the farm houses refuses to accommodate some of the bandits. We hear several shots and are told that one of the farmers has been shot. Some few minutes later one man was brought into our room where he was tied to a post. After a heated argument he was set free.

Aug. 5.—Spend the day at the village. The villagers have given the bandits a thank offering of a pig for not shooting them up. At least, that is what we are told. It proves to be correct, for we have two good meals of pork. In the evening we walk south for about two hours to another village (20 li.) From the attitude of the villagers we think they are relatives or at least very great friends.

Aug. 6.—We are still making our last parcel last out very well, and of course in cases like yesterday where we had pork, we don't touch our things. We sleep here.

Aug. 7.—To-day the bandits give us some cigarettes, but we have to join in their game of cards. In consequence we lose all we have been given. Again we sleep at this village.

Still No Message

Aug. 8.—At 1.00 p.m. we set out on a long walk. A message is due to arrive, so we are apparently going to meet it. After walking E. N. E. for approximately 20 li, in the boiling sun we arrive at a creek. There are no sampans, and our ropes are taken off. We strip and swim across. It is very refreshing. In fact Hargrave is cursed for dawdling so long. In the last few days we have been in the same district, and to-day completed the triangle. In the evening we are told that there is no message for us, and the gang are in a bad mood. They say that they don't want the paltry sum that has been offered, and that the authorities are too much afraid to send a man as they would shoot him. (They are expecting an intermediary to arrive.)

Aug. 9.—We have been in captivity now for 19 weeks. The bandits seem in a better mood to-day. At 2. p.m. we set out again in the boiling sun. After walking for an hour we arrive at a village and sit down in the roadway for a rest. Somebody suggested that we should be shaved, and we readily agree. A form is brought along and two professional barbers arrive. We have a hair cut and shave. This occupies about two hours, and the district appear to be looking on, for there must be at least 300 spectators. During this time the bandits have received a fresh supply of ammunition. They seem to have no difficulty in obtaining it. At 5 p.m. we walk on and arrive at a creek, the same we have so often crossed before. We are ferried across, walk on N.E., and arrive at a large village where we stay the night. We must have covered about 36 li.

Aug. 10.—There are some shots fired this morning. At 2 p.m., as we assemble out in the village we notice that they have a Manchoukuo soldier roped up and blindfolded. We set out, the soldier with us. After walking for 20 li we arrive at a village—a very clean and modern one. We get a couple of eggs each to-day. The gang are still talking of the money, and we hear figures which to us are the most reasonable yet, and are very bucked about it.

Aug. 11.—At 3 p.m. we leave the village and walk another about 3 li way. This village is in ruins. We could see that it has been a very large and prosperous place, with its four to towers one at each corner. All the buildings are in ruins except the one which is inhabited. The bandits say the place was blown up last year by Manchoukuo troops, and bring along empty shell cases to prove it. We stay here until it is dark. There is a heavy rainstorm, but as the bandits have heard that there are soldiers in the vicinity we expect to walk whether it rains or not. (We are now on the East side of the big river. I omitted to say that we crossed it on our walk on the ninth.) At 10 p.m. we set out, walk south for about 10 li, and sleep the night at this place.

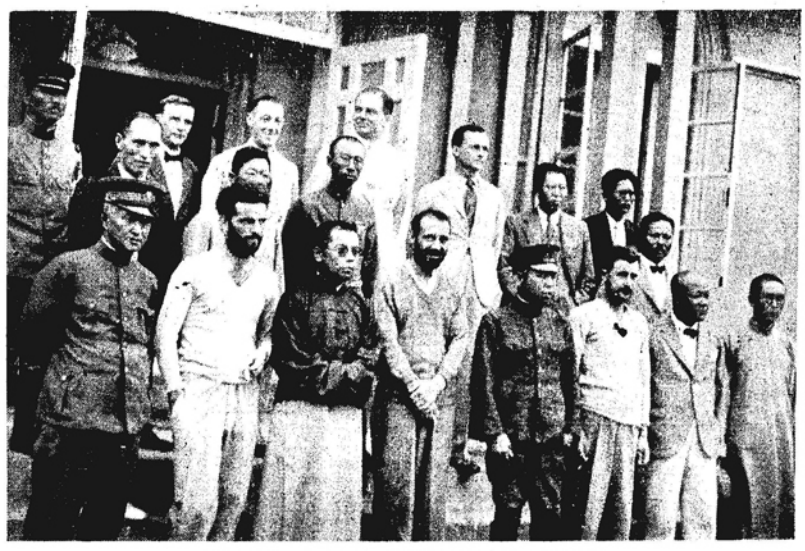
Aug. 12.—We leave the village about 4 a.m. and notice that the Manchoukuo soldier is still with us. Just before leaving we are visited by another gang of bandits. We walk S. W. for 10 li and arrive at the big river again. We cross this and walk west for a few more li and put up again for the night.

Ransome Terms Discussed

Aug. 13.—At sunset we walk south for six li and put up again for the night. The crops now stand some 15 feet high, and the "ma" crop is being harvested. One of the bandits tells us that we shall be out very shortly, as they cannot carry on after the kaoliang crop has been cut. We learn this morning that intermediaries have arrived to discuss the money. There is no parcel for us, but the bandits appear pleased, and that is the main thing. They are now saying that we shall be out in a week.

Aug. 15.—This morning a Chinese letter is brought for us to sign. The bandits say it will take only two days for a reply. They still say we will be out in a week. We had a couple of eggs each this morning, which makes a fine change from our "ping" diet. At dusk we walk north about six li to another village. We have previously been here.

Aug. 16.—We spend the day at the village. Numerous shots are fired throughout the day, and there are rumours of soldiers in the vici-



ACTORS IN THE NEWCHWANG DRAMA

The group at Newchwang taken on the arrival of the three Nanchang officers. In the front row, from left to right, are the Manchoukuo police chief, Mr. W. E. Hargrave, Chinese interpreter, Mr. Clifford Johnson, Captain Obata, who effected the release and Mr. A. D. Blue. Among those in the back row are Mr. I. F. Grant, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Mr. D. H. Clarke, British Vice-Consul, and Mr. M. Arakawa, Japanese Consul.

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nity. We have a feed of pork made into small patties, and sleep here, but during the night are rudely awakened and prepare to leave. However, no order comes through and we fall asleep again.

Aug. 17.—Spend day at same village. More shots fired and more rumours of approaching soldiers. Back on our old diet of "pings" and water with a couple of onions each. Sleep at this place.

Armed with Grenades

Aug. 18.—About 4 p.m. we learn that messengers arrive, and shortly afterwards we receive a parcel of foodstuff and a letter. More shots are fired during the day and at 7 p.m. we hurriedly leave the village on account of the soldiers. After walking south for a mile or so we overtake several old women carrying packs. A few minutes later we arrive at another village and rest a while. During this spell another gang of bandits arrive, driving six Chinese who are bound more securely than us. We conclude that the women we passed are their relatives, and notice some of the other gang had hand grenades ready to throw. After following the river bank for some miles we receive a broadside of shots from houses hidden among trees. None of us is hit. After wading through a lot of water we are housed in three filthy huts and the bandits tell us we shall be out in three days, some five days, and two or three, a week.

Aug 19.—We spend the day at the village. It rains most of the day. Our bodies are filthy and raw in places with scratching. This place is very hot. The fire seems to be burning all day—the bed is red hot. At night there are thousands of mosquitoes and during the day swarms of flies (pigs' troughs just outside window). The smell from the pig swill is so bad that even the bandits cannot stick it, have placed numerous joss sticks on the window ledge to counteract it.

Aug. 20.—We did not walk last night. Blue caused great amusement when Joh-Sang (Hargrave's guard) missed his charge. Hargrave was lying on a chest (of course with permission) the bed being too hot. He (Blue) said after a while, when Joh Sang was in an awful sweat, "Mahn mahndy waw kin nee maggy yangjunger," meaning "By and by I will give you some spectacles, then you will be able to find him." Joh Sang had this hurled at him for weeks afterwards. About 3 p.m. we set out and walk N. W. After about an hour we are caught in a heavy rainstorm and literally soaked through. We walk on, wading through mud knee deep. Shots are fired at us when we pass one village. Seven p.m. we arrive at our destination (we have been here before) and stay the night. We have seen nothing of the Manchoukuo soldier the bandits had tied and blindfolded.

Aug. 21.—Spent day in village. Rained all day. The bandits say we will be released in three days or five if it rains. Our spirits have risen so much that the three of us are discussing how we will spend the first night in Shanghai and where we will dine.

Joke with Bandits

Aug. 22.—At about 2 p.m. we set out and walk west. The roads are exceptionally muddy, sometimes knee-deep in water. At about 5 p.m. we arrive at a village where we are told the ransom is to be brought. The bandits say the village is only 10 miles from Panshan, and that the men should arrive to-morrow.

Aug. 24.—Still at the farm awaiting release. In the afternoon a messenger arives and we learn that the ransom is coming to-morrow or the next day. The Second Engineer has a bad throat and is unable to eat.

Aug. 25.—Still at the same village. The expected messenger does not arrive. To-day seems like a week.

Delay Over Release

Aug. 26.—Same village. It is a week to-day since the last Yinkow messenger arrived. We cannot understand the delay over our release. Killed a pig to-day; before killing they placed it before an improvised altar, complete with joss man, and burned joss sticks. Whether it improved the taste or not we don't know, but is was certainly very good. At 7 p.m. we walked 10 li in an easterly direction, and slept at another village.

Aug. 28.—We are still in the same village. We learn that the No. 1 bandit is in Panshan. Everyone seems to be expecting news to-day but none arrives.

Aug 29.—We learn that negotiations have been completed. They tell us that there is not enough money in Yinkow, and that it has to be obtained from Fengtien. At 3 p.m. we walk N.W. for about 10 li to another village. We notice they have two Chinese tied up and bindfolded. Our procession of 100 bandits leading two foreigners and two Chinese all tied up would look a sight to any foreigner.

Aug. 30.—A long and tedious day on the farm. In the evening it is rumoured that men are arriving, but they don't turn up.

Aug. 31.—We hear this morning that the No. 1 bandit has arrived back from Panshan, and also messengers from Yinkow. We have to write a letter to the Consul, saying that if the money does not arrive in two or three days we will all be severely beaten, and they will take us for a very long walk of 2,000 li. We receive no message and cannot imagine whatever is causing the delay. The bandits are getting very impatient. About 2 p.m. we walk 20 li south to another village. Later we learn that the messengers brought news that the No. 1 Manchoukuo man had died, and that the money would be here in another five days. We are pleased to hear this, as the last few days of waiting have seemed endless.

Sept. 1.—They kill another pig to-day. We are certainly getting a lot of pork, and we think they are signing chits for them on the strength of the money they are going to get.

Consul's Hopeful Letter

Sept. 2.—About 3 p.m., just as we are about to walk, a parcel arrives. We are not allowed to open it before we start out. We are very excited, as we have not had a letter since negotiations have been completed. We walked N. W. for about five li to another village. The Consul's letter is very reassuring as to our early release. The two Chinese captives, who were with us a few days ago, have reappeared, and are marched along with us.

Sept. 3.—We send a letter to the Consul this morning, thanking him for the parcel. Johnson spends most of the day rewriting the diary from off the scraps of paper, the pencil writing of which is just about rubbed off with wearing. This evening the messenger who took our message this morning, returns and he says he met the Yinkow men, and they sent him back to say that the money is coming in two days' time.

Sept. 4.—Feeling very excited, as the bandits tell us that the money is coming. We talk all day about the wonderful things we are going to buy to eat when we get out, and what a glorious being we shall have our first night in Shanghai. The bandits tell us several times to stop talking and go to sleep but we just carry on until one of them comes over with a stick and—well, that's different—and we do try to sleep. It seems incredible to us, and even now Johnson is rather pessimistic.

Impatiently Waiting

Sept. 5.—The morning is dragging very slowly as we wait impatiently for the money to come. We talk again of what we are going to do when we get out and are again told to go to sleep, so we have to quieten down. Johnson is so excited that he dons a pair of the farmer's wife's trousers, and has the bandits all laughing. The afternoon drags, and by 5 p.m. we are losing our excitement, and the bandits have no need to tell us to go to sleep, for we become rather sullen as we realise that it is not coming to-day. Shortly afterwards we are told that the money came, but it was in $100 notes and the bandits wanted $10 notes, but we are assured that it is certain for to-morrow. Lots of the bandits come over and say that should we see them in Yinkow, we are not to give them away. We readily promise (what liars!)

Sept. 6.—We are up at four o'clock this morning, cannot sleep. The bandits pester us all the morning. They make us draw several pictures of a steamer with two junks. Then we have to draw trains for them. At 3 p.m. one of the bandits tells us that 100 soldiers have arrived with the money, but we are doomed to disappointment. They came alright, and with the money, but evidently the bandits were not satisfied about the releasing of their relatives who had been imprisoned, and the soldiers went away. However, this missing relative is going to be brought along to-morrow, and are told that we are sure to be out to-morrow.

A Dangerous Misunderstanding

Sept. 7.—Early this morning we discuss the situation, and finally finish up with Hargrave betting Johnson $5 that we will be out to-day.. About 11 a.m. we are visited by two Manchoukuo men. One of them speaks very good English. He tells us that we shall most probably be released to-night or early in the morning. He has come to make sure that we are the right men before the money is handed over. He has to go back to Panshan and then bring the money out again. Just before he leaves he hands us a tin with some cigarettes in it and a box of matches. He is hardly out of the room when all the bandits rush at Blue, who is holding them. Blue has one in his mouth, and one of the bandits snatches it away. Blue grabs his wrist. Unfortunately he has a gun in his hand, and it falls to the floor. The No. 1 bandit misconstrues the action and thinks Blue is trying to get the gun, and so Blue is beaten. I must mention that one evening last month Hargrave was given a good beating and was kicked. Only the other day he said he still felt sore when he pressed his stomach. About 1 p.m. we are told to prepare for a walk, and we set out in the direction of Panshan. The bandits say we are walking to Yinkow. After walking some li we arrive at cross roads, though they resemble creeks more than roads. Here we stop and the gang spreads out. We are hidden by the kaoliang, and are told that the money is coming, but after about half an hour, with nothing coming, we walk on again. We think they are very frightened of an attack, for they all have their guns drawn. They observe a farm in the distance and the men are on the roof. We approach the place and the No. 1 Bandit goes in. We are taken to the gate and notice Manchoukuo soldiers, but someone shouts to our leader and we are hastily withdrawn into the kaoliang some hundreds of yards away. Again we are taken to the farm, and again hastily withdrawn. This happens four times, but eventually we go in through the gate and into a farm house. One of the bandits speaks very roughly to one of the soldiers, and we are afraid that any small incident may lead to a fight. We are only in the room for a few minutes before a Manchoukuo officer comes in and unties us.

Money Handed Over

We are led into a neighbouring house where there are five Japanese and Manchoukuo officials. We immediately thank them and learn that they have only brought 15 soldiers. The money has been handed over. Time 3 p.m. After waiting for about an hour and a half, during which time the bandits were in another house dividing out the money, we are told we can go, but the bandits stop us and say that they must pay their outlying scouts first. This takes another hour. Then the bandits demand the soldiers' ponies. This is refused and after some talk we are told again that we can go. We proceed out into the courtyard where the soldiers mount their horses and we get into the old farmer's cart. We are just about to leave when the bandits say that there is another gang waiting for us on our road back. They tell us to wait while they go and inform this gang to let us pass. We all troop back into the farm house and it is half an hour later that we are allowed to leave. By this time it is dark, which no doubt is what the bandits really wanted. Our captain asks for an escort, and two bandits ride back with us to within a mile of Panshan. It is a rough journey, but one of the pleasantest we have over had. We arrive at Panshan at 9.30 p.m. and are told that we shall be stopping the night there and go on to Yinkow by the five o'clock train in the morning. The Japanese and Manchoukuo officials make us very welcome and several toasts are made to the achievement of their plans. We are all exceedingly happy (in both senses—saké is fairly strong on an empty stomach). We then sit down to a Japanese chow, and afterwards retire. We do not sleep much.

Freedom At Last

Sept. 8.—We are up this morning at 4.30, have a wash and proceed to the station. All the Japanese and Manchoukuo officials accompany us. At about 5.30 a.m. the armoured train pulls out of the station. What a delightful journey it is! We seem to have a permanent smile on our faces. At 7.30 a.m. we arrive at Yinkow, where a battery of photographers await us. Still with the permanent smile, we wait impatiently until they have finished and then we walk to the police launch and plough over to the other side of the river. More cameras to shoot us, and the same old smile, and then we set out for the police station. We are met half way by a car which conveys us to our destination. At the police station Johnson has a word with the Taikoo agent, Mr. Grant, over the telephone, and ten minutes later both Mr. Clarke and he arrive. We are then officially handed over, several speeches made and congratulations passed over and then more photographs. Half past ten when Mr. Grant finally manages to get us away and to his house, where a most wonderful breakfast awaits us. After a great repast we have our final delouse and a real good bath.

In conclusion, we all feel that we shall never be able to repay the debt we owe to all who have worked so hard and untiringly for our release, more especially to Mr. Clarke, the British Consul, and to Mr. Grant, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's agent in Yinkow.

JAPANESE WARNS CHARHAR

Surprise to Chinese in View of Agreement

Peking, Sept. 17.

It is stated in well-informed Chinese circles here that before General Sung Cheh-yuan's troops were despatched to Kuyuan early last week the local military authorities had secured the understanding of the Japanese. The visit of a Japanese aeroplane to Kalgan on Thursday afternoon and the dropping of leaflets demanding the immediate evacuation of General Sung's troops to the line west of Changpei and Lungkwan came, therefore, as a complete surprise to the Chinese. It is believed in Chinese circles that the warning was issued on the independent authority of the Japanese military mission at Chengteh and without the knowledge of the Kuantung Army at Changchun.

According to Chinese reports, Mr. Yano, the charge d'affaires of the Japanese Legation in Peking, accompanied by Mr. Harada, Chinese Secretary, called on General Ho Ying-ching on Saturday and discussed the Charhar situation Later General Ho received General Sung Cheh-yuan, the chairman of Charhar, who hurried back from Tientsin on Friday night following the news of the Japanese aerial visit to Kalgan.

General Ho and General Sung conferred together for two hours concerning the Japanese threat to bomb Kalgan as well as the question of Generals Fang Chen-wu and Chi Hung-chang who are still holding out against the Central Government.

It is understood that General Sung is remaining in Peking until to-morrow (Monday) by which time Colonel Shibayama probably will have received a telegram from the Kuantung army concerning the Charhar situation.—Reuter.

S.M.R. DIRECTOR TO RESIGN

Tokyo, Sept. 17.

Lieut.-General Godo, President of the Showa Steel Works and concurrently Director of the South Manchuria Railway Co., is shortly to resign from his concurrent post.

It is also reported that the authorities in the Overseas Ministry and S.M.R. have decided to leave the Director's seat vacant.—Rengo.

TOKYO'S MAY 15 AFFAIR ECHO

Naval Officer Attempts Suicide Gesture

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Indignant at the grave sentence asked by the Naval prosecuting officer for the Naval officers in connection with May 15 outrages in Tokyo last year, Lt. Kazuo Fukuda, 23 years old, of H.I.J.M.S. Kaga, the flagship of the First Aviation Squadron, attempted suicide yesterday morning. He is now under medical treatment.

Vice-Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, commander-in-chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, visited the Navy Minister, Admiral M. Ohsuma yesterday to report the incident. It was learned that they decided to advise younger officers of the Navy not to be misled by rumours concerning the trial and not to violate military discipline. They are reported to have agreed that they would not oppress any movement to sympathise with officers arrested for the murder of the late Premier T. Inukai.—United Press.

JAPANESE NOT GOOD MIXERS

"The Times" Advises on Manchoukuo

London, Sept. 14.

An appreciation of Japan's stabilising influence in Manchoukuo is given prominence in a leading article in "The Times" to-day, which calls attention to three articles from its special correspondent portraying this development. "The Times" remarks that the complete suppression of banditry in Manchoukuo hardly can be expected in this generation, but it is likely that the Japanese and their local allies ultimately will reduce it to negligible proportions.

Balancing the factors likely to weigh in the future relations between the Japanese and the people of Manchoukuo, "The Times" quotes the achievement of conscientious Japanese officials. It gives as examples the stabilisation of the currency and the practical development schemes, which the Chinese had been discussing for a generation. It says that the Chinese peasants and merchants will appreciate the advantages of these things, in spite of their natural antipathy to foreign domination.

On the other hand, the newspaper says, the Japanese temperamentally are perhaps too reserved to be "good mixers" with the Chinese and their ambitions may tempt them to extend their sphere of continental influence too ambitiously. The Japanese must show that they can manage the Chinese as well as rule them, realising that some day the Manchurians will prefer to take their advice in preference to their orders.—Reuter.

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THE CAPTURE OF MUKDEN

Observances in China, Japan and Manchoukuo: Day of Humiliation and of Joy

Nanking, Sept. 18.

Government leaders, including Mr. Wang Ching-wei, and all Cabinet members held a solemn meeting at Central Party headquarters this morning in commemoration of the second anniversary of the Japanese attack on Mukden, which subsequently culminated in the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and Jehol.

Mr. Wu Chih-huei, veteran Party leader who was the principal speaker at the meeting, described the "Mukden incident" as "the humiliation of all national humiliations."

Scrolls which were suspended along the front of the auditorium read, "Do not forget September 18, 1931," "Rouse the people to pacify the internal situation, to resist foreign aggrandisement, to strengthen our national strength in order to obliterate mortifying humiliation and to redress a deep grievance."

Messages from provincial capitals of the leading cities throughout China indicate that the anniversary of the fall of Mukden was observed everywhere with due solemnity. The day, however, passed without untoward incidents.

Mass meetings, the public burning of seized Japanese goods, and vigorous press editorials were the features this morning of the commemoration of the second anniversary of the Mukden incident.

A huge mass meeting, held under the auspices of the Nanking city Kuomintang, took place this morning at nine o'clock at the National Theatre, when representatives of various public bodies participated.

Afterwards the crowd repaired to the city athletic grounds to witness the burning, under the auspices of the local anti-Japanese association, of 31 cases of seized Japanese goods.

At 11 a.m. sharp an impressive scene was witnessed, when the capital observed five minutes' silence in honour of the Chinese killed in Manchuria.

All amusement places in Nanking will not open to-day.

Press editorials this morning warn the public not to forget the Japanese aggression in China and to prepare for further aggressions.—Reuter.

Canton Observation

Canton, Sept. 18.

All Canton was plunged into mourning this second anniversary of the Mukden outbreak.

A ceremony was held at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, at which the usual speeches denouncing Japanese aggression were delivered.

Sirens and whistles throughout the city sounded and aeroplanes dropped pamphlets while the ceremony was going on.

A significant feature however, was that a mammoth meeting and parade failed to materialise owing to official ban.—Reuter.

Ceremories at Shanhaikuen

Shanhaikuan, Sept. 15.

The hoisting of the Manchoukuo flag, the dropping of paper flags and propaganda by a Japanese aeroplane were the features of the celebration in Shanhaikuan of the first anniversary of the recognition of Manchoukuo by Japan.

Various rumours, which had arisen owing to the bandit question and possibly due, to some extent, to the change in the Tokyo Cabinet, had led one to expect a repetition of recent activities here. On the contrary, however, the old city to-day appeared to be imbued with a holiday spirit in commemoration of Japan's recognition of the new state just a year ago.

The entire populace turned out for the occasion, schools were closed and the streets were lined with small flags of every description. In the midst of this gala scene two Manchoukuo banners flew high over the station, while residents also hoisted the emblem.

Goodwill Meeting

The event of prime importance, however, was a ceremony held at the residence of General Hirata, stated by the Japanese to be for the purpose of fostering peace and good-will between the two nations. The adjoining compound was thronged with excited onlookers while the two to three hundred invited guests were welcomed under the "Manchoukuo Archway," which was draped with the bright yellow standards of the new state.

A feature of interest was the arrival of British, Italian and French military officers. Their presence was in an unofficial capacity and had no political significance.

Those in attendance included Colonel Hart, Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant Bruneau, the French Commanding Officer; Lieutenant Risch; and Army Lieutenant di Witt, in charge of the Italian Fort, accompanied by his second in command. Chinese guests were in abundance, including the magistrate of Linyu district.

Shortly before 11 a.m. a short announcement preceded the hoisting of the Manchoukuo flag, in front of which varied nationalities, including Chinese, bowed their heads to the accompaniment of the national song.

Mr. Henry Pu Yi's photograph was next unveiled with suitable respect and the Manchoukuo anthem sung by school children.

Chinese Mayor's Speech

Speeches then became the order of the day. An address of Pu Yi's was delivered by Mr. Chow Ping-wen, of the Manchoukuo Establishment Committee.

The officer in charge of the Manchoukuo Police in Shanhaikuan, Major Takamuri, spoke on behalf of General Hirata, who was indisposed.

The chief of the Consular Police, representing the Japanese Consul General in Tientsin, also said a few words.

An exciting interlude then occurred when a Japanese aeroplane, flying very low, dropped paper flags and propaganda on the crowds below.

Mr. Nagano, chief of the Japanese Residents' Association, had most of his speech drowned by the noise of the plane.

The Chinese Mayor of Shanhaikuan then mounted the platform and stated that he hoped that Manchoukuo would bring peace and prosperity to them all. He also remarked upon the excellence of the weather for so notable an occasion. The Chinese representative of the P. M. R. followed next.

An old inhabitant, Father Zeginhorn, was asked to speak and, on behalf of the Christian Fraternity, he welcomed the Manchoukuo movement.

Local Situation Quiet

The morning closed with the usual shouts of "banzai," first for Japan and then for the State of Manchoukuo. The assembly bowed to the picture of Pu Yi and dispersed.

Luncheon was next on the agenda, during which an address was given by Mr. McLeod Coppin, advisor to the Manchoukuo Railway. In conclusion he toasted the Emperor of Japan, Mr. Pu Yi and the President of the Chinese Republic.

His speech was next given in fluent Chinese by his eighteen-year old son. A full day's programme then continued, including sports, Japanese fencing and a theatrical performance.

The Japanese military authorities state that the local situation is quiet and no activities are impending, but there will be some troop movements in the near future.—Reuter.

Observance in Manchuokuo

Hsinking, Sept. 18.

The Manchuokuo Government, the Kwantung Garrison of Japanese Army, the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Government of the Kwantung Leased Territory and other Japanese and Manchuokuo organs held various celebrations and meetings here in observance of the second anniversary of the incident at Mukden in 1931.

The memorial service at the Hsinking Shrine was held at 7 o'clock this morning. General Takashi Hishigari, new commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army, and Japanese and Manchuokuo leaders visited the shrine. Another memorial service for those killed in Manchuria since the outbreak of the incident took place at the athletic ground in West Park. It was followed by a general celebration.

The radio stations broadcast special programmes and military planes flew over the city scattering hand-bills insisting on closer co-operation between Japan and Manchuokuo. For 30 seconds from 10 o'clock to-night citizens are to pray in silence for those killed or maimed after the inident.—United

Tokyo Celebrations

Tokyo, Sept. 18.

Celebration of the second anniversary of the so-called Manchurian incident, which occurred on this day two years ago in Mukden, was started with a memorial service at the Yasukuni Shrine in Kudan, Kudan, Tokyo at 10 o'clock this morning. The Premier, Viscount M. Saito, Lieutenant-General Sadao Araki, the War Minister, Admiral Mineo Ohsumi, the Navy Minister, Naval and military leaders and about 5,000 surviving families of those who were slain in Manchuria during past two years were present at the memorial service.

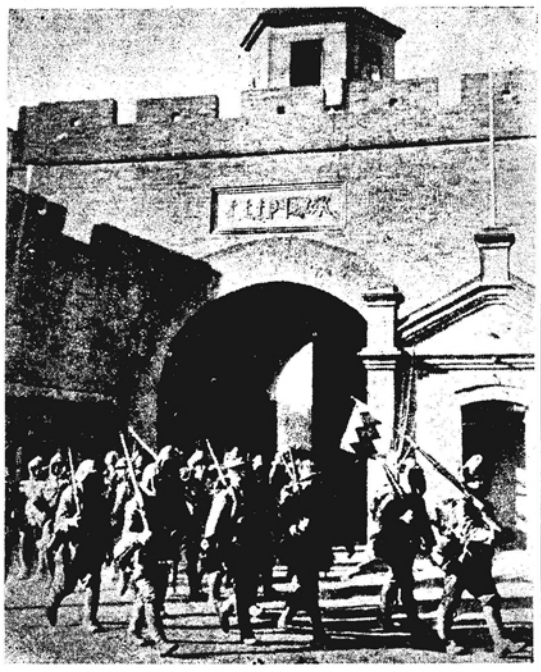
At 1 o'clock the surviving families and wounded soldiers, who are now receiving medical treatment at the First Military Hospital here were entertained at the Public Hall of Hibiya Park. A lecture will start at 6 o'clock at Hibiya Park under the auspices of the Japanese Time-expired Soldiers' Society where General Suzuki, President of the Society, Premier Saito, Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, War Minister, Lieutenant-General Araki, Navy Minister, Admiral M. Ohsumi, Overseas Minister, R. Nagai, Manchuokuo Minister to Japan, General Ting Hsih-yuan and other prominent persons are to speak. Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, who headed Japanese delegates at the last General Assembly of the League of Nations, will also speak.

Statements were issued by the Premier, the Foreign Minister, the War Minister and others praising the development of Manchuokuo and insisting on closer relation between Japan and the new state. In the statement of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirota stated that China and Japan ought not to quarrel over Manchuria. Birth of Manchukuo does not mean a barrier between Japan and China but means a bridge to connect the two nations, he said.—United Press.

Japanese Casualties

Tokyo, Sept. 18.

According to an official announcement made public by the Japanese War Office to-day, 203 army officers, 2,903 privates and 133 persons attached to the army were killed from the outbreak of the Manchurian incident on September 18, 1931 up to September 15 of this year, making the total of those killed in the incident 3,266.—Rengo.



AN ECHO OF THE MANCHURIAN INCIDENT

Monday was the second anniversary of the Mukden Incident when the Japanese troops captured the city and subsequent events resulted in the capture of Manchuria and the creation of the new state of Manchoukuo. Picture shows Japanese troops entering Taitsihar in the final stage of the campaign.

COAL BOND ISSUE OPPOSED

Peking, Sept. 14.

Chinese telegraphic advices from Nanking state that Mr. T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance, is opposed to the proposal of the Ministry of Industry to issue bonds to the amount of $20,000,000 for the relief of the coal industry in China. The Minister takes the view that the money should be raised from Chinese bankers.—Reuter.

A NEW AIR ROUTE

Nanking, Sept. 14.

An aeroplane of the China National Aviation Corporation passed over Nanking this morning on its way to Chungking, whence it will fly to Yunnan on Saturday to survey an aerial route between Chungking and Yunnan.—Reuter.

FLOOD MENACE TO SEA WALLS

Kiangsu Government Ordered to Strengthen Dyke

Nanking, Sept. 17.

The National Government has ordered the Kiangsu Provincial Government immediately to formulate a plan for strengthening the sea wall which protects several of the most prosperous districts of the province, including Shanghai.

Chinese evening papers state that the Hwai River Conservancy Commission has formulated a tentative scheme for improving the situation along the river, which for many centuries has been a cause of bad floods.

The scheme, the papers add, is divided into three stages. The first stage calls for the construction of two water-gates in order to improve existing outlets towards the Yangtze. The cost of it is estimated at over $10,000,000.—Reuter.

FRENCH CAPITAL IN MANCHOUKUO

To Aid Automobile and Electric Works

Changchun, Sept. 12.

An understanding for the investment of French capital has been reached between the Manchoukuo Government and M. Andre B. d'Ollivier, head of the economic mission sent by l'Association Nationale d'Expansion in Paris, who have been investigating investment possibilities since last month.

On M. d'Ollivier's return to Paris via Japan, his Association is expected to send experts to Manchoukuo to investigate automobile and electric industries, in which it is proposed to invest French capital.—Reuter.

PLEBISCITE FOR PHILIPPINES

Manila, Sept. 14.

After hours of bitter debate regarding the method of submitting the Philippines independence bill for ratification, the House of Representatives early this morning passed a bill providing for a plebiscite to take place on October 31.

The bill providing for a plebiscite was the outgrowth of political wrangling here.—United Press.

A NEWSPRINT FACTORY FOR CHEKIANG

Nanking, Sept. 15.

The Ministry of Industry proposes to establish a newsprint paper factory in Chekiang with a capital of $5,000,000. Plans for the scheme are expected to be completed within three months.—Reuter.

MANCHURIA TO KEEP CHECK ON COOLIES

Plan to Take Finger-prints of All: Disguised Bandits

Dairen, Sept. 11.

A plan is under consideration to take the finger-prints of all coolies in Manchuria, and it is understood that the details are being worked out by expects of the South Manchuria Railway Co., collaborating with authorities of the Government. The plan, it is said, is to identify returning coolies to Manchuria, in order to enable the authorities to take action against known disturbers who usually pose as desirable workers. The number of coolie labourers to be admitted hereafter will be greatly reduced, and an effort made to utilise unemployed labourers permanently residing in Manchuria.

It is estimated that there are from 500,000 to 600,000 coolie workers in Manchuria, most of whom are recent arrivals from Shantung. Approximately 120,000 are said to be engaged in various State construction projects. Many of the arrivals here are seasonal workers who come from China in the spring and return to their Shantung homes in the late autumn. Officials here say that bandits frequently are among them in disguise.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY BECOMES ADVERTISEMENT

Actors Benefit by Stabbing and Suicide Incident

Dairen, Sept. 13.

Shanghai and Tientsin theatres are reported to be competing for the Chinese theatrical troupe, now in Dairen, who recently gained prominence when one of the actors committed suicide after stabbing two others during the course of a play. One offer from Tientsin is a guarantee of $10,000 for a month's performance, while Shanghai managers are offering flattering terms for the services of the famous female impersonator, Liu Shukuo, one of the two wounded, who now is convalescing in a local hospital.

The Dairen police have not yet been able to disclose the motive for the stabbing and suicide, but members of the audience declare it was the most cunningly-devised scheme of revenue that could be conceived. Only an actor of consummate skill could have carried it out with such fine attention to detail and to public appeal. The audience were enthralled at the realism, but they were horrified when the attacker plunged the knife into himself, for that was not in the play.—Reuter.

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COUNT UCHIDA RESIGNS

Mr. Hirota Now Foreign Secretary: Japanese Policy Towards Britain

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

Mr. Koki Hirota, former Ambassador at Moscow, has been appointed Foreign Minister in place of Count Uchida, who has resigned. Mr. Hirota will be installed in office this afternoon.

The resignation of Count Uchida is officially described as having been due to ill-health, although other quarters report it to have been caused partly by a difference of opinion in high places in regard to foreign policy.

Mr. Hirota, who was reported as intending to make a tour of China and Manchoukuo, is now not expected to leave Japan.

New Minister's Experience

Like Count Uchida, the new Foreign Minister received his education at the law College of the Tokyo Imperial University. He brings to the Foreign Office 27 years' experience in the Diplomatic Service and a wide knowledge of European and Far Eastern affairs.

His first appointment abroad was in 1918 as First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Washington. Three years later he returned to Japan to become sectional chief of the Commercial Bureau of the Foreign Office. From 1924 to 1927, when appointed Minister to the Netherlands, he served as director of the bureau of European and American affairs.

In October, 1930, Mr. Hirota was transferred to Moscow as Ambassador to the Soviet Union, relinquishing this post only recently to return to Japan.—Reuter.

Five Times Foreign Minister

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

With his entry into the Saito Cabinet in June 1932, Count Uchida took over the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for the fifth time.

On the formation of the second Saionji Cabinet in 1911, he was called from Washington, where he was Ambassador, to become Foreign Minister for the first time. Subsequently he held the same post continuously from 1918 to 1932 under three successive Premiers, the late Mr. Hara, Viscount Takahashi, and the late Admiral Tomosaburo Kato. On the assassination of Mr. Hara on the eve of the Washington Conference, he became Acting Premier for a few days pending the appointment of Viscount Takahashi as Premier, and, two years later, on the death of Admiral Kato in office, he became Acting Premier for the second time pending the formation of the second Yamamoto Cabinet a few days later.

European Training

Born in Kumamoto Prefetture in August 1865, Count Uchida entered the Diplomatic Service at the age of 22 after graduation from the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University. Appointed Attaché to the Japanese Legation in Washington the same year, he became Private Secretary to the Late Count Mutsu in 1890, and in 1893 was sent as First Secretary to the Legation in London.

From then until the outbreak of the Great War, he served his country in the capacities of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister to Peking, Ambassador in Vienna, Ambassador in Washington and finally Foreign Minister. In 1928 he was sent to Paris to represent Japan at the signing of the Kellogg Pact.

It was in June 1931 he was sent to Manchuria as President of the South Manchuria Railway. This was just three months before the outbreak of the Manchurian trouble and it was felt that had his appointment been made earlier he might have forestalled the events which were to follow by peaceful negotiation. Count Uchida decided to resign in April 1932, and the Government was still considering his resignation when the assassination of the Premier, Mr. Inukai, took place in Tokyo on May 15 and the whole Government resigned.

On the appointment of Viscount Saito to head the new Cabinet, Count Uchida allowed nearly a month to pass before his informal acceptance of the Foreign Affairs portfolio was announced.

Even then, he postponed his formal acceptance until he had time to finish off certain important duties in connection with the Presidency of the S.M.R. and with the appointment of his successor to that office.—Reuter.

"Economic Accord" with Britain

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

"Economic accord with Great Britain is indispensable in order that we may strengthen the bond of traditional friendship between the two empires.

This is among the three most important objects outlined by Mr. Hirota, the new Japanese Foreign Minister, in a brief written statement to the press this afternoon.

Asked by foreign correspondents whether he would propose the conclusion of a non-aggression pact or arbitration treaty to the United States, Mr. Hirota, replied that he must study the relations between the two countries to ascertain whether it was necessary to conclude such pacts, though he believed that the actual situation between the two countries did not make it necessary to take such special action.

Soviet Relations

Regarding a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia, Mr. Hirota said that it was most essential there should be no trouble between the Soviet and her two neighbours, Japan and Manchoukuo. He admitted there are various problems pending settlement between Russia and Japan, but said that if they were settled amicably there would be no need for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact, though he said he personally was not opposed to its conclusion.

Relations with China

Turning to the China problem. Mr. Hirota said that most of the questions pending between China and Japan have arisen from the Manchurian incident. If China takes "correct cognisance of Manchoukuo and of the existing situation," the relationship between the two countries would certainly become better.

The new Minister expressed sympathy with the leaders of China, many of whom, he pointed out, are close friends of his. He wished them success in their strenuous efforts to put their own house in order.—Reuter.

MANCHOUKUO BOMB PLOTS

Plan to Embarrass Two Governments

Mukden, Sept. 18.

An extensive plot to bomb and burn the South Manchuria Railway Station and the South Manchuria Electric Co.'s, plant here on January 4 this year and to bomb the British and American consulates in the International Settlement of Mukden on May 7, together with other bombing schemes, were all effectively frustrated by the Mukden gendarmerie, according to police reports just released for publication.

Nine Chinese have been arrested in connection with the plots, the police declare, while a search for others is still being continued.

According to the report issued by the gendarmerie, more than 40 conspirators landed in Dairen from North China during the past winter.

They came in groups of twos and threes, each provided with $1,000 for personal expenses. Some of them are said to have joined bandit groups in the field.

The bombing plot on the railway station was thwarted by an accidental discovery of unexploded bombs in the station building.

The plot against the Mukden waterworks on March 2, and the wholesale shooting of Japanese on Aoicho on the same day, were forestalled by the gendarmes.

A number of arrests took place at each of the places.

The attacks on foreign consulates here, it is said, were planned to embarrass Japan and Manchoukuo. The plotters were driven away after they had hurled only a few small bombs.

In addition to the arousing of international criticism, it is said that the plotters sought to encourage banditry in Manchuria and to stimulate the waning "war fervor" among the Chinese here.—Reuter.

CATHOLIC FATHERS RELIEVED

Peking, Sept. 13.

It is learned to-day that the three American Catholic fathers who remained in Kienningfu when the missionaries in that area withdrew in the face of the Communist advance, have now left. They are not going to Foochow but are travelling overland through Chêkiang to Shanghai.

The names of the three are Curran, Werner, and Grace.—Reuter.

SHENSI JUDGES UNDERPAID

Unable to Keep Body and Soul Together

On his trip to China's north-west, which it is proposed to populate with convict labour in order to develop it, Dr. Lo Wen-kan, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Minister of Justice, made brief stops at various places to investigate prison and judicial conditions, and, according to the Peking "Morning Post" has realised the necessity for immediate reform.

The Peking journal states:

"During his stay in Sianfu, the capital of Shensi, Dr. Lo inspected the Shensi Higher Court. It is stated that the greatest handicap of the judicial authorities in Shensi is lack of funds. Not only are the courts ill-equipped but the salaries of the judges are so low that they have great difficulty in keeping body and soul together. This has deterred many promising young men from entering the judicial service.

No Inducement Offered

"Dr. Lo is reported to have realised the imperative necessity of reform in this connection, taking the view that in view of the poverty of some of the interior provinces the Government should assist them with funds so as to raise the salary scale of the judges. We are in complete agreement with Dr. Lo, for if the judges in the interior are poorly paid as compared with those serving in the cities and ports, then there is no inducement for aspiring judges to go to the interior. This will inevitably result in the concentration of judicial talent in the principal cities, which means severe competition for the limited number of available posts. Under such circumstances abuses are bound to arise. In fact, what is true of the judicial situation in the interior provinces like Shensi, Kansu and Sinkiang, is equally true of the isolated districts in the coastal provinces.

Experience of Other Services

"The same also may be said of other branches of national endeavour. Estabilshed several decades ago both the Customs and Postal Services provide special treatment for those of their employees who are assigned work in the remote parts of the country. This has produced a salutary effect on the morale of the men, who are not deterred by the prospect of long service in districts away from civilisation when they know that they will receive better pay and treatment than their comrades in the treaty ports. This system has the additional merit in that the undesirable phenomenon of a heavy concentration of able men in a few ports will be avoided. Both the Customs and the Posts owe their establishment to the foreigners who studied the situation very carefully before they drew up the regulations of the two services. The Salt Gabelle, founded later, is modelled on the Customs and the Posts. These three services may be considered the only branches of the Chinese Government where promotion is based on merit, where there is security of employment for their employees, and where there is no danger of concentration of talented men in a few ports.

"The whole thing shows that even several decades ago foreign employees of the Chinese Government had seen and introduced what is needed in China, whereas it has taken Dr. Lo a personal trip to the interior to realise that something is wrong with the judicial service.

"However, better late than never. We hope that upon his return to Nanking Dr. Lo will introduce the necessary reforms and thereby improve the existing standard of the judicial service."

COLLIERY MERGER IN MANCHOUKUO

Mukden, Sept. 15.

Preparations are being completed for a merger of all the important collieries in Manchuria under a joint Japanese-Manchoukuo concern, which, it is believed, will be formally established in November. The merger will not include the present Fushun collieries and the Penchihu colliery on the Mukden-Antung line, these being the only exceptions of real importance.

Plans also are being completed for the establishment of a magnesium plant under the joint management of the South Manchuria Railway and the Chemical Science Institute of Tokyo, whilst the Onoda Cement Co. at Choushuitzu, in the Kwantung leased territory, is to establish a branch factory at Chuantou, near Ssupingkai. The company is said to have found lime in the neighbourhood of Chuantou, after an extensive geological survey along the S.M.R. line.—Reuter.

YELLOW RIVER FLOOD DAMAGES

Over 100,000 Randered Homeless

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

Although the area inundated as a result of the overflow of the Yellow River has not been so large as that flooded by the Yangtze River in 1931, the predicament of the sufferers has been worse than two years ago, owing to the difficulties encountered in the distribution of relief, declared Dr. J. Heng Liu and Messrs. T. C. Hsi and H. Z. Chou, respectively heads of the sanitation, relief, and engineering departments of the Yellow River Flood Relief Commission, who returned to Shanghai yesterday morning from Nanking after an aerial survey of the flooded districts in Kiangsu, Shantung, and Honan. The three Government surveyors left for Nanking last week in a specially-chartered aeroplane of the Eursasia Aviation Corporation. From Nanking, they proceeded to Tsinan on Wednesday. A tour of inspection of the various flooded districts was then conducted, covering Fenghsien, Hsiaohsien, and Peihsien in north Kiangsu, Tsining, Puhsien, etc., in Shantung, and Yucheng and Kaifeng in Honan.

Interviewed yesterday, the surveyors stated that there were comparatively few hills in the inspected area and those places which remained above the surface of water were crowded with refugees. The Yellow River brought a considerable quantity of silt to the inundated districts and, when the water receded, the silt remained making it extremely difficult for the refugees to move to safe places and for the relief bodies to send food and clothing to the refugees.

Conference Held

As a result of the aerial survey, it was found that six or seven districts of the three provinces suffered the most from the floods, while those which suffered comparatively less included twenty districts in Shantung, eleven in Honan, and four in Chihli. No less than 100,000 people were rendered homeless as a result of the flood.

The three surveyors had a conference at 11 a.m. yesterday with Mr. T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister, at the Shanghai office of the Finance Ministry. A decision was reached to establish two branches of the Commission, one at Tsinan and the other at Kaifeng, in order to facilitate the relief work. In regard to the $4,000,000 allocated by the Central Government for the relief of flood sufferers in the north, it was decided to use $1,500,000 for the employment of refugees on constructive work, $1,000,000 for relief, $400,000 for the purchase of seeds and the remaining sum for disease prevention and the transportation of food and clothing.

Chihli and Honan

Peking, Sept. 17.

There are about 3,199,000 people affected by the recent Yellow River floods in the three provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, according to a report submitted by Mr. P. L. Gillett to the China International Famine Relief Commission. Of this number 270,000 are in acute distress.

With Mr. John Sung of the Tientsin Y.M.C.A. Mr. Gillett left Peking about the end of last month for a tour of the flooded districts in the three provinces. He has just returned to Peking and submitted his report to the commission.

The report puts the number of villages inundated at 3,911 and the number of houses destroyed at 529,000. It gives no figures for death by drowning but adds: "There has been an unexpectedly small percentage of persons drowned."—Reuter.

THE SHENG AN PIRACY TRIAL

Delay Expected: Court is Changed

Dairen, Sept. 12.

Reuter is informed that the public trial of the four Germans and one Swiss charged with pirating the Chinese steamer Sheng An and killing ten members of the crew will be held at Tankaton, between Dairen and Hoshigaura, instead of Port Arthur, as previously announced. The date for the opening of the trial has not been set and some delay is expected, as other cases are likely to take precedence.

The five prisoners have still to select counsel, but if they fail to do so the court will see that they are properly defended. The trial will be conducted in Japanese, with German and Swiss interpreters.

The prisoners are being held *incommunicado* and their acquaintances here are refraining from sending them letters or comforts.—Reuter.

SUNKEN TOONAN CASE ECHO

Japanese Captain Freed of All Blame

Dairen, Sept. 12.

The Marine court delivered a final decision to-day in the investigation of the wreck of the steamer Toonan, which freed Captain Hachiro Chisaki of the passenger steamship Choshun Maru of any blame in the sinking of the Toonan.

The court declared that the Toonan had unlawfully changed her course during the fog and had thus occasioned her collision with the Choshun Maru.

The Toonan sank immediately after colliding in a fog with the Choshun Maru off the Shantung coast on July 9.—Reuter.

C.P.R. VESSEL'S ADVENTURE

Empress of Canada Springs Leak in Storm

Yokohama, Sept. 18.

The Canadian Pacific ss. Empress of Canada, which wirelessed yesterday that she was returning to Yokohama on account of engine trouble, came into port this morning.

The vessel's return revealed that the ship developed a serious leak, owing to a plate giving way, during a violent storm while 500 miles out. The violence of the storm is indicated by the fact that six members of the crew, all seamen, were injured.

Rather than take the slightest risk in connection with the safety of passengers under his care, the captain of the vessel decided to return to Yokohama.

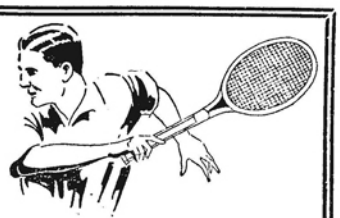
A survey has satisfied Lloyd's agent that the damage is less than was at first believed. Consequently she is sailing for Vancouver tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock.

It seems that the hull plates were weakened when she struck a shoal near Shanghai recently, and Saturday's storm further weaknened the plates and resulted in a leak.—Reuter.

JAPANESE NAVAL CHIEF IN CHINA WATERS

Tokyo, Sept. 13.

Vice-Admiral Shinjiro Imamura, commander of the Maizuru Naval Base, was made the commander-in-chief of the Third Fleet of Imperial Navy in Chinese waters in succession to Vice-Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai.—United Press.



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THE SINKIANG TROUBLES

Government's Mistake in Alienating White Russians: Cause of Revolution

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Sept. 6.

The greater part of the troubles in Sinkiang according to foreigners recently returned from there are due to racial differences, complicated or increased by the presence of large numbers of Russians, Red and White, who are, needless to say, at daggers drawn. There are first of all the Turkis (or Ch'antus, as they are called locally), the descendants of the original Turkish tribes, with narrow heads, thin aquiline noses, and beards. They again are divided into the settled Turkis in the towns and villages of the plains who are agriculturists, and those living in the mountains who are pastoral. The second large section of population are the so-called Tungans, the mxed descendants of Arab invaders and Chinese, in whom, however, the Chinese type now predominates; these are the same as what are called "Hui-Hui" in other parts of China. Although the Turkis and the Tungans are both Mahommedans, they hate one another like poison, which is the chief reason why the Government of China, by playing off one against the other, has hitherto been able to keep control of this far-distant province. The third and smallest section of the population are the Chinese proper, which includes officials, soldiers, traders and artisans, the latter mostly immigrants from Shantung. Although they form the smallest section, they are by nature of the circumstances the most influential and have always, for their own safety, given their adherence to whatever central government happens to be ruling in China. Finally there are the Russians who in recent times have played a very important role in the affairs of the province, quite out of all proportion to their number which probably does not exceed 10,000 at the outside. There are the Bolsheviks represented by numerous consular officials and their underlings together with the agents of the Soviet Trading Company. The rest are White Russians, thousands of whom emigrated from Russian Turkestan at the time of the Bolshevik Terror in 1917. Their influence in Sinkiang arises from the fact that the Chinese authorities have forced several thousand of these white Russians, under threat of otherwise handing them over to the Bolsheviks, to serve as soldiers and help in suppressing the never-ending Mahommedan rebellions. These White Russian troops, amounting to about 4,000 men, are the only really efficient fighting force in that whole vast area, and the badly-armed and disorganised Mahommedans are quite incapable of standing up to them. It is solely due to them that the provincial government in recent years was able to keep its head above water and that a few patches of comparatively peaceful country were preserved from the rebellion and anarchy reigning in the greater part of the province. But the very fact of their being the only really reliable fighting force was likely to render them an even greater danger to the authorities than the Mahommedan rebels themselves.

Murdered at Dinner Party

Under General Yang who had ruled over Sinkiang for many years with a firm, just and skilful hand, playing off the different races against each other, the province was noted as one of the most peaceful and safe to travel in, in the whole of China. But with his assassination, about four years ago, the whole scene changed completely. He was murdered, after a carefully prepared plot, at a dinner-party by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, a man called Fan, who hoped to seize the position for himself. How far the Bolsheviks were concerned in this plot is not clear, but all indications pointed to their being at anyrate the instigators of it. However it failed in its object, for the troops refused to accept Fan, and in the fighting that followed he was captured and publicly executed. There followed several weeks of chaos, when General Chin was appointed Chairman, who, though only holding a minor position in the provincial government, was a leading member of the Kuomintang in those parts. He was, therefore, at once recognised by the Nanking Government from whom he received the necessary funds wherewith to buy the allegiance of the still uncertain generals.

From the very beginning General Chin seems to have shown his complete incapacity for this ticklish job, and he had very soon antagonised all parties. An all-round and huge increase in taxation appeared. Old officials, many of them natives, were dismissed and relatives, friends and political adherents put in their places. These latter, of course, hasten ed to enrich themselves as speedily as possible, in view of the insecurity of their position, and also greatly irritated the local population by seizing their daughters and wives for themselves. This latter is an ever-burning question in a land where Chinese women are few and far between, and where the Mahommedan population strongly objects to their womenfolk having anything to do with the Chinese. Unlike General Yang, who had been very popular and mixed freely with the native population, General Chin scarcely ever left the precincts of his Yamen and on the rare occasions when he did so, only in a closed, armoured car, so that the public did not even know what their ruler looked like.

Mahommedans Out of Control

The ever restless and intriguing Mahommedan population finding General Yang's strong hand withdrawn soon got out of control. Already in 1930 the whole eastern part of the province was in open rebellion, aided by a Mahommedan brigand chief, Ma Chung Lin, with his Mahommedan brigands from Kansu. The Chinese troops, much better armed, drove him out and could have suppressed the rebellion altogether, if they had wanted to. But it was the same old story, that has been enacted in so many parts of China, that it paid them better (literally) to have a rebellion in being than to suppress it completely. Rebellions became endemic in all parts of the province large portions of which were lost to Chinese control. In 1932 Ma Chung Lin again invaded Sinkiang and with the help of rebel mountain tribes captured the important town of Hami and started advancing against Urumchi. The White Russian troops were despatched against him and inflicted a crushing defeat on him, but instead of being allowed to clean up this part of the country for once and all, were at once withdrawn to the capital, as General Chin was becoming nervous for his own safety.

About this time General Chin received a quite unexpected addition to his forces which, if properly used, might have restored order in the province. About 3,000 men belonging to Generals Ma and Su, the heroes of the campaign in North Manchuria against the Japanese, arrived at Urumchi from Siberia. Instead of at once taking them into his pay and fully equipping them, General Chin fell out with them and mistrusting their loyalty only partially armed them. They remained entirely passive and unused during the following débâcle, and actually threw in their lot with the rebels towards the end.

Even at the beginning of 1933 Sinkiang might still have been saved for the Chinese Government, if General Chin had not made the final and fatal mistake of alienating the White Russian troops. He was notorious for his anti-foreign sentiments—his rude and high-handed treatment of the Haard expedition is well-known—and now he began to lean towards the Bolsheviks and to threaten the White Russians and withold the pay of the troops.

White Russians Refuse

In the spring of 1933 new and formidable risings started simultaneously in the north-east and in the west, round Kashgar. The White Russian forces were ordered to suppress the former, but refused to obey, as they had received no pay for several months. The Manchurian troops likewise refused to leave Urumchi. The rebels gradually closed in on the town. Finally the white Russian troops sent an ultimatum to General Chin, calling on him to resign, guaranteeing him safe-conduct to the Russian frontier, and informing him that they had appointed the Commissioner of Education, Lu, a highly respected Chinese, but otherwise a nonentity, as Chairman of Sinkiang. General Chin rejected the ultimatum, whereupon the White Russians together with the Manchurian troops who now went over to the rebels attacked him in his Yamen. In the two days' fighting that ensued over four thousand of Chin's bodyguard were slain and the Yamen and all his other various properties were looted and burnt, though otherwise the town suffered little damage. Chin himself escaped in disguise to Chugulchak on the Siberian frontier whence he made for Tientsin where he is now enjoying a much-required rest.

Just previous to the final fight Mr. Huang, a well-known member of the Kuomintang, arrived at Urumchi by aeroplane as Special Pacification Commissioner, despatched by Nanking to "compose the troubles" and reorganise the proince Mr. Huang speedily made himself so unpopular that he was arrested and kept prisoner for some time, and was finally lucky enough to be allowed to escape by aeroplane back to Nanking, where, as far as I remember, he announced that everything had been satisfactorily settled thanks to his mediation.

The present position is that Lu, whom the Nanking Government at once hastened to recognise, is now the nominal and precarious Chairman of the Sinkiang Government, whilst Kashgar and other regions are now once more under the control of various native leaders who at present nominally recognise the authority of Nanking. How long this uncertain state of affairs can last before fresh fighting breaks out, seems doubtful, Dr. Lo Wen-kan would certainly seem to have a difficult task before him, to pacify and co-ordinate all these warring elements and to restore the full control of the Chinese Government in these parts.

RUSSO-SINKIANG SECRET PACT ALLEGED

Sensational Report in Chinese Newspapers

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

The conclusion of several secret agreements between Gen. Chin Hsu-jen, former chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, and Soviet Government, by which Gen. Chin pledged to give Soviet traders absolute freedom of domicile and in the conduct of trade in different places of Sinkiang Province, were reported yesterday by the Chinese newspapers which claimed to have made sensational revelations regarding the Soviet Government's influence in that Chinese province.

The Chinese papers continued that the Central Government was now studying the question carefully, planning to obtain the nullification of these secret agreements as soon as their texts had been found, and that Dr. Lo Wen-kan now on his way to Sinkiang was planning to meet Dr. W. W. Yen in the near future when views would be exchanged concerning future diplomatic relations between Sinkiang and Soviet Russia.

After concluding the secret pacts with Soviet Russia, Gen. Chin, it was alleged, failed to report the existence of such pacts to the Central Government and the revelation of the pacts was not made until Nanking received a petition from the Sinkiang people, embodying a copy of the document. According to this petition, one of the secret pacts was concluded on October 31, 1931, and contained seven articles.

Details of Articles

The Chinese papers then gave what they claimed to be the details of these articles. According to these, the Soviet Government would permit Sinkiang merchants to export Sinkiang products to Russia freely, with no limitation whatsoever, while the Sinkiang authorities would give Soviet traders complete freedom of domicile and in the conduct of trade at Tihua, Anchen, Ili and Peichen and the Soviet traders would also have the right to send their agents to carry on business at different places in Sinkiang. Soviet officials and nationals would also be given freedom to travel in Sinkiang free from the interference of the local authorities so long as they abided by the laws and regulations of the land.

Another article of the secret pact, according to the report, stipulated that Soviet Russia should provide Sinkiang with all machinery and implements necessary for the development of the province and the Soviet authorities should help in establishing electric plants and various factories as well as in developing agricultural and industrial enterprises and should supply all necessary machines for such purposes. Soviet Russia should also supply experts and train Chinese engineers in the development of the province.

That the Soviet nationals in Sinkiang should pay the same tax and duties as the Chinese and that all trade contracts signed between the Soviet and Chinese merchants should be registered with the government office within five days of signature were stipulated in other articles of the secret agreement, according to the report.

The Chinese papers declared that the seventh and last article of the above agreement the Soviet Government had refused to carry out because this article stated that Chinese goods destined to Sinkiang or Sinkiang products destined for China Proper should have the right to pass through the Soviet territory. The Soviet Government objected to this article and consequently it was rendered null and void by an annex to the agreement which said that the Sinkiang Government had taken note of the refusal of the Soviet Government to accept the article mentioned because it was against the law of Soviet Russia, the Chinese papers concluded.

OVER-ENTHUSIASM IN CANTON

Foreign Goods Seized as Japanese

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Sept. 6.

The local Italian Consul-General again communicated with the Kuomintang South-West Executive Committee at Canton, enlisting its help to secure the release of 25 cases of insect powder imported by Messrs. Siemssen & Co. from Trieste, Italy, which were seized by the National Salvation Association.

The goods were taken under the impression that they were Japanese products but the Italian Consul-General is satisfied, after examining the invoices, that the insect powders were manufactured in Italy and consigned by Berhe & Co. of Trieste. As the National Salvation Association is under the direction of the Canton City Kuomintang and the Provincial Kuomintang, the Consul looks to the South-West Excutive Committee for relief.

Red Tape Routine

Many foreign goods other than from Japan were seized on mere suspicion, and many foreign firms in Hongkong found that their consignments from Europe and America were seized at Canton. In most cases, they could secure the release of the goods, but only through a tedious process of negotiations and red-tape routine.

The National Salvation Association takes the position that many goods were imported into Hongkong from Japan and received new labels and packing to show that the goods were from Europe and America. Officials of the Association do not know whether certain detained goods are from Japan or elsewhere, and not taking chances they simply detain them.

The insect powder of 5,000 lb. was consigned to Kwan On Yuen Kee of Canton through Siemssen & Co. If the Kuomintang South-West Executive Committee is unable to do anything, the Italian Consul will take further action through regular diplomatic channels.

According to the Chinese staff of the local Consulate, the National Salvation Association takes instructions and submits to supervision by the Kuangtung Provincial Kuomintang which in turn is under the Kuomintang South-West Executive Committee. Hence the Italian Consul-General looks to this Committee for relief in the first instance. The Hongkong consulate looks after Italian interests in Canton.

ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF ROMANOFFS

Arrest of Suspect in the Harbin Kidnapping Affair

Harbin, Sept. 15.

A taxi-driver named Vaganoff, suspected in some quarters of being one of the men who assassinated that Tsar, the Tsarina, and the Tsarevitch at Ekaterinburg, has been arrested by the police. Although no reason has been given, it is surmised that his arrest has some connection with the investigations into the recent kidnapping of the pianist, Simeon Kaspe, son of the owner of the Hotel Moderne.

Vaganoff was arrested at his home. During their search of the house, the police had their suspicions aroused by the furtive behaviour of the man's wife. They are said to have found, concealed in the folds of her dressing-gown, a parcel containing a Russian army revolver and twenty cartridges. These were confiscated.—Reuter.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN HUNAN

Superstitious Observances More General

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Siangtan, Hu., Aug. 31.

The summer heat has again been broken by rain and clouds. The Siang River is so low that the larger launches are unable to run between here and Changsha. This is very early for them to stop and the boat companies are very sorrowful, for their season has been all too short. As usual this means the beginning of increased automobile traffic, for while it is more expensive, it is so much quicker and more comfortable that all who can afford it take the cars rather than the tiny launches, which must tow boats to accommodate a paying number of passengers. Bus fares have come down in price in nearly all water competing areas recently. It is to be hoped that now the river traffic is slower and more passengers go on buses, that the prices will not be advanced again.

The Tan-Pao Garage, which was burned a few months ago by accidental ignition in the gasoline room, is being rebuilt at a cost of approximately $20,000. The central section is to be three stories, it was two stories originally.

Some friends just coming back from Kuling have praised the weather, the management and everything except the rivalry shown in some of the religious organisations on the Hill. The Christian Church during the ages has suffered more from her friends than her foes. It is to be hoped that all un-Christian attitudes and rivalries will soon cease among the members of the Church of Christ in the world.

Religious Revival

There has been a distinct revival of Chinese religious customs and habits, since last Chinese New Year. The doing away of the observance of the old lunar calendar by law was never successful. Last Chinese New Year the regulations were ignored, consequently there was a celebration, which was characterised by its old time glory. Since that time all other holidays, idol worship, and religious customs have been revived. The Dragon Boat festival was observed with great pomp and pride this year. It is nearing the All-Saints Day festival, the 15th day of the 7th moon. For weeks there has been feverish preparation for the proper observance of sacrifices to ancestors. Burning paper and sacrifices to the souls of the dead are seen everywhere.

Inquiring as to the reason for this seeming revival, one is told that the authorities have come to realise that to do away with all China's old religious customs and ignore her old culture and virtues with nothing to take their places is fatal. Therefore, this encouragement on the part of those in authority. It gives something for the people to fasten to in this time of national disgrace and difficulty.

The farmers, too, have resorted again to superstitious practices to ensure good harvests. For example in some sections of the Siangtan county the late rice has been attacked by worms. It is not serious, but fear has driven the farmers to seek some way to protect their crops from the pests. The writer saw great fields of rice over a large section covered with little white flags stuck in the midst of the rice. Some sort of picture is inscribed on them and this is a charm to scare away the worms. The rice harvest is on in good earnest and the weather has been ideal, so far, for the harvest. The early rice is free from any pests and is a good crop. There will be a little loss in some of the late rice, but not to amount to anything.

The Church of Christ in China is building a new church building in the 12th ward of the city on the site of the old Community Guild. The contracts have been let and the tearing down has begun. There is some hope that the new building will be completed by Christmas.

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THE CANTON OF TO-DAY

A Comparison With Impressions of Twenty Years Ago

By PROFESSOR C. A. MIDDLETON SMITH, M. Sc., M. I. MECH. E., HONGKONG.

Canton has changed more in the last two decades than in all of the many, many centuries of its existence before that date. It has altered in outward appearance so that in many places it is now almost unrecognisable to one who, like myself, visited it years ago. Those were the days when all the streets were only about ten feet wide; and garbage, and refuse, and even rats were to be seen in these narrow passage-ways. There are now wide roads and motor transport in place of alley-ways and sedan chairs. Many of the old buildings have gone; steel and concrete structures have taken their place. But more than all that, the very spirit of the place has changed in the last few years. The Cantonese now believe that modern science pays.

Of all fatuous statements that men repeat and repeat and seem to find comfort in repeating, none are more obviously untrue than those which tell of the unchangeableness of human nature. There is as great a change in the outlook on life of my young Chinese friends, trained in applied science, working in the Government offices of Canton today, and that of their predecessors of less than twenty-five years ago, as there is in the mental attitude towards their subjects of King George V and King Henry VIII.

To visit Canton, as I have done, periodically, during the last twenty-one years, and to look back upon the changing pictures which those visits recall, is like having an eye to a kaleidoscope and seeing the varying patterns brought about each time the thing is jerked. Canton in recent years has altered indeed; but the changes that are coming to it in the not distant future will be more startling, more important from an international point of view, more pregnant with hope for the starving millions of the Canton delta, or more terrible for those who will be affected by the changes, than anything that has happened in the past quarter of a century. For the new industrial era has begun in Canton. That is a fact of paramount importance. The machine age and mass production has commenced in the ancient City of Rams.

The New Buildings

One fact alone is a pointer for the future. The cement works, newly equipped with the most up-to-date plant from Europe, cannot cope with the ever increasing demand for its products. More machinery has been ordered for increasing the output. Cement machinery pays.

They have imposed almost prohibitive taxes on cement from Hongkong and other places because they have proved that they can gain big profits from cement made in Canton. And they are sure of the demand. Everywhere you see the new reinforced concrete structures. One of our Chinese engineering graduates has designed a fifteen storey building to front the river; and it is being built on land reclaimed since last I was in Canton three years ago.

Whenever you meet a Chinese official, who can speak English, the one topic of coversation that pleases him is future improvements for Canton. They have recently built a new electric generating station on Honam island, just across the river, so as to show the restless population of Canton (including Honam) that they really do mean business in the Government offices. There is, it is true, and as will be shown later, a queer mixture of enterprise and faulty working in the municipal and provincial administrations. It is almost incredible to see far sighted planning and short-sighted corruption side by side.

As we drove along a wide street—80 feet across—we saw reinforced concrete pipes being placed ready for carrying out the city drainage scheme. We saw the new European style houses in gardens in the planned suburb of Tungshan. We watched the newly installed electric generating plant and said "splendid"; and then we were suddenly shocked to learn that less than half of the output is paid for, as generals and other officials demand light and power free. The soldiers in Canton cannot throw off the bad habits acquired when they frankly called themselves brigands.

We visited an amazing new structure, the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Hall. It seats 5,700 people. It really is very beautiful with its lovely glistening tiles of blue, and that glorious curvature to be seen in ancient Chinese architecture—a curvature which they say was borrowed from the sagging roofs of the big tents of the conquering Kublai Khan. But there were tons of steel in the structure designed by a Chinese trained in America. The hall seemed to me to be as big and much more beautiful than the Albert Hall in London.

Hongkong and Canton

It is now twenty-one years since I first visited Canton. Fresh from a tour of industrial centres in the United States, and with vivid recollections of Berlin, Paris and other cities in Europe, I imagined that steam and internal combustion engines were to be found in every town sufficiently important to be mentioned in English schools as a port and place of foreign trade. Never before or since have I been so astounded as when first I passed through the streets of Canton.

Hongkong, too, was different to the mental picture formed of it in London. At the Colonial office a gentleman named Stubbs (who subsequently became Sir Reginald Stubbs and H. E. the Governor of Hongkong) had given me a most depressing account of the life, and the climate, of this little outpost of a great Empire. He informed me that he had been sent out two or three years previously to Hongkokng to report on certain grievances of the civil servants. He had, apparently, stayed only about a fortnight and he had thoroughly disliked the place. The secretary of an institution, which has since changed its name and is now known as the Royal Empire Society, gave me literature which emphasised malaria, the heavy death roll of Europeans in the early days, and other objectionable features. And somehow or other Dr. (afterwards Sir James) Cantlie gave me the idea that Hongkong was a barren island, with the redeeming features that Chinese servants were the best in the world, and that University vacations would enable us to survive as my family could escape to Japan during the hot summer months.

But on arrival in Hongkong all of those ideas disappeared from my mind like mist before bright sunshine. The island looked very beautiful as we steamed into the harbour at daybreak in September, 1912. And there were signs of electric light, electric trams, modern water supply and evidence of applied science everywhere. Hongkong far exceeded my expectations as a place of residence, and it still seems to me to have many redeeming features for those fated to be exiled there.

A City Without a Wheel

And so, when it was suggested that I should pay an official visit to the British consul-general and the Chinese Governor—perhaps his proper title was "tuchun"—in Canton, less than a hundred miles up the river from Hongkong, it never occurred to me that the capital of the Kwangtung province would be utterly different from any other city yet seen or imagined. The enthusiasm of Dr. Cantlie concerning the wonderful work of his protégé, Sun Yat-sen, had helped to create an illusion of scientific progress in China that was shattered within an hour of my landing at Canton. For, incredible as it now appears to be, my first shock in passing through the narrow streets was the realisation was that it was a city of more than a million people, but a city without a wheel.

Those narrow streets, only about ten feet wide, made progress in a sedan chair slow; for not only was there no traffic regulation, there was a complete disregard of sanitation or the usual amenities of life as were to be found in England and Hongkong. It was as if I had stepped on to a time machine and had been projected back into the tenth century of the Christian era. Canton, in 1912, seemed to antedate the stories of China written by Marco Polo hundreds of years earlier. It had never occurred to me that there existed anywhere in the world in the twentieth century a city of a million people that was a city without a wheel.

The Treadmill in Canton

It is true that at that date the railway from Hongkong had just been completed, but it terminated on the outskirts of the city and it did not come into my vision to cheer me as I was carried through the maze of streets in old Canton. I was told that they had finished the bund lower down the river; and later I was carried there and saw rickshaws and the electric power plant. But that first impression of a day in a city of a million people, a day in which I was carried through miles of narrow ancient streets without seeing moving mechanism—not a motor car, a rickshaw, not even a wheelbarrow—that impression has never left my memory. And, by an irony of fate on the next morning, as I stood on the river edge of reclaimed Shameen, I saw a stern-wheeler vessel being propelled by human beings working on a treadmill. Everywhere there was muscular energy, nowhere was there placed power behind the worker.

That was in 1912—four hundred years after Europeans had first come to Canton, and almost 150 years after Watt, in England, had demonstrated the magic power of steam. It was after Blériot had flown the channel and Marconi had sent wireless messages across the Atlantic. It was more than two hundred years since royal assent had been obtained for the head of the East India Company's representatives in Canton to be styled "Consul." It was seventy years since the transformation of Hongkong by th eaid of applied science had commenced at the mouth of the Canton river and only ninety miles away. Daily thousands of Chinese moved between Hongkong and Canton, but the contrast between the two places was that of the twentieth century with the tenth. And since all of the rebellion and revolutions in history in China seemed to have had their origin in Canton, since the Cantonese were known to have emigrated in hundreds of thousands, it was natural to expect modern methods in their biggest city.

The New City

And what have they done since 1912? They have built miles and miles of wide roads with asphalt surfacing and admirable traffic regulation. They have cars and lorries on the roads and above your head you hear the drone of the machines that have wings. Dark old single-storey shops no longer front these new roads, but new reinforced concrete buildings, well lighted, and much more healthy than the old buildings, entice the wanderer to purchase the products, not only of Canton, not only of China, but of other countries far away. The people in Canton have now a modern water supply, cinemas, broadcasting and public parks.

The New Chinese Girl

Perhaps the most startling change in Canton is the emergence into publicity of the Chinese girl. She goes out in the evening with her boy-friend to a dance or to the pictures. A few months ago there was an athletic inter-varsity meet in Canton, and a number of these modern young Chinese women (of about twenty years of age) jumped over hurdles and ran races. Their type of costume was the same as that worn by men. It is safe to say that if a woman had appeared in Canton in 1910 in shorts—or even in the split skirt affected by all the better class Chinese girls of to-day—she would have been severely punished, even if she had not been made to pay the extreme penalty!

We are training Chinese girl undergraduates in medicine, social science, education, etc., in the University of Hongkong. We have graduated a Chinese woman engineer. There are thousands of these intelligent girls reading novels in English in Canton and Hongkong. And the number of these emancipated women increases each year in snowball fashion.

Make no mistake about it, they will insist upon yet more profound social changes in Canton. They will not, for long, acquiesce in the sale of their sisters, or remain in a household where there are concubines to share their position. The very pathways of life itself in Canton are leading the people into an utterly different environment.

The Old Trouble

Everywhere in the Government offices they are planning improvements in the city and working to develop new industries. They have, for the first time in history, spanned the river; and contracts for two more bridges in Canton have been signed. A cotton mill is to be started and they have gone forward with negotiations for an iron and steel works. Large reclamation schemes have been carried out during the last three years and larger ones have not only been planned but are in hand.

It is said that the low price of silver had a great deal to do with the erection of new houses and the financing of new industries. Large sums of money were remitted by Cantonese overseas for investment in the city. Tariffs have helped new industries.

The only "nigger in the woodpile" is the military faction. They have the whip hand that the Manchus had, and for the same reason. They have control of the situation by the power of arms. Corrupt and impossible from the point of view of those who are working for the new civilisation in China, they, like the old Manchu officials, are afraid to disregard entirely public opinion in Canton. Perhaps they remember that it was the mechanics' guild that organised the onslaught on the communists, and cleaned them out of the City of Rams only a few years ago.

That, too, is a symbol of the changed conditions. The most powerful guild in Canton to-day, the guild that took rapid action in a time of crisis, is the mechanics' guild. And yet, with the baffling characteristics that seem always to emerge as we study the Chinese people, the mechanics' guild, too, have been guilty of a monstrous imbecility. They have imposed a tax (collected by the guild) on every electric motor used in industry in Canton!

In spite of the corruption of soldier-officials, in spite of the selfish and short-sighted acts of guilds, applied science has penetrated so deeply into the life of Canton that enormous changes have taken place, even in the last decade. They are at work on the completion of the Canton-Hankow railway. They have been for years at work on river conservancy. They are extending the power supply, they are reclaiming land, they are building thousands of modern houses. Roads are being built all over South China. There is a telephone to Hongkong. It is inevitable that, being the centre of a huge district, fertile and with an industrious population, Canton must expand. It bids fair to become a city of several millions of people and a city of millions of wheels.

URGENT APPEAL FROM FUKIEN

The Reds Over-running the Province

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD."

According to foreign information received in Shanghai on Sept. 12 from Foochow, the Communist armies in Fukien are still attacking Shunchang and Yenping. The suppression forces are operating against the Reds on a long line connecting Shuikow (Gen. Tan Chi-hsiu), Yuchi (Gen. Lu Hsing-pang), Chinhsien (Gen. Mao Yi-shou), Kienon (Gen. Liu Ho-ting), and Licheng (Gen. Chang Luan-chi).

At present, Foochow is very quiet, despite the rumour that there is some sort of trouble between Chinese naval units and the 19th Route Army. The men-o'-war of various foreign Powers remain concentrated at Mawei, fully ready to act in concert for the protection of their nationals if necessary.

SMOKE SCREENS USED BY BANDITS

Harbin, Sept. 14.

Japanese troops, pursuing three groups of bandits immediately northwards of Tungning, opposite Poltavka, yesterday afternoon were taken completely by surprise when the outlaws used smoke-screens to facilitate their escape. The Ueno detachment, taken aback by these new tactics, had to slow down temporarily, which enabled the bandits to make a clean getaway.—Reuter.

PLANE STUNTING IN HANGCHOW

Provincial Pride in the New Machines

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Che., Sept. 11.

The aeroplanes are back from the ceremony which took place in Shanghai. On Sunday afternoon six of these winged giants electrified Hangchow with excitement by making a whirlwind drive upon the community. Flying low and in close formation, their sudden and unexpected appearance was announced by a thundering roar which increased in intensity as they neared the precincts. The planes travelled at a terrific pace, rising and dipping like swallows, and called forth the keenest interest of the admiring throng.

During the period of the flying exhibition every eye was on them, and the populace gave vent to their pride in these latest military toys, the gift, I understand, of the people to the nation. It is amazing how loyally the Government's appeal to create an adequate air force has been taken up by the counties in the Province. Substantial progress in the scheme has already been made. Chekiang, as a province, is becoming air-minded. Even the man in the street is loud in the belief that this new branch of service will bring about the recovery of lost national prestige.

Pagoda Renovated

The West Lake "Precious Pagoda" or, "The Needle Pagoda," as it is more familiarly called, has at last been released from the confused mass of scaffolding which has enveloped it for many a long month. The work of renovation is complete and this historic structure is in a new dress, and completely modernised, for at night it is illuminated by electric light.

Speaking with a group of Chinese onlookers, the remark was ventured, "Well, have they made a good job of it?" Instantly came the unanimous reply, "It has been repaired very ugly." Looking at the pagoda from a distance the Chinese criticism is not very wide of the mark.

The work of renovation seems to have shorn this picturesque land mark of all its ancient glory and former beauty. The graceful lines and curves of the old time fabric have utterly disappeared and, in place, a structure more like a church steeple of the candle snuffer design is presented.

The work of reconstruction has cost a round sum of $50,000 and, according to tea-shop gossip, the money was donated by a certain "Grand Old Man," who resides in Shanghai. This particular individual, it is said, is extremely wealthy, and has mysterious connections with the agents of the Shanghai underworld.

For the time being Hangchow is enjoying the season of bounteous harvests and peace is supreme. The progressive Hang-Kiang Railway are speeding up sleeping cars for their service and soon it will be possible to leave Hangchow by the evening train and sleep the journey through, arriving in Kiangsi in time for breakfast.

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JAPANESE VIEWS ON CHINA

Foreign Office Said to Be Exploring Avenues to Rapprochement

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Sept. 6.

The Japanese Foreign Office, according to several of the newspapers, has decided to take positive steps to bring about better relations between China and Japan. A series of special conferences amongst officials of the Foreign Office is believed to have come to this decision, and Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister, is said to have issued instructions to Mr. Shigemitsu, formerly Japanese Minister to China and now Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to Mr. Kuwashima, Director of the Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office, to make the necessary preparations for this purpose. The general belief is that Japan hopes to open direct negotiations with the Nanking Government towards the end of November or the beginning of December by which time the new policy of the Nanking Government, to be framed at the Lushan Conference and the fifth plenary meeting of the National Executive Council, will have been finished.

Count Uchida's first step, the papers declare, will be to have the Nanking Government control all anti-Japanese movements and effectually control the boycott of Japanese goods throughout all China, the next being to explore the possibilities of reaching an agreement with Nanking for economic co-operation between Japan and China looking towards the formation of a Sino-Japanese economic bloc.

Count Uchida is said to be convinced that China is now "willing to listen to reason," and Foreign Office officials believe that the projected negotiations will be crowned with success. They also hope to establish certain fundamental principles which can be upheld for at least a period of ten years.

Chekiang Bankers' View

The inquiries preparatory to the launching of this new policy of Japan towards China include a fresh investigation into Sino-Japanese trade relations, the state of Japanese investments in China, matters relating to railway and shipping, inland navigation and Japanese cultural enterprises for China.

The future of Sino-Japanese relations is here regarded as having now reached the stage in which any decisions made will vitally affect the future destinies of Far Eastern Asia. From this point of view, officialdom here declares, it is impossible to ignore or belittle the importance of the Lushan Conference which is discussing important matters appertaining to China's domestic and foreign administration. While Tokyo does not pretend to see that the policy of Sino-Japanese direct negotiations or of economic rapprochement between the two countries—both of which Japan ardently desires—will be endorsed at the Conference, it, however, thinks that the leaders of the Nanking Government are slowly veering to the belief that the policy of prolonged resistance to Japan is inimical not only to Chinese interests, but also to General Chiang Kai-shek's position in Chinese politics and that nothing can be gained by pursuing a policy of antagonism towards Japan. The Chekiang financial groups, upon whose support the Nanking Government relies, are represented here as being definitely dissatisfied with the policy thus far assumed towards Japan, and this is expected to exert influences, direct and otherwise, on the future policy of the Chinese authorities. This dissatisfaction on the part of Chekiang financiers is regarded in Japan as only natural, as the rupture in Sino-Japanese economic relations is alleged to have been instrumental in dealing these financiers, who are regarded as the pivot of China's general industry, a severe blow.

Mr. T. V. Soong, however, continues to figure as the one factor that is disturbing to the hopes and desires of Tokyo, and what influence his views and opinions will exert on the Lushan Conference is being carefully watched here. He is represented as being extremely anti-Japanese in his political outlook, and the papers describe him as "being highly elated at the cotton and wheat agreement he made with the American Government and the success he has achieved in causing further estrangement between Japan and the rest of the world." It is hardly possible, it is said here, that a person of such anti-Japanese proclivities is likely to swallow whole the new policy that General Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, and Mr. Huang Fu desire to see adopted.

Press Comment

Press comments here are unanimous on the importance of the Lushan Conference and the "dire necessity" for a restoration of Sino-Japanese amity "in order to ward off Western aggression," but differ as to whether the immediate prospects of attaining the latter are optimistic or otherwise. The "Nichi Nichi," powerful Tokyo organ, after noting that Japan has taken the initiative in seeking closer relations with China, is inclined to believe that this decision was prompted by "authentic reports" that the attitude of China towards Japan has at last become sincere. It believes that the decisions taken at the Lushan Conference will be favourable to Japan, and that the pro-Japanese policy of Mr. Huang Fu will be endorsed by his confrères. Whether or not, however, China will consent to direct negotiations for the settlement of all pending questions between her and Japan is, the paper says, problematical; while, as regards the matter of Sino-Japanese economic co-operation, (by which the Japanese mean the formation of a Sino-Japanese economic bloc), it thinks that, as the forces opposed to this are still strong in spite of the consenting attitude on the part of Nanking Government officials, it will be some time yet before the Nanking Government can make any decision on the matter.

The "Hochi," on the other hand, thinks it best for Japan to shape her future policy towards China on the assumption that China's future attitude does not warrant optimism, and counsels the Japanese not to attach too much importance to "ephemeral phenomena" which may manifest themselves from time to time in the Chinese political situation. It advises the Japanese authorities not to show over-concern about the acquirement of this or that concession in China by foreign nations "who have no proper knowledge of the conditions in China," on the ground that such over-anxiety would be exploited by China in promoting her own ends when dealing with this country. It concludes by saying that, while it does not advocate entire indifference to China's doings, Japan should nevertheless maintain a calm attitude and wait quietly for the proper moment when she can act to improve her own position.

Eyes on Mr. Soong

The nationalist "Kokumin" advances the view that, although the future alone can show whether Mr. Soong will persist in being perversely anti-Japanese or whether he will gradually modify his attitude, it is quite possible that he will find it difficult, if not impossible, to ignore the changes that have taken place in China's situation at home and abroad. This paper notes that the mental attitude of Chinese Government leaders, since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, has undergone three changes. At the outbreak of the affair, it says, no one for a moment entertained the idea of recognising the independence of Manchuria and this feeling was intensified by the Shanghai happenings. Then, after the Jehol campaign, their attitude was somewhat modified, and they no longer contended that the independence of Manchuria was an absolutely impossible proposition, though they hoped for China's suzerainty over that region. Lastly, after the Tangku truce, ending hostile Sino-Japanese operations in North China, they showed a disposition to keep aloof from the Manchurian issue, on the ground that it was a matter for the future and not one to be taken up at present. This attitude is interpreted by the "Kokumin" as tantamount to tacit recognition of the independence of Manchuria, since they no longer talk even about nominal sovereignty over that area. It even sees the League of Nations implying tacit recognition of "Manchoukuo," on the ground that the League has ceased to raise further hue and cry in support of China's cause.

Such changes, thinks the "Kokumin," must be obvious to Mr. Soong who ought to see the absurdity of trying to force his anti-Japanese policy in defiance of such objective circumstances. The "Kokumin's" final argument is that, whatever may betide, Japan's military power is able to crush the anti-Japanese elements in the Nanking Government. This, it says, the Nanking Government is well aware of, and, consequently, it believes that Nanking will have no other alternative but to listen to the "good advice" of Tokyo and kiss and make up so as to "present a common front against common enemies!"

The importation, manufacture and sale of all explosives will be made a Government monopoly in Manchoukuo. The manufacture of gunpowder and other explosives will be allowed only by the Mukden arsenal.

MR. KASPE STILL A CAPTIVE

Threats to Mutilate Pianist's Hands

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin Sept 1.

It is just one week since Mr. Simon Kaspe was kidnapped by some unknown persons and though the whole of the Police force have been working for days on the case, nothing definite has yet transpired. Stories of all kinds are spread throughout the town which are sometimes absurd and sometimes have a grain of truth in them, but all these stories have no foundation of any kind and may be taken in the most cases, to be the invention of enterprising newspaper reporters who want something to write.

Amongst these stories may be classed the one which was spread about the town yesterday morning to the effect that the bandits had telephoned to Mr. Kaspe senior stating that unless the sum of 300,000 dollars was produced by midday they would sell his son to a gang of Chinese bandits for 100,000 dollars, while last night another story was going the round of the town stating that bandits had threatened to cut off two of Mr. Simon Kaspe's fingers if the ransom money demanded by them was not paid immediately.

The main point of the whole affair is that the Police have not yet been able to trace any member of the gang and the only thing that has been found out is the number of the motor car which drove him away but even this has not assisted very much as the number proves to be one which is not registered at the Police station.

The Consular Body have made representations to the Chief of Police regarding the matter and promises have been made to take every measure possible for the release of the French citizen, yet the case is dragging on and no results are being obtained excepting the fact that there have been no kidnapping or robbery cases in the town during the past two days, this proving that the bandit gangs are keeping hidden owing to the great number of police that are to be seen in every street.

Yesterday a new Chief of the Police Administration arrived from Hsinknig and there are hopes that with his energy and ability he may be able to get at the bottom of the Kaspe outrage. The new Chief is a Japanese, named Matsuda who has been in the Police force for a long time and is considered a very able officer, having an excellent knowledge of criminals and their methods.

Bolshevik Troops Move?

Both the Chinese and Russian press of Harbin have been publishing articles during the last couple of days on Soviet military movements in eastern Siberia declaring that the Soviet Government has now brought a very large part of its military force into the Far East and that such force is already equal to half the military reserves of Japan. Furthermore these articles state that Soviet Russia has now more than 300 aeroplanes and hydroplanes in the Far East all ready to take action at any moment.

The papers point out that as Soviet Russia has practically signed up non-aggression pacts with all her neighbours in western Europe, she is free to devote her entire attention to Far East and owing to the complications which have occurred on the C.E.R., and the general situation in Soviet Russia, is apparently preparing herself for any emergency in the Far East.

Besides the increase of military forces and the arrival of aeroplanes, it is stated that there are already quite a number of submarines at Vladivostok and that this port is now much better fortified than it has ever been before.

The appointment of Mr. B. N. Melnikoff to Habarovsk is taken as a sign that the Soviet Government consider the situation very serious as Mr. Melnikoff knows much more regarding Far Eastern affairs than any other Soviet citizen, and was the Consul-General in Harbin when the railway conflict of 1929 arose, returning to Harbin after it was over and then taking up the position of Consul-General in Tokyo.

It is far from the principle of Soviet Russia to fight any nation but there seems to be a point in the present negotiations regarding the purchase of the C.E.R. beyond which the Soviet side do not propose going and there is a strong Soviet party who are in favour of fighting rather than giving way any further in the position which the Government is now holding.

Notwithstanding all the stories of famine in Russia and the awful condition of the population, there seems to be no doubt that the crops in most parts of the country are much larger than they have been for many years and this in itself will give much strength to the Government as the people will be well fed and have nothing to grumble at.

The railway question cannot drag on much longer and must be settled one way or another by the end of this year.

BABY SHOW AT KASHING

One Child Reaches the Highest Grade

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kashing, Che., Aug. 30.

To our citizens, the most interesting event of the week past was the "Baby Show." It seems that the local educational improvement society has secured the use of one of the large Confucian temples with its extensive grounds for competitive exhibits of improvement in practical problems among the people.

The first was an invitation to the mothers to bring their babies. Four medical experts from the various hospitals were the judges. There were 267 presented for weight, measurement and other tests according to scientific standards.

Of this number, 30 reached the third grade, 5 the second and one the first or highest count. It was almost perfect as to normal standards with one exception—teeth not sufficiently developed for the age. The proud and happy mother was an ex-kindergarten teacher and had applied all that she had learned in nourishing the child.

Favourable Impression

The excessively modest father is a successful high-school teacher. Trained nurses displayed model infant outfits with proper demonstrations of improved methods. The whole affair made a favourable impression on the crowds which were admitted freely.

In the same enclosure, separately housed with modern equipment, are Holstein cows, Yorkshire pigs, Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn fowls, and Italian bees. Previous efforts have been made with improved rice and silk-worm culture. Here and there are found responses to the various stimuli. As a progressive citizen remarked "We Chinese must improve or perish."

The schools are opening with a slightly decreased attendance due to the financial depression caused by the low prices of field and farm products. New rice is coming in at less than five dollars per picul. Fruits and vegetables have had a good season.

TOBACCO GROWING IN MANCHOUKUO

Agricultural Expert's Optimism: Great Advances Made

Dairen, Sept. 11.

Manchoukuo before long will become a great tobacco-raising country, according to Mr. Kamura, superintendent of the agriculture office of the South Manchuria Railway who points out that the recent increase of the duty on imported tobacco will give an impetus to the efforts of local cultivators.

Under the regime of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, only a small quantity of tobacco was produced, but since the inauguration of Manchoukuo the industry has made a great advance and it is estimated that this year's crop will amount to over 83,000 lb.—Reuter.

CANTON'S SHIPPING ENTERPRISE

$2,000,000 Scheme to Link the Chief Southern Cities

Canton, Sept. 15.

The Kuangtung Construction Commissioner has recommended to the provincial authorities the organisation of a big shipping enterprise to facilitate communications between the principal cities of South China. The scheme, it is announced, is to form a corporation with a capital of $2,000,000, one-tenth of which will be advanced by the Government and nine-tenths subscribed by private interests. As soon as $1,000,000 has been raised through the sale of stock, business will be commenced with chartered vessels. When the whole amount of $2,000,000 has been realised, four steamers will be purchased for the service.

It is learned that the scheme is to maintain a direct and regular service between Canton and Swatow, Haikow and Peihai. A shipping service to Annam and Straits ports will be contemplated later. The project will be put into effect as soon as it meets with the approval of the Provincial Government.—Reuter.

HONGKONG TO HAVE NAVY DAY

Workings of Navy to be Shown to Residents

Hongkong is to have a Navy Day on Trafalgar Day, October 21. The programme will follow the lines of the British Navy Week, thus giving local residents an opportunity of looking over the various classes of ships stationed here.

The Commodore, Capt. Frank Elliott, O.B.E., informed the "China Mail" that the object of the celebration was to foster better relations between the residents of Hongkong and the Navy.

"There will be two cruisers from the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, the Eighth Destroyer Flotilla and several submarines in port, and we intend showing the public of Hongkong some of the workings of submarines and destroyers in the Naval basin," the Commodore said.

Sailors dressed as women will sell flags in the streets.

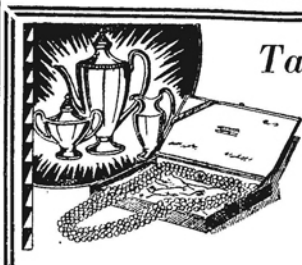
The Commodore stressed the possibility of the formation of a Hongkong Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, which, although turned down in 1929 when the Labour Government were in power, will now probably meet with some success.

Capt. D. Euan Wallace, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, arrives in the Colony on October 19.

SOVIET COAST GUARDS SENTENCED

Moscow, Sept. 14.

The Red Army Coast Guards who last June killed three Japanese fishermen in Kamchatka, precipitating a Russo-Japanese incident which for a time assumed grave proportions, were sentenced to prison terms by the Soviet courts on September 1, it was revealed to-day. Peter Kudin, chief of the Coast Guards at Cape Kronotzky, was given a sentence of eight years imprisonment, while five-year terms were given three others convicted of complicity in the killings.—United Press.



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COASTAL SAILING ADVENTURE

Experience in Twelve-Foot Undecked Boat from Chefoo to Weihaiwei

BY J. N. DUNCAN

An interesting experiment was made this summer in coastal sailing when a friend and myself, with his fifteen-year-old son, sailed from Chefoo to Weihaiwei and back in a twelve-foot undecked boat, taking just over three days to do it.

Our outfit was reduced to a fair minimum, the most complicated apparatus being a Primus stove, a hurricane lantern and a prismatic compass. The purpose of the trip was at first to get something like a summer camping experience without the annoyance of mosquitoes, flies and other intruders, and since the sea was the obvious place for escape from these, we determined to include some objective towards which to sail.

We took water and provisions for about six days, which took up surprisingly little space under seats; three boards across the ordinary thwarts made excellent beds, and a couple of blankets apiece were ample bedding, and were no obstruction, as even by day those not on watch used them to rest upon. We took the obvious precaution of three oars and rowlocks, and what every each thought needful in toilet or literature.

Fine Weather and Wind

The middle of August seemed the only time when one might reasonably expect a number of days on end with fine weather and wind, We took a chart of the whole course and got meteorological information from the harbour master before starting, to make sure that no typhoons were lurking anywhere on or near the China coast. Receiving an assurance of "all clear" we set sail on Wednesday, August 16 just after midday. There had been a drizzling rain up to the time of starting, but this did not seriously damp either our effects or our spirits, and within an hour we were enjoying our sandwich lunch some distance from the shore, making a long tack against the easterly wind.

My own experience of sailing had been very small, so that J. T. took the part of adviser and tutor by day and chief navigator in the early part of the first night and whenever conditions required special skill.

The first evening the contrary wind made the water choppy and the sea was continually smacking up the gunwhale, delivering a jugful of itself into the faces of those who were trying to sleep. All J. T.'s skill could not prevent this happening at what seemed to David and me to be intervals of about five minutes.

The general humidity of the atmosphere had the effect of making the sail "sweat" and drip its moisture with regular persistency first on the face of one of us and then of the other, according to the tack. At about ten o'clock it occurred to me that to take a turn at the tiller would be little less restful, so I relieved J. T. who had by this time brought us to the neighbourhood of the islands east of Kungtungtao or Evans Island, popularly known in Chefoo as "Lighthouse Island."

Here we put about and the new tack, with quieter weather, put an end to the shipping of water. In the clear starlight the outlines of islands could be easily seen and avoided. We had no fixed hours or turns for watch, but relieved one another spontaneously as we felt inclined.

Dawn Breeze

It seems to be the usual thing for the wind to drop for an hour or two about dawn, getting up again with the sun for a steady blow which does not last long, and from seven till the middle of the morning there is little wind to be expected.

That Thursday morning we got the wind to take us to within a mile or two of the northern end of Yangmatao, the long island strip that runs from southwest to northeast from a point some eighteen miles from Chefoo. We rowed for about an hour and reached a small island off the north end of Yangmatao, called Lien Shih or White Rock. According to the chart there is a bench mark cut on a large boulder here, but our search for it proved vain and we had to content ourselves with the curious geological formations and the numbers of birds, mainly cormorants and martins, which we disturbed by our landing.

After a short bathe we were just in time to take advantage of a good northerly breeze which sprang up at ten o'clock and by which we made good progress till dusk, heading for Finger Point or Eddy Island. By nightfall we were a few miles from this objective and eight or ten from our destination; just over the hills the sky glowed brightly with the glare from the lights of the warships and we could see occasional flares or fireworks thrown up from them. We even talked of arriving by about midnight, but with the fall of darkness the wind failed too, and little progress could be made without taking to the oars.

Coaxing Her Along

From nine till eleven J. T. took watch and tried to coax the boat along and he and David took the oars while I turned in for some sleep. When I took on again the wind was so slight that after half an hour or so I took to the oars, but at the first little pull, though gentle enough, I broke the left-hand oar. The sound roused J. T. who woke to ask what was the trouble. As we pulled in the broken oar the other fell into the sea; fortunately my torch was at hand and I turned it on and grabbed it just in time.

With no spare oar left we declined to take no risks with violent pulling but to pull gently yet steadily and get round that point, a feat which we accomplished soon after midnight. The chart seemed to us to under-estimate gravely the strength of the currents in that part of the China coast. However, we made progress with occasional help from the wind, and by daybreak we were fairly near our objective. The local fishermen were landing their catches on Cape Raoul, alias Maotow Shan, one of the most prominent of the many headlands which seemed to show themselves in an endless succession.

We turned in to a convenient landing in Liuchu Bay and after breakfast we used the oars and the last bit of wind to take us across the bay and round the next point. At last, soon after 8 a.m., we were face to face with Liukungtao, the Weihaiwei Island, and had a good view right in to the entrance, with H.M.S. Eagle and two of the cruisers at their anchorages.

Shacks in the Offing

At this point the wind dropped entirely and we had to choose between being content with our achievements so far, and rowing at least a mile to the nearest island landing, or three or four to Port Edward. After the labours of the night we did not feel strongly drawn to this extra work, nor to the special trouble of shaving and making ourselves presentable against the risk of meeting people we knew.

We therefore determined to wait for the next wind that might present itself, and turn toward for home with the determination to make it before Sunday. We rowed out about three miles to be in a better position to make use of the wind when it did come. The sun was getting very strong and we were deterred from a most desirable bathe by the fact that the other two had been an "unmistakable" shark's dorsal fin the previous morning, so that all deep sea bathing was to be avoided.

Towards eleven David announced a catspaw approaching, and this soon developed into an appreciable wind by which we got going well. When we had done about two miles we passed a B. & S. ship on which were some friends who were going to Weihaiwei and had been scanning the sea for signs of us for nearly three hours in utter unbelief that we could have got so far. We passed within hailing distance and caused excitement and enthusiastic waving among the passengers.

Homeward Bound

By one o'clock we were past Eddy Island and heading straight across the open stretch to the dimly visible Bluff, the best part of thirty miles away. The wind held well and as it was a perfect day with no signs of weather disturbance we had no hesitation in venturing on a course that took us some seven miles from the nearest land.

We should have steered more to the south, for we realised in the afternoon that we should not be on the safe side of the outlying islands, so we turned southward, unfortunately before we had picked up the Chefoo lights, so that in the middle of the night we found ourselves uncertain of our bearing and of which of the two zones of red lights we were really in.

After midnight the wind did little but keep us jogging gently along and by daybreak we were still four or five miles from Evans Island, Yangmatao was not left so far behind as we had hoped. After fortifying ourselves with breakfast we took up the oars and rowed as far as Evans Island, where we landed and had a bathe. By this time we were well in sight of home and had no intention of pulling another stroke, feeling confident that the wind would get up some time and that we could now afford to wait for it. Sure enough a very mild breeze made itself perceptible about eleven o'clock and as it strengthened we glided in homeward to arrive just after two in the afternoon.

The stateliness of our return was rather damped by a heavy shower of rain which threatened as we ate our last meal and came right down just as we finished packing up. The wind did not increase with the rain, and contented itself with just blowing us along at a moderate pace, but we held to our resolution not to help it with the oars, and just as we got to the shore the rain stopped. A group of friends had seen our approach and gathered to give us an enthusiastic welcome.

CANTON MECHANIC INSTITUTE

Dictatorial President Deposed by "Regency"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Sept. 1.

The Seamen's Union is having a grand and glorious time, augmenting vastly its power and prestige at the expense of Messr Butterfield & Swire and Chinese merchants who habitually patronise B. & S. vessels. With the other most powerful of unions, the Mechanics Institute, it is the other way around. It has had a great fall from off its high horse, what with the expulsion of President Lee Tak-hin, and his underlings and their supersession by a Party-appointed board of administration, a regency which will hold-over until the Augen stable has been swept clean.

Certain labour bodies affiliated with the Institute had become grossly dissatisfied with the late President's dictatorial policies, and put their heads together and became authors of a joint declaration that ripped Lee Tak-hin up the back. Said the motor mechanics, "A fund of $250,000 which we set aside to cover fines and assessed damages growing out of accidents involving our members was appropriated by the President, and he has not accounted to us for our money which he took. When we sent to make inquiry, our investigators were taken aside and given a beating." It later developed that a misuse was made of the names of some unions appended to this declaration, but more than one has stuck by all that this wordy statement with its many charges asserted.

The steam roller that the rebels put in motion crushed all before it, and the demand for a change of administration was approved of by the Kuomintang, and a board of eleven sent to take over the management of the Mechanics Institute. President Lee "put one over" on the board when he got a day's respite, and when the new rulers came next day they found twenty of the officers and their staff had decamped, and that the Institute seals, important files and account books, and a lot of cash was missing.

The Sunning Railway

Back in 1927 Lee Tak-hin was insulted by the mechanics of the Sunning railway, who were alone in their complaint against his imperialistic actions, and he brought pressure to have the whole lot kicked out by their employers. Those ruling in the interregnum have lately advised the railway to reemploy the entire body of 28. Since 1927 retrenchment has been practised by the Sunning railway, however, and it will face a loss if it has to take on so many mechanics. It has asked that the Mechanics Institute's board of administrators should approach its board of directors in Hongkong and at all events it asks to be relieved from the necessity of adding to its expenses by increasing its staff by so many highly-paid experts.

Meanwhile, warrants are out for the twenty of the Institute's staff who cleared out without waiting to receive the incoming board. The charge preferred against them is not of malfeasance in office, but of leaving in the way they did, and for making off with Institute property.

New Waterfront

All along the Bund, now that the south bank of the Pearl River has been extended out into the water, making a lot of new and valuable land sites that the Government has been selling at a handsome profit, improvements are being made. It is being said that one new building will be fourteen storeys high. One that will rise eight storeys above the street is already in process of construction, though it is on the north side of the Bund, close to the corner where building lots cost a great deal.

Facing the Second Bund there is to be a cinema palace, the New Canton Theatre, seating 2,000, which will outdo all others in the metropolis in size and "class." It will be air-conditioned, and air-cooled. The rest of the structure will be leased, and the lessee will either give Canton its largest office building or its largest hotel. Originally the owners contemplated having a hotel with 1,000 rooms. No other hostelry can come anywhere near touching that.

HANKOW CINEMA SCENE OF FRACAS

Collectors and Ushers Now in Jail

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Sept. 8.

The Shanghai Cinema Theatre situated in the S.A.D. No. 2. and Chinese owned, was closed for several days by order of the local Authorities on account of a fracas which occurred there on the evening of August 30, when three minor officials of the local Gendarmerie Headquarters were roughly handled by the ticket collectors of the theatre. It appears that these three gentlemen arrived at the theatre for the 7 o'clock show, and according to the ticket collectors, tried to gain entrance without paying, and refused to show their badges which apparently would have been sufficient to give them admission.

As they tried to force their way in, the collectors, assisted by some of the ushers, forcibly ejected them, and a free fight started. With police interference, they were all taken to the police station, where the three officials told an entirely different story.

They said that while one of their number was purchasing the tickets at the box office, they attempted to make their way into the theatre, but were stopped in a very abrupt manner by the collectors. The one who purchased the tickets then walked over and showed his tickets, but instead of allowing them to pass, he was seized and badly beaten, before being thrown out into the street with his two companions. As a result of this rough handling two of them were laid up for several days.

As this latter story was accepted by the authorities, the collectors and other employees of the theatre were lodged in jail, and to the present time, the collectors who were involved in the first scrimmage are still there, the others being allowed to go free.

From a neutral point of view, the Shanghai Theatre and staff have a very good name, and this is the first occasion that any unpleasantness has arisen, and it would appear that if the local officials are allowed free entrance, the story of buying tickets seems on the face of it rather contrary to facts, especially as it is a common occurrance for patrons to be allowed to proceed into the theatre, while one of the party purchases the tickets. It can no doubt be put down to that little feeling of self importance that overwhelms some of the officials in small places.

Lightning Postal Strike

For some months past, the local postal employees have been agitating to have their request for recognition of the Union they wish to form sanctioned but Nanking have always turned them down. On Tuesday afternoon a lightning strike was called, and lasted for nearly two hours. All doors were closed and locked, and nobody was allowed either to enter or leave the building. When news of the strike reached the authorities, armed police from the S.A.D. 3, and some soldiers from the local garrison headquarters, were sent to the scene, and posted on guard outside the building. Meanwhile the Postal Commissioner in an interview with the leaders informed them that he could do nothing without sanction from Nanking.

An urgent telegram was then sent, asking for this recognition, and pending the reply, the employees were persuaded to return to their work, as it was pointed out that they were interfering with the public, and that this would not do them any good.

I understand that a reply has since been received that the Union is not to be sanctioned, and that every precaution is to be taken to avoid undue disturbances on account of this decision.

The water question is still a very sore point here, the pressure getting more and more inadequate, and the colour on a par with the Yangtze with no signs of filtration evident. The Waterworks ever ready with excuses, blame the continuous freshets down the Han which have brought down an extraordinary amount of silt, which has overwhelmed their sedimentation and filtering plants. They also blame the non-delivery of two new pumps for the low pressure, but after many promises they have at last informed the public that these pumps are now being installed, and in a few days all will be well. It is certainly to be hoped it will be, as the water question has been a serious one for several years, and not months, as the Waterworks would lead one to believe.

It has been many times suggested that the Ratepayers of the S.A.D.3. sue that body for breach of contract, so that if the case were won, this body in turn could sue the Waterworks with a certainty of a successful issue.

The last few days have been very warm again, and the people who have been summering in the Hills are feeling it very much. However there is one thing to comfort them, and that is they have reasonably cool nights, with the consolation that it cannot last long at the present temperature during the day.

Tennis at the Club is getting into stride, and competitions are in full swing again. Already the Hong Doubles have been decided, the Chartered Bank pair beating Ewo.

Old Man river continues to fall, and instead of the flood that was at one time anticipated, it looks as though we shall have it the other way round, and a very low level.

UNHEALTHY CONDITIONS IN S. M. R. AREA

Dairen, Sept. 14.

There were over 2,000 cases of infectious diseases at various centres along the South Manchuria Railway between April and the end of August, according to a statement made to-day by the sanitary office of the railway company. The total represents an increase of nearly 700 cases compared with the corresponding period of last year and the diseases include dysentery, scarlet-fever, small-pox, typhoid and diphtheria.—Reuter.

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COFFEE SHOP WAITRESSES

Officials Against Employment of Girls: A Real Malay State

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Singapore, Aug. 31.

No one in Shanghai, unless they had lived in Malaya, could understand the fuss that is sometimes made here about trivial things. A local paper tells us that "A measure of control of waitresses is to be adopted in Singapore, but Mr. H. C. Dakers, Protector of Chinese, Selangor, said that in Kuala Lumpur the local policy was against employing girls as waitresses in coffee shops, although these were allowed in coffee shops or stalls in the amusement parks as these had no need to obtain licences." He added that he considered that any form of control was equivalent to taking a backward step towards the old system of protected prostitution.

The position of women in Malaya is very different from their position in the more conservative parts of China and it is surprising that there should be any question at all of any control of waitresses. To-day we see boys and girls working together in schools, we see them acting together on the stage (a thing that even ten years ago would not have been allowed), and we see a far greater liberty which has not degenerated into licence. If, however, we impose restrictions as we are so fond of doing, we shall suggest evil where formerly there was none.

The Malayan Government is very good. It is also incredibly stupid. Take this case of the waitresses and put it alongside the question of the name of the City Council for the capital of the Federated Malay States. It is not called a City Council, it is not even allowed to name itself municipal. It is called a Sanitary Board. It happens that this name stinks in the nostrils of its members, and they want to change it. But may they? They may not! If this were not actually true your Editor might think that I had made it up for the delectation of readers of the "North-China Daily News."

Kelantan on the East Coast

May I recommend any readers in Shanghai, or in other parts of China, who are thinking of coming to see Malaya not to forget that we still have one almost untouched and one typically Malayan beauty spot left on our far away East Coast—the little State of Kelantan. A few years ago it was only possible to reach this State by sea, and this was not always pleasant especially during the monsoon months. To-day, however, there is the East Coast railway linking Singapore with the north-east, and a luxurious train (with day and night compartments and with observation car) takes one up in eighteen hours. The outward journey begins on Sunday evening, one arrives in Kelantan on Monday afternoon, and it is not necessary to leave again until late on Thursday morning, the arrival back in Singapore being timed for early Friday morning. In the few days at the traveller's disposal it is possible to see a real, untouched Malay State, Malays working at everything, few Chinese, and hardly any Indians. A very different state of things from what obtains in other parts of Malaya. And there is a special charm about much of Kelantan which is indescribable. To begin with there is a vast rolling plain which extends for hundreds of square miles and which is so pleasant to see after one has been used to the hilly jungles of which so much of this country is composed. Then there is the fact that the population seems contented with its lot and has not yet aped the West very much. There is electric light in Kota Bharu the capital, but water still comes from wells, and there are few telephones and other abominations of civilisation. The cost of living is very cheap, and the climate is usually pleasanter on the East coast than elsewhere in this country. A trip to Kelantan makes an ideal holiday.

Malaya Becoming Air-Minded

Slowly, but very surely, we are becoming air-minded in Malaya. We have, not yet got regular passenger planes that will take us between Penang and Singapore, though all the details for the flight have been worked out and it is merely a question of waiting until slump conditions have passed over and the promoters can be certain of a return on their money. Meanwhile a new flying club has been started in Penang, on the model of the club at Kuala Lumpur, so that all over the country we shall now have keen flyers able to instruct their brethren in the art.

And in this matter the vision of a former Malayan editor is gradually being seen to have been correct for he visualised the time when newspapers in Malaya would be sent about the country by air. Recently this actually happened and with the co-operation of the Royal Singapore Flying Club's Cutty Sark the "Straits Times" and the "Singapore Free Press" were recently delivered in Kuala Lumpur, our mid-Malayan town, equidistant from Penang and Singapore (about 250 miles from each).

One can only hope that this development will not bring about an entire amalgamation of the Malayan Press. This was threatened a few years ago when a newspaper syndicate from home tried to buy up our newspapers, but the attempt came to nothing. If, however, delivery from the air becomes an everyday performance what is to prevent one group of newspapers dominating a small peninsula like this? If the cables all came here or to Penang, it would only be necessary to have a page or two of local news and each paper could be the same for the north and the south, for the east and the west.

Publicity for Malaya

There are others who are conservative beside your correspondent. The Government of this country is notably averse from anything that smacks of advertisement. It is as if they said: "The best tailors do not advertise," substituting the word "countries" for "tailors." Malaya needs advertisement. It is a *terra incognita* to most of the world, and yet hardly anything is done in spite of repeated protests by the unofficial community. For example, a brochure about Singapore has just been published. The Rotary Club, the Municipality, and the Turf Club all had a hand in the production—but not the Government! This brochure was a long awaited thing, something that took years to do. It will show anybody of what we are capable here, and I question whether Shanghai with all its resources could have made a better job than we have done of this. But no one outside this country will hear about it. Are we too proud. . .?

Next Year's Air Marathon

There is a possibility of Malaya, and Singapore in particular, getting on the map of the world next year, for we learn that we are to be a control point in the international air race from England to Australia.

And this reminds me to tell you that our new civil airport is making splendid progress. What was formerly a swamp is now, in part at any rate, firm and hard dry land. The work already done has been immense, but there are years of work ahead. When this airport is finished, however, we shall really be one of the world's important cities, and I hope that we shall be able to get aboard and fly to Shanghai as easily as one can to-day board a steamer for China.

FORMOSAN AUTONOMY

Tokyo, Sept. 11.

According to a reliable source, the government will install a self-governing administration of Formosa sometime during March next year. This question has been discussed by the government leaders many years. It was learned that the Formosan Government is now drafting measures for the new system of autonomy.—United Press.

GREEK MEMORIAL TO LAFCADIO HEARN

Athens, Sept. 13.

A memorial tablet in honour of Lafcadio Hearn was unveiled to-day under the auspices of the Greco-Japanese Association on the Ionian island of Laucadia where the famous author was born in 1850 of an Irish father and a Greek mother. Representatives of the Greek and Japanese Governments took part in the ceremony and in their speeches paid tribute to the man whose books has done more than any other Western writer to further the knowledge of Japanese life and art.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

RECORD COLLEGE ENROLMENT

Biggest Registration at Nanking Since 1927

Last week the University of Nanking began the work of the autumn term; this week the Nanking Theological Seminary will open. Both institutions have an unusually large enrolment and have not been able to accept many of the students who have applied for admission.

There are several new members on the faculty of the University. Dr. Wm. P. Fenn is the head of the English Department. Dr. Fenn took his undergraduate work at Hamilton received his master's degree from New York University and his doctorate from the University of Iowa. He has had practical teaching experience in Tungchow, China, and at Berea College in America. Dr. Fenn is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Courtney H. Fenn who have served for over 40 years in North China.

Mr. B. A. Slocum is a new professor of Economic Entomology in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Mr. Slocum took his undergraduate work at the University of Wisconsin and his graduate work at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. At Cornell he was an extension specialist on apiculture.

Miss Olive Bowen has joined the English Department of the University Middle School. Miss Bowen is a graduate of Oberlin College. She is the daughter of Dr. A. J. Bowen, formerly president of the University. Miss Christine Hall, a graduate of Wheaton College, has been added to the staff of the English Department of the University. She is the daughter of Mr. R. S. Hall, secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Nanking.

Staff Members Return

Several members of the staff have returned this autumn from furlough and study abroad. Dr. James Claude Thomson, head of the Chemistry Department, has secured his Ph. D. from Columbia University, his thesis being a study of Chinese wood oils, with special reference to the isolation and spectographic characterisation of isomeric eleostearic acids found in tung oil. Dr. J. Lossing Buck, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, will return to Nanking from America and Europe early in October. He has received his doctor's degree from Cornell. Messrs. Chiao Chi-ming of the Department of Agronomy, have all returned from one year of advanced study, and Kwan Chia-chi of the Department of Horticulture, from four years of study at Cornell University.

During the summer, members of the faculty carried on work in diversified fields. Dr. A. N. Steward, head of the Department of Botany, participated in the study of special problems of marine biology together with other biologists who met at Amoy University during July and August. The work was done under the auspices of the Marine Biological Association of China co-operating with the Biology Department of Amoy University. The President of the Association is Dr. C. C. Chang of Nanking and the Treasurer is Professor Nelson Chen of the University of Nanking. At Kuling, Dr. Lewis Smythe conducted a seminar on Communism which attracted wide attention and was participated in by those interested particularly in the practical problems resulting from the presence of Communists in Kiangsi.

Dean K. S. Sie, of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, and Dr. H. H. Love, Adviser to the Ministry of Industries, visited North China and Kuling in the interests of agricultural development and rural reconstruction. The University Librarian, Dr. K. C. Liu, attended the annual conference of the Chinese Librarians' Association held at Tsinghwa College, Peking from August 28 to September 1. Dr. Liu was elected chairman of the section on classification and cataloguing of the Association.

Sinkiang Investigation

Mr. Hu Chen, associate in the Department of Sociology, was appointed by the Executive Yuan of the National Government last spring to take charge of an investigation of social conditions affecting the Mohammedans in Sinkiang Province. The commission was prevented by local conditions from entering Sinkiang. Mr. Hu travelled through Japan, Korea and Eastern Siberia and brought back a report of conditions observed in those countries.

Under the leadership of Dean H. R. Wei, the College of Science of the University has developed a Visualisation Department, using motion pictures, both for university and community use. The American Commercial Attache, Mr. Julean Arnold, has loaned to the College his entire supply of seventy-four 35 mm. commercial and education films and the Eastman Kodak Company of Shanghai is co-operating in the service of this Department.

Big Gift to Seminary

At the Nanking Theological Seminary, President J. Handel Lee has returned after two years abroad. Dr. Lee secured his Ph. D. at Drew University and was given a D.D. by Boston University. Dr. Lee is a graduate of the University of Nanking and of the Nanking Seminary. The Seminary opens this week with the largest enrolment since 1927. The Supreme Court of the National Government which has been renting the buildings of the Seminary since 1928, has moved into its recently completed buuildings and the Seminary has returned to its own property. The litigation in regard to the Wendell will in New York City has been concluded and the estate will be distributed in accordance with the terms of the will. The Seminary will receive 16½ per cent. of the estate which is chiefly New York city property and it will be some time before this property is liquidated.

CHINESE WEDDING IN LONDON

Non-Christian Ceremony in China House

London, Sept. 12.

A non-Christian Chinese wedding took place this afternoon at China House, in Gowerstreet, the headquarters of the Chinese students in Great Britain.

The bridegroom was Mr. Liu Tsinwen, a native of Kiangsi, and a graduate of the London School of Economics. The bride, who also comes from Kiangsi, was Miss Chang Hsu-ying, an art student visiting London.

The distinguished Chinese painter, Mr. Pe On-hsu, performed the ceremony, and the best man was Lieutenant Wang Ko-tsan, who has just passed through Sandhurst.—Reuter.

RADICAL LAWYERS AND TEACHERS IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

The Metropolitan Police Board yesterday arrested seventeen lawyers, who are believed to be members of the Left Wing Lawyers Body. The arrested lawyers include Tatsuji Fuse, Susumu Uyemura, Kanji Shindo and Atsushi Kawai. According to the police, these lawyers organised a "Lawyers' Relief Association" in Feburary last and were supporting the extreme Left campaign in Japan in co-operation with other radicals.—United Press.

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

The press ban has been lifted on the communist intrigue case in Nagano prefecture involving 76 communists, of whom 29 were formerly school teachers.

About 300 persons were arrested last February, of whom 76 were indicted for violation of the peace maintenance law.

The 29 former school teachers were charged with inculcating communist ideas in the minds of school children.—Reuter.

GINLING COLLEGE RE-OPENS

Largest Enrolment in Nineteen Years Recorded

Ginling College Nanking, opened last week with the largest enrolment in its nineteen years of history. The freshman class numbers 65 and the total enrolment is 210. There are 27 students entering the special two-year physical education course.

The College is opening in the absence of the President, Dr. Yi-fang Wu, under the administration of a Committee composed of Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, Adviser and former President; Mr. Tsu Kwoh-chi, Registrar; and Miss Ellen Y. G. Koo. Dr. Wu is in the United States where she has been attending the International Congress of Women and the Institute of Pacific Relations in Banff. She will remain until the beginning of next year speaking in various cities of the United States under the auspices of an interdenominational campaign in the interests of foreign missions.

Staff Movements

Miss Ruth Chester, of the Department of Chemistry, has returned to the college after a year's absence spent in the United States. Miss Chester was awarded the Ph. D. degree in Chemistry from Columbia University. Miss Chester is a graduate of Smith College, the sister college of Ginling.

Miss Esther Tapert has returned to Ginling to teach in the English department after her furlough which was spent at Yale University. She was given the M.A. degree by that University last June.

Miss Edith Haight, formerly head of the Department of Physical Education of the University of Wyoming, has come to Ginling to each in the department of Physical Education. Miss Haight comes to China after years of successful work in her field in the United States, and she takes the place of Miss Emily Case, who is remaining in the United States.

Dr. Emily Werner, from the Biblical Seminary in New York City, is arriving on September 10 to teach psychology at Ginling. Dr. Werner is coming to China on a two-year leave of absence from the faculty of the Biblical Seminary.

Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang has been made professor of Economics at Ginling. He comes to the college with his A.B. degree from Yenching and his M.A. from Columbia University.

New Business Manager

Mr. D. N. Shu, formerly of Hanchow College, is the new Business Manager at Ginling. Mr. Shu is a graduate of Hanchow College.

Two graduates of Ginling, Miss Chen Kwai-en and Miss Shih Ganlin, have returned to Nanking as members of the faculty of the Ginling Practice School. The Practice School has just completed and moved into a new dormitory given by Mmes. Sun Yat-sen, Kung Ksiang-hsi, and Chiang Kai-shek in memory of their mother, Madame Soong.

Two new academic buildings, the Library-Administrative building and the chapel-music building, are nearing completion. It is expected that the offices and library will be able to move within the next few weeks.

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IN THE BOWELS OF FUJI

The Wonder Palace of the Snow Queen: And Mt. Nasu's Inferno

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo Sept. 5.

What colour scheme would you fancy for the grand hall of your mansion? Do you think you would like a treatment in ebony and silver; or how would black lava and shimmering ice do? Rather cold in effect perhaps, but then abnormally rare.

The question is suggested by a visit to the great ice caverns on one side of Mount Fuji, the "Supreme Altar of the Sun," which everyone has climbed or is climbing at this season and which you should make up your mind to do also when you pay that much-dreamed-of visit to "Fascinating Japan, land of colour, charm and courtesy where the East blends with the West and the past with the present," as tourist literature says.

A party of us have just made the round of the beautiful chain of lakes that lie at the base of Mount Fuji, and we went across the wild forest land and moors which extend over the rough lava field on the lower slopes of the dominating and beautiful, yet serene, old volcano. Not far off are the very attractive Shiraito (White Thread) Falls, and, in the solitude of these uplands, except in the neighbourhood of the few small villages that seem the size of flies on the mountain-side, the sight of a human being, if mountain climbers be excepted, is a rarity; squawking ducks and whirring pheasants are far more numerous. In the placid mirror of the lakes at the foot of this peerless mountain which, towering snow-draped in serene grandeur gazes, Narcissus-like, at its own soul-stirring reflection in the tranquil waters below, a solemn silence prevails all throughout the year, except at the summer season when the slopes of Fuji, her impressive cone and the vicinity become a huge recreation ground and even the raucous honk-honk of automobiles sacrilegiously breaks the age-long silence.

Entrance to Enchantment

The pathways here meander like a complicated maze. Damp moss and the leaves from a tangled forest of oak, maple and other trees compose a thick vari-coloured carpet over the lava rock. Here, at an elevation of some 3,750 ft. on the side of the hump called Maruyama, this wonder lay for many a year hidden and unknown and was revealed to the world of mountain climbers by an American missionary whose joy it was to go in for solitary mountain climbs whenever it was possible for him to secure some relaxation from the more prosaic task of his daily grind. Our guide told us afterwards that this cave of which we had heard and which we determined to explore was over 900 ft. long, and, as we found out later, it was over 30 ft. high in some parts, had a width at its widest place of some 40 ft. and had had smaller caves connecting with it.

You enter by descending first a fairly regular stoneway, then a wooden ladder, and finally over rough masses of rock. You are then in the outer vestibule. A single shaft of greenish light from the world above vaguely reveals some curtains of lava, and you imagine you see weird forms. Your exhaled breath falls away from you in thick white plumes; and you observe that, although it is summer and quite warm outside, here it has become decidedly chilly.

Further in, the little oil torch of the guide flickers amidst the darkness as he holds it for you to make each step, and how we regretted that we had not brought our electric torch. Soon we discover that we are treading on an unusual pavement which resembles sandstone, but which can be nicked with one's heels, and it is very slippery sometimes. It is ice.

Through the Needle's Eye

A screen of stone drops before us and seems to bar further progress. What we have thus far seen is remarkable enough, but the guide declares that the best is yet to come and invites us inwards. He crouches on his heels, bends his head almost between his knees and advances by shuffling backwards. He is a small man and he is negotiating a needle's eye. We follow somehow, using a variety of means and methods of locomotion, none rapid, until the guide rises and we find that we, too, can stand erect. Now we are in the second ante-chamber, the solid rock ceiling of which is lower than in the outer one, while the floor is wet and more slippery. The slope is inwards and on we go and are compelled to halt abruptly because there is yet another needle's eye to negotiate.

This accomplished after a great deal of wriggling, squirming and twisting we found ourselves in what we called the Grand Salon which probably has no parallel in the world. The whole place was a glittering dream of ebony and silver of lava-rock and ice, and attempting a proper description, one finds the English language strangely lacking in superlatives. The cavern alcoves are filled with colossal wonders in gleaming onyx, or rather chalcedony. From the lofty ceiling are suspended glistening icicles—clusters of stalactites of all sizes—and these we promptly named the candelabra of the Goddess who chose to take the mortal form of this beautiful mountain above our heads. Against the walls were frozen cascades, looking for all the world like milk-white coral brought from the depths of the sunniest part of the Pacific. Jutting rocks support long slender formations of infinite variety and shape. Here and there were coal-black shafts, studded with phosphorescent-like bits of shimmering ice that, in the glow of the torch, gleamed with a pale lambent flame. Jewelled fountains we called them — the drinking places of the fairies of the mountain when, weary with song and dance, they sought refreshment.

Colours of Fairyland

Seams in the sides and ceiling are filled with gleaming crystal, not of quartz but of ice, in sharp relief against the jet black of the surrounding lava. On the walls, here and there, cling unconventional draperies of thin ice whose delicate tracery could hardly be imitated by the hand of man, even by that of the Japanese artisan whose fame in this regard is world-wide. Rough corners support heavier decorations like cornices and a variety of festoons. The colour scheme everywhere is black and white.

Mystery and wonder we found abounding in this great, natural hall, with its winding tunnels and passage ways. Each nook and cranny is filled with the uncanny air that comes from unplumbed depths. One is inclined to regard the vast alcoves as rooms and no two rooms are alike in decoration, nor are the formations alike in symmetry and shape. One imagines he can see trellised vines delicately traced across where window curtains would be placed in a human habitation in the sun-lit world outside, and flowers, dazzling ice blossoms in vases of jet-black alabaster.

Beautiful laces, woven in stone and ice, adorn the walls. Great tapestries of chalcedony hang gracefully on the sides of the Grand Salon. In little niches, sculptured by fairy hands, are busts on pedestals, ornaments of various sorts and what not. The wonder of it never seems to cease. The eye catches something new at every turn, and imagination readily gives it form and name.

Persephone's Palace

It is of the lesser details that one first becomes aware before the noble proportions of the great rock-hewn room itself and the marvellous vaulting overhead is fully realised. The hall has three domes, the central and inner ones being strikingly symmetrical. The largest of the icicles are suspended from the apices of these semi-spherical vaults, and from a point on the floor almost exactly below, there rises what would be called a stalagmite if this were a limestone cave. Beneath the inner dome, there is an inner group of these glacial figures which suggest heroic-sized statues of the entire Lot family done in ice, instead of salt. And that floor has been there for many thousands of years, formed by tons of pure, solid ice intermingled with rock and lava.

One of our party was for calling this the Palace of Persephone after the ancient Greek mythological tale where Pluto, god of the underworld and Hades, is said to have built for Persephone, the beautiful daughter of Demeter, goddess of fruitful soil, a cavern more beautiful than any in the known world—it was to be the one bright star of Pluto's domain under the surface of the earth. But others—and they won—preferred to call this the Heart of Fuji, silent, calm, and sublime, fearless, impressive, and awe-inspiring—like its face.

Puzzle for Geologists

What uncanny revels the mountain gnomes must hold in this bewitching grotto under the lava stream! How glassy bells of ice will tinkle and silvery blades of ice will clink! One almost feels that he can hear the stems of the goblets snap after the great toast to the Ice Throne of Peerless Fuji has been quaffed.

Here it is always winter, though Vulcan's flames are burning deep in the mountain's bowels. What processes in the rich laboratory of earth shaped this astounding cavern and its winding passage-ways and tunnels? What forces froze its flowing fountains?

Let the geologist and physicist answer—if they can. Explanation can be found undoubtedly, but we felt that we would rather not have explanations, preferring to believe either the Greek legend of Persephone or that here is located the great Ice Throne of the tutelary goddess of Mount Fuji, and that here, right in the heart of Fuji, she occasionally summons her loyal gnomes and fairies and holds grand levees, even as Russian monarchs once did on the gleaming banks of the glittering Neva.

View of Inferno

And now let us take another excursion into the bowels of the earth, also beneath a mountain, hundreds of miles away from Mount Fuji and in a different region of Japan. Instead of the cool, ice-wreathed caverns of the heart of Fuji, we now go to an inferno, a red valley of Death over which no bird can fly and live, and where the only flying things, as the old Japanese poet, Basho, sang are clouds flying over the cruel rocks.

This is the infernal valley of Mount Nasu, a valley that is really a vale of death and whose depths extend far below sea level. Not a bird can fly over it. Any living thing, reptile or winged insect that comes near is suffocated by the sulphuric gas rising from its depths. There are barricades erected around it to prevent unwary and too curious visitors from approaching the danger zone of this abysmal valley dolorous.

All around are grey scorched stones and rocks spread out in the veriest disorder, washed by red languid streams of water falling from the surrounding volcanic crags and hills. The air is oppressive even at a distance and suffocating if one proceeds too close and, to quote the Japanese, "the grass is red and the dew hot" here. There is not a sign of life anywhere and the valley begins at the foot of a hill and ends in an illimitable plain.

A Hell of Colour

Many a picture of what Hell is supposed to be has been painted on canvas and in words. There are conjectures of Hell where all manner of physical torments are the unhappy lot of the damned. There are pictures of Hell peopled with tormented men and women; and there are ideas of Hell where the gnawing memory and remorse of wrong-doing haunt you for eternity. But this Hell of Japan is a landscape hell. There are no shrieks, plaints and wailings of tormented souls, and the view that stretches out before one's eyes is a grim murderous stretch of ground, a wilderness of infernal disorder and utter desolation shunned by both man and devil.

Any valley adjacent to a mine where quarried rocks are thrown down in disorder and washed by red mineral streams will give the reader some idea of this infernal valley beside Mount Nasu, only it is much vaster, full of sulphurous odour and a bewildering disarray of utter confusion.

Mount Nasu is about six hours' train ride from Uyeno station, an important Tokyo terminal. If you leave Uyeno station in the early morning, you will reach Kuroiso, the nearest station to Mount Nasu, in the early afternoon. From here, an automobile can be taken to the village of Yumoto, noted for its hot-springs, and then you proceed through an extensive plain, gently sloping upwards, to the foot of Mount Nasu. It is about an hour's journey in the motor-car, but the road is a weary one. When you leave the car, you walk towards a shrine, make a short descent, and presto! the infernal valley stretches far and wide below you.

Side by side with this rather depressing valley is also a splendid antidote, this being Mount Nasu itself, and a climb up this mountain and a night spent at the little inn almost on the mountain top revives one wonderfully. Here the skies are clear, vegetation and bird life plentiful and the limpid rivulets are glistening with crystal-pure water. Mount Nasu is about 6,000 feet above sea-level and on the summit of the mountain one is surrounded with scenery and beauty that, after the valley at the foot of the mountain, is Paradise by comparison.

It is the same crystal water that one washes in with so much pleasure, bathes in, that turns into streams of red-brown-blood as they wend their way down volcanic soil and rock to the valley below, and these streams are regarded as splendid specifics for a large number of diseases, especially skin diseases and rheumatism.

DARK CLOUDS OVER CANTON

Uneasiness Felt in the Southern City

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Sept. 6.

Over Canton hang dark clouds that bid fair to deluge the city and these clouds are heavily charged with electricity that may send forth their bolts and do inestimable damage. Again they may pass over the city and leave the bright sun shining. There is for the nonce but the threat of impending disaster. And a spirit of uneasiness and apprehension pervades all the thoughts and actions of the governors of the South-West.

What is in the background that is disquieting the rulers, making them fidgety, giving them jumpy nerves? Kuangsi's overlord, and Kuangtung's South-West Political Counsellor, General Li Chung-jon, left town the other day, and is now staying in Hongkong. By the general run of the citizenry who follow politics this is read as a sign of a loosening of the bonds of friendship that join Kuangtung and Kuangsi. And why should there be a falling out? Prophets say Kuangsi is, to say the least, lukewarm in condemning Nanking for convening the Fifth Kuomintang Plenary Congress, while Canton is angry about it, so angry that she may embarrass the Chiang Kai-shek régime by holding a Fifth Congress in the southern capital.

All rumour entirely divorced from truth? The writer, like ninety-nine out of a hundred who hold to the above belief, cannot say. He does not vouch for the truth of the story, in whole or in part, for only the handful at the top of the political row know the truth, and they are not telling.

Nervous Officialdom

Notwithstanding, it is not at all a misstatement to say that some weighty cause has the official nerves all worked up. For they are censoring mails and searching passers-by on the streets. Riding but eight blocks through the heart of the business district, your correspondent last Monday had to alight seven times along with his fellow-passengers, that policemen might run their hands over each and every individual. Hardly ever is one caught carrying a dangerous weapon, and were he to keep his eyes peeled a gunman could spot these search parties a hundred yards away and get off the car before drawing nearer, but it has become "Old Custom" to "frisk" the public, as the American police call it, whenever there appears to be danger of an uprising.

Only this morning the news was circulated that the Kuomintang had given its stamp of approval to the application of 57 hongs who are themselves members of the Chamber praying that the machinery of the Municipal Chamber of Commerce may be rebuilt in its entirety. Next Monday the Chamber's annual convention will have its opening session, and there being but 102 hongs that hold membership cards, the 57 protestants will override the minority in every respect and put through their reorganisation programme.

The 57 are made up of hongs such as that of the wholesale rice merchants, and the wholesale grocers, whom thhe Party is compelling to join against their will. The rottenness of the make-up of the Municipal Chamber of Commerce was principally what went against the grain with these hongs, but after they had succeeded in enlisting the cooperation of others who have for long been members, but are also highly dissatisfied with the way things are being run, they changed their mind. Because they can now join, oust the incumbent officers, and proceed to put things in such shape that they will have the dominating voice in the running of the Chamber's affairs.

Allegations of Fraud

Chairman Hung Shiu-hong will be removed from his chairmanship. Seldom is he about, for he obtained leave of absence long ago, with many extensions, and his lack of concern as to how affairs are progressing the rebels take as the principal reason why they are not progressing.

Reasons brought forward by the rebels in support of their contention that a vast change is required:—the Chamber has stood by and let money shop after money shop sink in the sea of bankruptcy when it could have thrown out a life line and saved them all. The money shops in distress called upon the Chamber to help them call in outstanding loans and to collect from their debtors, but to no avail. Then again, when it was making ready to declare a boycott against Butterfield & Swire, the British shipping firm, the Seamen's Union wrote a letter to the Chamber giving plenty of notice of its intentions. Members were kept in the dark, however, the Chamber failing to pass the warning on to them. And it is charged that there have been frauds in connection with the sale to members of Aviation Bonds.

A Prison Reform Committee has been organised, consisting of high court and prison officials. Investigators will make a tour of all the 90 Kuangtung counties to see what each jail is like, and what can be done to modernise them. During 1933 a big stride in the improvement of all places of incarceration will be made.

Even Canton's courts are not very sightly, and to one of the Procurators who studied abroad it has been left to secure photographs or plans of up-to-date foreign court-rooms. That which impresses the court officials as the best will be taken as a pattern on the lines of which a model court-room will be made, and there cases in which foreigners appear on one side or the other will be tried.

BRITISH RAILWAYS FOR SHANSI

Nanking, Sept. 16.

A considerable shipment of British manufactured rolling-stock and other railway material is reported to have arrived at Tientsin, en route for Shansi, where the provincial authorities are building a light railway. Marshal Yen Hsi-shan has wired to his representative in Nanking, asking him to secure through the Finance Ministry exemption of the shipment from import duties.—Reuter.

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The Bambino Of Lowkow

Channel Swimming as a Gift

The Americans, once they set their minds to it, made very short work of annexing all the world swimming titles, but, with becoming modesty, they did not do it at the rate of more than one in any one race per day, even though on really good days they netted some three or four per day. Obviously it could not last, for all sorts of gentlemen who have managed to work off a holiday on the office account at Geneva, Locarno, and other satisfying places have decreed by a majority vote that no one nation must do for a prolonged period, or as a presumed right, that which no other nation is doing. Alternatively, on two nations loving each other for the consecutive minutes of a half-hour may do more in concert than any other nations who conjointly tolerate each other for the same period of time for the express purpose of "getting the goat" of the before-mentioned twain.

Thus it came about that Japan commenced collecting swimming records, and Japan would not have any truck with the American methods. None of your American notions of hiding lights under bushels where Japan was concerned. Whenever a Japanese swimmer broke a record, the eternally disgraced persons who finished second and third moved up one ring cooler in Purgatory by at least also beating the previous world best. Faced with the 22nd Demand, what could China do? The Bambino of Lowkow knew, and did it, to the everlasting glory of Canton. The way of it is told by Reuter's, as follows:—

"Canton, Sept. 16.—A Chinese baby, just a little over one year old, has saved its life by swimming ashore, according to a story reaching Canton to-day from Haiping. The child, a boatman's daughter, fell into the water while playing in a sampan on the Lowkow lake. To the astonishment of her parents, who gave her up for lost, she struck out, swam over 20 ft. to the shore and was rescued by excited witnesses, who hauled her up the bank to safety.

"It is stated that the baby had never been taught to swim and her feat has created a profound sensation among the people of Haiping."

Haiping does not appear on many maps, but the sensation does on many far beyond Haiping.

TRUNK MURDER TRIAL IN MACAO

Patriocio Remedios Confesses to Judge

Macao, Sept. 13.

Patricio and Eulalio Remedios, the Portuguese brothers implicated in the Shanghai "trunk murder," arrived here last night and were taken before the Judge this morning, in connection with the preliminary preparation of the case. The date for the formal hearing has not yet been announced. During the judge's preparation of the case, Patricio Remedios confessed to the killing of Mary Chun (Choy Ling), owing to jealously.

Patricio Remedios confessed in Shanghai to the murder of his common-law wife and the concealment of her body in a black trunk shipped to Kobe on board the ss. Shanghai Maru. His brother Eulalio, however, has not confessed to anything and is charged with being an accessory.—Reuter.

CAPT. CHEN'S PLANE CRASHES

Comes Down at Sanpao: Crew Safe, Machine Damaged

Nanking, Sept. 13.

Capt. Chen Wen-lin, Director of the Naval Aviation Bureau, who is making a round-the-country flight in his home-made naval 'plane, the Kiang Tso, made a forced landing at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Sanpao Railway Station, thirty li from Hsuchow. Although Capt. Chen Wen-lin and his mechanic were not injured, his machine was damaged.

The machine was carried by train to Hsuchow and arrived there this morning. Capt. Chen has sent a telegram to the Ministry of the Navy to send mechanics to Hsuchow to repair the machine.

Capt. Chen Wen-lin declared that he will continue his round-the-country flight as soon as his 'plane is repaired.—Reuter.

EXCELLENT CROPS IN MANCHOUKUO

Big Surplus of Beans Expected This Harvest

By F. H. Bert

Harbin, Sept. 1.

Very much has lately been written regarding the prospects of the grain crops of North Manchuria, almost all estimates making out that the crops will be considerably larger than last year and that there will be an enormous surplus of beans left for export, which it will be impossible to sell owing to there being no demand from foreign markets. It is difficult to say from what sources all the estimates have been received as the events which have been occurring in the country during the whole of the winter and more especially in the spring and summer, have naturally made it impossible to receive correct information as to the sown area and in consequence of this the crop estimates must also be very problematical.

The total grain crop according to last year's figures was 8,000,000 tons and now the three sources from which information is received regarding the possible crop for 1933 namely—the C. E. R. Economic Bureau, the S.M.R. Research Department and the Hsinking Government Agricultural Department do not agree in their figures, which are from 9,500,000 tons to over 10,000,000 tons.

The Economic Bureau of the C.E.R. gives an estimate of 9,760,000 tons, divided as follows:

	Tons.
Beans	3,375,000
Wheat	900,000
Kaoliang	1,125,000
Guntza	2,160,000
Maize	1,155,000
Other cereals	995,000
Total	9,760,000

But in giving these figures the Economic Bureau points out that there are many discrepancies in the information that they have received as in many cases the persons who give the information state that there was very little seed left in the hands of the farmers in certain districts and yet give an increase in sown area. Further the Economic Bureau points out that while in former years they received over 700 replies on the crop situation this year they were only able to send out to 250 institutions or private persons and of these only 105 were replied to.

Factors Against Increase

At the same time as these estimates have been published by the above-named sources, merchants who have arrived in Harbin state that north-west of Tsitsihar there have been hardly any sowings at all as the people had no seed and their cattle had been lost in the floods of last year, thus leaving them without horses or oxen to plough the land, while on the eastern railway line there has been so much banditry and so much damage done by the Chinese insurgents that practically little or no sowing has been carried out. From the above it may be readily understood that unless there has been a very large increase of sown area in districts which were not affected by the floods of last year, and that the yield per hectare will show a better result than was seen last season, the figures so far published regarding crop prospects must be considered as inaccurate.

As the population of the country are consuming more wheat in the shape of wheat flour than they used to do, an increase in the wheat crop will only have the effect of reducing prices and increasing consumption within Manchuria, leaving practically very little or nothing for export. As is well known the main export article is beans and if the crop is lower than the estimates this is likely to be in favour of trade rather than against it as owing to the lack of demand for export, any surplus in the bean crop will only cause the price to go lower. There is an idea that Japan will take any surplus that Manchuria has, but the agricultural portion of Japan which is now growing beans in larger quantities than in former years, has no wish to see the import of beans for foodstuffs increased and as regards bean cakes which were used as fertilisers, these are being substituted by sulphate of ammonia, the demand for bean cakes having decreased very considerably.

Considering the excellent soil that is to be found in Manchuria, it is a very curious thing that the peasants do not sow rye, a cereal which has always been grown to a very large extent in Russia and from which a much wholesomer bread can be made than from wheat, but there is always an idea that black bread is something for the lower classes.

Japan imports very large quantities of wheat from other countries and there is no reason why Manchoukuo should not grow the wheat required to feed the millions of Japanese in their own country, but in the event of Manchuria growing much larger quantities of wheat, it is natural that the milling industry of Manchoukuo will increase and in this way compete with Japan.

It is probable that the total cereal crop of Manchuria will in no case exceed 9,000,000 tons, but even then there will be a surplus of beans for which no market will be found.

LEPERS TREATED IN JUKAO

Signs Reported of an Increase: Remedies Used

From Our Own Correspondent

Jukao, Ku., Sept. 8.

The Jukao hsien has many lepers. At the leper clinic at Jukao City no less than 47 presented themselves yesterday for treatment. This probably is the largest leper clinic north of the Yangtze. The patients are in all stages of the disease. Some have had treatment for three years. These patients are all near enough to Jukao city to come to the clinic and return home the same day. If that many cases come at one time to the clinic, it becomes difficult to say how many hundreds of cases are found within a radius of thirty li from Jukao, for certainly only a few of the many probably come.

All through the hsien are lepers. Dong-tai, a neighbouring hsien, has many lepers. Yencheng and Funing have many and these lepers are probably more migratory than those of Jukao, since the Jukao hsiens have less poor people. All the people that come to the leper clinic at Jukao city have homes, are well dressed and well cared for in their homes. There are comparatively few leper beggars on the streets of Jukao.

Of Long Standing

Leprosy has existed in the Jukao hsien for many decades. Old legends speak of it and many of the farmers are well acquainted with the cockle-burr as a remedy for leprosy. There are also several native doctors who have treated leprosy for many years. One we recently met who had received his knowledge from his father and he in turn from his ancestors and so on for five generations past.

The Jukao and North Kiangsu leper area is of importance to Shanghai. Investigations in Shanghai thus far have shown that Shanghai has more imported leprosy than indigenous. Most of the cases found and treated in Shanghai seem to have come from north of the Yangtze and, to be more specific, come from the Jukao-Yencheng areas.

The people of these districts are not afraid to mingle with the patients. Several patients are found now and then in one family or in one small village. The clinic reports many early cases. Most of the cases come in reporting themselves that they are lepers and ask for injections. Apparently they have heard from others, who have received injections for some time, that these injections are valuable. The Jukao clinic is free. Much chaulmoogra oil is used. It is both given internally and by injection.

An Up-hill Job

The Chinese Mission to Lepers has sent representatives to study the situation in Jukao and to see what relation there is between the Jukao leper area and the incidence of leprosy in Shanghai. They found that a leprosarium was needed somewhere north of the Yangtze. According to their last annual report the sum of $5,000 was appropriated for this work. Up to the present the missionary hospital in Jukao is trying to shoulder the burden alone. Occasional grants of medicine have been given by the Chinese Mission to Lepers and each Christmas this worthy organisation sends a cheque to cheer the patients. It was reported that the Mission hospital would be unable to carry on the work if the patients increased.

With the constantly increasing numbers of patients coming to the clinic some arrangements are to be made for more room. The available building is the out-patient department of the Mission hospital which is set aside on Wednesday afternoon for leprosy clinic. Funds, too, are lacking for many more patients.

The hospital staff has treated leprosy for many years, but never has the clinic been so large as at on the increase. Within the last four months over seventy new present. Apparently the disease is patients have been received.

PANIC-MONGERS IN FOOCHOW

Dread Caused by Tales of Red Approach

From A Correspondent

Foochow, Sept. 6.

"Panic" is scarcely too strong a word to describe the situation that prevailed in Foochow over the week-end. Rumours that Yenping had been taken by the Reds were capped by stories of the fall of Kutien and the advance of the Reds towards Foochow. It was pathetic to see the parties of well-dressed people hurrying out from the city, some to stay on the island of Nantai, some to Pagoda Anchorage, and many filling all the available accommodation on steamers bound for Shanghai and Hongkong.

It was said that some of these steamers had 3,000 passengers on board, and that as much as $150 was paid for a passage with practically no accommodation to speak of. Rooms at Pagoda ordinarily let for three or four dollars a week were fetching forty or fifty dollars a day. And still the rumours continued, and new ones were invented. One ship was said to have been pirated, another wrecked, a third to have turned turtle, and so on.

Naturally there was a run on the money shops, and real difficulty was found in finding enough silver to supply the demand. Several native banks have closed their doors. It is even suggested in some quarters that the rumours were largely invented by persons eager to make money out of the scare. The foreign community refused to be scared, but the missionaries who were on the point of returning up river after their holiday at Kuliang have been advised to wait till the situation clears up; indeed it would be difficult to go at the moment owing to lack of travelling facilities. Reinforcements of marines have come from Amoy, and soldiers from Hinghwa and even Shanghai are being sent up river to strengthen the defence of Yenping. The panic is abating, but while it lasted, it was not pleasant.

A False Alarm

Sept. 8.

It is now reliably reported that the Reds have retired from the neighbourhood of Yenping, but it is hard to be sure of the truth of this, as no one has apparently been able to get through from Yenping to Foochow, and telegraphic communication is still broken. This lack of communication is attributed to "ordinary" bandits, who are very naturally taking advantage of the disturbed conditions to line their empty pockets. The three American Dominican fathers in Kienning made an effort to get through to Foochow more than a week ago, but had to return to Kienning on account of fighting in the vicinity of Yenping. As far as I know, no other foreigners are in any up river station those who were on the point of returning after their holiday at Kuliang being still held up in Foochow till the situation clears. It seems certain that no walled city was occupied by the Reds, Yangkow and Wangtai which they occupied near Yenping being unwalled market towns or large villages.

But the Chinese in Foochow have during the last few days been more exercised over rumours of trouble between the different elements on the Government's side. Apparently Lu Hsing-pang and the 19th Army have not been co-operating as they should, nor have the 19th Army and the 56th division under Liu Ho-ting (who now occupies Kienningfu). And the naval forces who were hurried into Foochow from Amoy and elsewhere when the 19th Army went up river were said to be prepared to challenge them as they have become very unpopular owing to exorbitant taxation. This has resulted in a fresh exodus of the wealthier citizens from Foochow; but to-day I hear that the trouble has been settled, and a compromise arranged, by which the Navy will control Nantai Island while the 19th Army controls the City. One hopes a greater sense of security will soon prevail.

THE RED MENACE ALMOST SPENT

Cantonese Troops in Hot Pursuit

Canton, Sept. 15.

Having spent its force, the Fukien communist menace is practically over. Shanchang, 80 miles west of Yenping, has been recaptured by provincial troops, and the 49th and 60th divisions of the 19th Route Army are pursuing the Communist forces in South Fukien, with the object of taking Liencheng.

Kuangtung troops are moving up from Shanchang to encircle the Reds, while the First Group Army will send all available troops to support the Fukien anti-communist campaign. Soldiers of the First Group Army have already fought with the Communist 8th division at Weman and have inflicted considerable casualties. Fleeing from the hot pursuit of the Cantonese forces, the Communists were forced to cross the river and in the confusion forty of them were drowned. The Communists are said to have lost 200 men in the course of the retreat and they also abandoned many rifles, bamboo bayonets, and munitions.

The 8th Kuangtung division had a sharp engagement with Communist forces at the Pokiang river, in south Kiangsi. The Communists were defeated and fled.—Reuter.

PROTECTION FOR THE PRESS

Nanking, Sept. 17.

Full legal protection for all members of the press throughout the country is called for by an order issued by the Executive Yuan, pursuant to recommendations submitted by the Kiangsu Provincial Headquarters to the Central Party Headquarters.

The various provincial and municipal authorities, it is pointed out, have, however in certain instances not only failed to accord due protection to members of the press but have even made them the victims of unlawful treatment. The Executive Yuan has therefore deemed it necessary to issue an order requiring due protection to be accorded to all members of the press throughout the country.—Kuo Min.

Dr. V. K. Ting, Chinese geologist and former Mayor of Greater Shanghai, who is at present visiting Soviet Russia, has returned to Moscow from a tour of the mining districts of Russia. Dr. Ting will shortly leave for Vladivostok on his way back to China.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"GUILTY CONSCIENCES"

Geneva's Limitations

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to your editorial of to-day's date entitled "Guilty Consciences", I agree that I omitted from my brief broadcast address certain aspects of the Anti-War problem and that perhaps some of my arguments were insufficiently developed and explained. You say that if the Powers had guilty consciences they would equally oppose discussion of the abolition of War at Geneva as at Shanghai.

There is, however, a fundamental difference between Geneva and the Anti-War Conference proposed at Shanghai. Geneva fails to deal with the causes of war, and hence the failure of its proposals for disarmament, for making war more humane, and other unrealities. A Government pursuing a capitalist policy which must lead to war has the duty to prepare by every means in its power to wage war successfully. and hence Geneva discussions can never be successful.

Occasionally, however, even Geneva may come up against some particularly glaring example of imperialism, and then, as in the case of the Manchurian adventure of Japan, the timid protest of the League of Nations is immediately followed by, on the one hand, a policy of complete inaction as regards China, or, on the other hand, by the resignation of Japan from the League of Nations. It is, therefore, clearly unnecessary for "wicked nations" to be haunted by any spectres, real or unreal, in their association with Geneva.

On the other hand, the Anti-War Conference proposed at Shanghai, representing the workers of the world and facing realities will allocate blame not to this or that nation, but upon the imperialist policy pursued by the various capitalist Governments. I do not feel that the Powers are "criminal", as you suggest; it is the system of government making war inevitable which we condemn as a criminal system. You stated that I omitted to include the Chinese Government with other imperialist Powers in opposing the Conference. I clearly emphasised the protest against the many arrests of Chinese sympathisers which have been made under the National Government, in particular of more than 50 Chinese arrested long before my arrival for attempting to form a committee of welcome. Most are still in prison and, according to information I have received, one or more have already been shot. The influence of Japan on the National Government of China is very well known, and the policy now being pursued by that Government cannot be disassociated from the imperialist policy of the other Governments involved.

You speak of "journalistic acrobatics," but you suggested in a previous article that it was against all known facts that I accused the Governments and the Press of being subservient to armament firms. May I remind your readers that in these "acrobatics" occasionally an accident occurs. Such a case was that of the industrious Mr. Shearer, employed by three great armament firms of America to secure the failure of the Naval Conference in Geneva in 1927. His duties were to engage in violent anti-British propaganda, to entertain American newspaper correspondents, to send out literature designed to discredit American delegates of peace, and to insert his publicity in reputable American newspapers such as the "New York Times." He also had to maintain a lobby in Washington in support of cruiser bills in Congress, to prepare political articles for newspapers and magazines, and to give lectures and speeches which would secure press publicity. Mr. Shearer was most successful. The Naval Conference failed and full knowledge of his activities came to light when, in 1929, he sued the three great naval armament firms in the United States for $255,655, the balance due to him for his services in preventing any effective disarmament resulting from the Conference. He admitted that he had already received $51,230, and he sued for the balance in the U. S. courts. President Hoover instructed the Attorney General to inquire into this matter and the Armament firms admitted that the payments had been made. It is interesting to note that Mr. Shearer was again in Geneva during the 1932 Disarmament Conference.

I did not expect the Powers to give support to the Anti-War Conference at Shanghai and it is my melancholy duty to draw from their open opposition the necessary lessons and to give to the people the knowledge which alone insures the successful operation of democracy.

MARLEY.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

THOSE ECONOMIC WOES

Mr. Pennett's Questions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your report of the above I note that Lord Marley refers to democracy as our most prevalent form of government. He also states that it can only function adequately when the people, as individuals, understand their problems.

I find I am unable to agree to either statement. Governments appear to me to be entirely divorced from the democratic idea of government of the people, by the people, for the people. Where does Lord Marley consider democratic government is operative?

The second statement to which I refer, would make it appear that a very comprehensive knowledge of the science of government is necessary for each and every individual. I agree that this is necessary under our present system of popular vote but do not think it would be essential under a scientifically sound electoral system. At present, we force the voter to act as an advisor on the correct method of administration, with the result that we get a pseudo-government composed of professional politicians who, for the most part, are just as much in the dark as to what is happening as are their constituents.

Agreeing that all Wars are of economic origin will Lord Marley be kind enough to give us his viewpoints on the following:—

1. What methods would he adopt to overcome the inadequacies of the present economic system?
2. How would he ensure that democracy would become a fact?
3. Since our present means of distributing money is by Industry, and it is now fairly obvious that such a method is inadequate to meet prices, what steps would he take to ensure that consumer income at any one time would equal the prices of goods appearing on the market at the same time?
4. What steps would he take to ensure that full advantage would be taken of the almost limitless possibilities of production that engineers and scientists have presented to the world?
5. How would he ensure a government over which the people would have control and yet would not have to bother about the means by which results would be obtained; where the people would voice their needs and the government would satisfy those needs as far as humanly possible, or get deposed?

C. W. PENNETT.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

Lord Marley's View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—Mr. Pennett's thoughtful letter in your issue of the 16th demands careful answer, but, unfortunately, your columns could hardly afford space to deal adequately with his questions. It is true that the forms of democracy have outpaced education, and, therefore, have caused a warping of the true application of democracy. In order that it may function to-day would demand, in my opinion, some form of indirect election, for example voters having the power to vote only for ward or parish councils. These councils would then select from their own numbers the members of the higher bodies up to county and borough councils, and so on to parliament. An occupational franchise should replace a purely territorial franchise. This would limit the demands on the voter to a simple knowledge of local needs as well as a direct knowledge of the personality and capacity of the candidates involved. The power of recall of any member would be at all times available. This answers Mr. Pennett's second and fifth questions.

With regard to his question on economics, only the production of goods for use instead of profit will provide a real solution. This can be aided by a monetary system based on controlled inflation so as to give ample purchasing power to the people to enable them to take full advantage of the almost limitless possibilities of production. The effect would be a gradual increase in the average standard of life by a regular supply of slightly more purchasing power than the amount needed to buy all the goods on the market at any one moment. Monetary schemes such as those of Major Douglas, if applied to the present system, would retain the existing injustices. Principles such as those he propounds grafted on to a system of Socialism might well be worth consideration.

MARLEY.

Shanghai, Sept. 18.

MAILS VIOLATED

Lord Marley's Discovery

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to your editorial of to-day's date under the heading "Dangerous Thoughts," I desire to draw attention to a still more serious aspect of articles recently appearing in the "Shanghai Nichi Nichi."

Three representatives of this newspaper came to see me yesterday, including Mr. E. Klein and Mr. K. Yonemura. They made three assertions which, if substantiated, must undermine confidence in the local Post Office and other Public Services. The statements concerned were:

a. That its representatives were able to obtain copies of letters addressed to residents of Shanghai. A specific letter with name and date was quoted to me.

b. That they were able to obtain copies of letters posted in Shanghai. In this case they gave me the name of an American lady to whom I had written some few days ago with a tendentious summary of the contents of my letter.

c. That they could obtain forged letters purporting to be written or received by residents of Shanghai. In this case they informed me that they could supply a photograph of a letter alleged to have been written by me to Mr. Litvinov. As I have never written any letter to Mr. Litvinov, this clearly indicates a source of supply for forged documents.

These examples make it clear that there is a dangerous leakage either in the Shanghai public services or in the channels connecting the public with these services. It would seem that no private letters are safe and serious results may well accrue, not only from leakage of business information, but, even from blackmail. Mr. Klein ventured to assure me that I was an object of particular attention to the Japanese authorities in Shanghai, who are kept well informed of all my correspondence, interviews, and movements; I would not attach much importance to such utterances were it not that Mr. Klein is (according to his visiting card) special representative of the editorial department of the "Shanghai Nichi Nichi."

It would appear necessary that some inquiry should be made to clear up this undesirable and most unpleasant situation.

MARLEY.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

A Repudiation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As representative of the Shanghai "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," a special interview was granted to me by Lord Marley on Monday.

It is rather surprising that Lord Marley uses my and Mr. Yonemura's name as a shield for his attacks on Shanghai Public Utility Services. I may state here that no mention was made to supply Lord Marley with material to substantiate his assertions.

The special interview was arranged in order to have Lord Marley's viewpoint and opinion on several rumours and reports received at the office of the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun," which paper, in Tuesday's issue, published Lord Marley's explanations in full. The greater part of the interview was taken up with an extensive explanation by Lord Marley of his activities as chairman of an international Committee for charity to Jewish refugees and the origin of the Brown Book.

Local newspapermen have many reliable sources, without having to take recourse to any Public Utility Service for needed information, and I presume that Lord Marley's assertions are based more or less on his own conclusions.

E. KLEIN.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

LYCEUM THEATRE

A Tribute

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—After reading the recent correspondence on the Lyceum Theatre, I think it is only fair to state the conditions as found existing today. One can book by telephone and thus reserve an excellent seat in the stalls for 60 cents for the 3 and 5.30 p.m. performances and $1 for the 7.30 and 9.30 p.m. shows. The tickets are then obtainable, without any trouble, at the Advance Booking counter, where every courtesy and attention is shown, as also applies to the whole of the staff at this Theatre.

Whilst admitting that it is still a little warm inside, fans are handed out to everyone at the entrance, the high class and All-British programme that is shown thoroughly makes up for this. Each new programme is well worth at least one visit.

PRAISE WHERE DUE.

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

TSINGTAO NAZIS

Major Stockwell's Attitude

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With regard to Major Stockwell's letter regarding the German boycott of the "Tsingtao Times," and your leader in your Thursday's issue, I may say, that these articles make things worse.

To ask the German people in Tsingtao and other places, to "recover its equanimity and sense of humour, etc.," after such grave insults to Germany and her leaders, inasmuch as they are compared with "mad dogs" by Mr. Stockwell in his recent outburst in his newspaper "Tsingtao Times", is more than childish.

That the German community as a whole, *i.e.* not the Nazis only, but the Consulate, the German association, the Stahlhelm (the German ex-service men association) and all other Germans residing in Tsingtao, Tsinanfu, Chefoo and other places in Shantung, where the "Tsingtao Times" was read before, combined in an unanimous protest against the permanent hatred articles of Mr. Stockwell, crowned by his latest fabrication "Rabies in Germany," shows that the humour and toleration of the Germans has at last gone. Mr. Stockwell may thank himself, that the Germans only withdraw their advertisements and their subscriptions, and owing to their friendly relations with the Chinese authorities did not act like the Japanese about a year ago, when a Chinese newspaper wrote insulting words against the Japanese government!

To write of "freedom of the press" is rather hypocrisy. Where have things in the whole world gone already by the "freedom of the press"? To criticise measures of other countries in an honourable manner is quite all right, but to publish false stories only and to ridicule and despise every measure of the German government, and even to insult and spit on our leaders and every German, such action, I mean, cannot hide under the "freedom of the press". Especially one cannot understand, why such articles are necessary in an international town like Tsingtao is?

But Mr. Stockwell even goes farther. He knows the opinions of others, even of many of his own countrymen like Lord Rothermere, Lord Noel-Buxton, Col. Hutchinson and others, who also were exenemies but as they say themselves, since have become friends of Germany. Mr. Stockwell never reprints the views of these men, no, in contrary in his above mentioned article, he refers for instance to Col. Hutchinson, as "a hitherto unknown Briton, whose writings cannot blind the world to the true situation in the German states under their present thraldom." Mr. Stockwell seems to believe, that these upright articles of an honest Englishman have been written by—Nazi Propaganda chiefs!

"Thraldom" in Germany! Every real German is thanking Adolf Hitler, that he freed us from Communism and Marxism, and made every German home and abroad looking proud upon his fatherland and giving him hope again for a better future!

For centuries Germany was often the last bulwark against Asiatic conquerors. Such attack upon Europe's civilisation and culture happened again, when the Bolshevism and Communism was born in Russian Asia, invented and led by Jews, who tried to make the whole of Europe happy with this new idea... Not only Germans but many other Europeans believe already to-day, that Adolf Hitler has won a decisive battle against this Asiatic enemy, not only for our own country, but for the sake of the whole of Europe.

I may close with the remark, that not only the Germans in Tsingtao regard Mr. Stockwell's article as a grave insult against a friendly nation, but that also the non-German members of the Tsingtao International Club support this view, and therefore have decided, to suspend Mr. Stockwell's membership in this club for one day, as a warning.

VERITAS.

Tsinanfu, Sept. 9.

***Veritas is not correct in his reference to the Japanese precedent. The comment there at issue was directed against the Japanese Emperor. Further note is taken of Veritas' letter in an article on the front page.

Reconciliatory Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—If I ask permission to say a few words on that so-called "Tsingtao Controversy" it is with the hope that, now that both parties have had their innings the affair may soon be brought to a peaceful and dignified conclusion. At the same time, I wish to take issue with a few points raised in your to-day's leaderette on the matter.

There has been a good deal of juggling with the expression "freedom of the Press", a conception which is difficult to define but which, whatever it may mean, doubtlessly must have its limitations? Surely, Mr. Editor, you do not wish to argue that a journalist under the protection of this unwritten law, can go off at a tangent and insult all and sundry with impunity, like a fellow who holds an attestation from a renouned pathologist to the effect that he is mentally defective and not responsible for his actions?

Somewhat apologetically and with the tongue in my cheek I take leave to comment on the Tsingtao Editor's suspension for twenty-four hours from the International Club, which you consider an unjustified withdrawal of his well-defined rights of membership, against which in your opinion he has a recognised legal remedy unless his ejection can be justified under the rules. A most interesting point: perhaps you will be good enough to inform me whether I still have cause for action against a certain Club not a thousand miles from the Race Course, from which I was expelled during the war, on account of being "unfit for further membership by reason of my nationality?" These were the exact words, I still hold the letter, together with some other war memorials.

You are right in reminding us that less than two years ago a considerable portion of the German people was not enamoured with Hitlerism. For all I know that state of affairs may still prevail, it must because there never is such a thing as perfect harmony in politics. But that is neither here nor there; much as we welcome fair and well-considered criticism, if an Editor oversteps the bounds of common decency and forgetting that abuse is no argument insults a whole nation in language more befitting a soap-box orator than a respectable journal, he must not be surprised if all resident members of that nation rise as one man and let him know that they will not tolerate such impudence. Right or wrong, our country.

The whole affair borders somewhat on the ridiculous, and I, for one, quite agree with you that it should have been "laughed off", as our American friends would express it. It would have been, if the gallant major instead of calling on his big sister the "Old Lady on the Bund" for assistance, had gone to the Chairman of the Tsingtao German Community, manfully admitted that he had been somewhat unfortunate in the choice of his expletives, and had apologised. If he still chooses to do the handsome, knowing my people as I do I am sure that the reply will be a smile and a handshake, and a request to "say no more about it."

We Germans may have become somewhat touchy and resentful from all we have had to go through since the war, but we never were and never will be, vindictive.

FR. REIBER.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

Moscow's Complacency

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Lately it is reported again that negotiations for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway will be resumed soon. This affair has dragged on so long that people have lost almost all interest over it. Now and then, news reached here of acute turns of affairs, of concentrations of troops on the Russian border. But all these have been traced to the Japanese source, possibly for the sake of a pretext for action.

The Soviet is far too much a respecter of the "realities of might"—more so than even either China or the League—not to appreciate that her role would indeed be a passive one, should "positive actions" of the 1929 Sino-Soviet Conflict be enacted again. And, as by virtue of those realities, it is certainly not up to Japan's "Manchoukuo" to make concessions, it should be but a matter of time for Russia to come to terms. The 20 per cent. reduction in the price demanded may be only insignificant as a gesture; but the acting up to the part allotted her in the mummery by Tokyo, through the solicitation for Japan's "good offices of mediation", is proof enough of the Soviet's honest intentions.

Were it not that Japan might take Russia's provoking timidity as an invitation to a more positive policy, as she has done to our non-interference, there would be no fear of our once more being guilty of "setting one barbarian against the

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other"; of another war over our lawful possessions, fought on our soil and to the destruction of our lives and property.

Your readers will be shocked, and I shall be suspected of untruth or, at least, exaggeration, if I inform them that, during all these months, this controversy has been treated by the Chinese papers in quite the same manner as by the foreign. Every one of the respective interests of the disputants has been discussed, every possible way of solution considered; but least attention is paid to our part of the rights in the Railway. Such is the equanimity with which we Chinese submit to the reality of a *fait accompli*. And yet we are credited with an "awakening nationalism"!

Unlike the Japanese, but as old dogs with new tricks, we pride ourselves on our ancient civilisation and scorn Western ideas of international dealings. Our reluctance against making futile complaints over violations of the little that is left of our sovereign rights, as much as Japan's clamouring over more than could even be claimed on her dictated treaties, has presented the world with a perverted perspective of the "rights and wrongs before the Crisis". But that was a lesson totally wasted on us, and we continue in our unpreparedness and non-resistance!

During the two or three months, when negotiations for the sale were rumoured, our Government and our people refused to admit the possibility of such an unscrupulousness of a nation so nobly founded on exalted principles. Such was our faith in the sanctity of the Soviet's pledge, by the 1924 Agreement, to refrain from any act prejudicial to our sovereignty in Manchuria, and to exclude any third party from the affairs of the Railway. Such was our trust in the sincerity of her declarations for the Cause of the Oppressed. And, the last-minute denials from Moscow again enhanced our confidence in the professed Champion of the Weak. So, not a word was uttered that could irritate a powerful neighbour who condescended to extend us a hand of friendship in our time of adversity.

When we were startled by Russia's formal proposal for the sale, a couple of half-hearted protests from the Government and a few timid telegrams from public bodies were all that was required to appease our conscience as a discharge of our duty to the nation.

Because China is now suffering particularly grave injuries from one country, she strives to court the favour of the others by submitting herself uncomplainingly to their injustices. For why insist on a right when that might only offend and lose her a "friendly nation"? Others flatter us by calling this the cunning of the weak. Our authorities vindicate it as the resignation of the helpless. And most of us are contented to regard it as simple cowardice. But downright suicidal imbecility it is!

Our impotence with the bayonet has left us with nothing but the weapon of Law and Morality. Must we throw that down too? Have our years of foreign relations, in particular the last two, not taught us that, in this age of propaganda, even Justice must be advertised?

U. K.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

RAILWAY BONDS

A Tribute and Inquiry

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Adverting to my letter of the 18th ultimo re above, the management of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway are to be congratulated on the clear and definite statement appearing in your issue of to-day under the caption Railway Debt Payments. It is indeed a welcome and surprising announcement that the sum of over $3,000,000 has been paid to clear arrears and defaults during a period of eight months. Let us hope that this good management will continue.

Perhaps the Minister of Railways will now give us some idea of what is being done re arrears and defaults on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Bonds, and an announcement from the Finance Minister would also be welcome as to when the agreement on which investors subscribed to the Huquang Loan is to be implemented.

May I add a word of thanks to the representatives of the British & Chinese Corporation for their efforts on behalf of the bondholders.

NET PROFIT CERTIFICATE HOLDER AND BONDHOLDER S.N.R.

Shanghai, Sept. 18.

***Further information on this subject appears elsewhere to-day.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA

Resumption Suggested

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Mail communication may be said to be one of the leading features of modern life. How improvements can be effected being one of its ever present considerations.

Ruling out the more expensive medium of carriage by air, the Siberian Railway constitutes China's most expeditious mail route to Europe.

It is not, however, utilised for outgoing mails, and the handling of those sent forward, by this route, from Europe leaves much which might be desired.

The question arises, does China, with her constant claim to forward steps in the path of progress, purpose perpetuating so glaring a defect?

ROMULUS.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

Another Protest

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am in complete agreement with the letter by "Romulus" which appeared in your issue of the 16th inst. and consider it perfectly scandalous that letters to Europe cannot at present be sent "Via Siberia" and that those sent from Europe by that route should now take about 30 days in transit instead of from nineteen to 21 days as was formerly the case.

On making inquiries at the Post Office I have been repeatedly informed by the Chinese staff that the Japanese are responsible as they will not allow any mails to and from China to pass through Manchuria. This is said to be in retaliation for the non-recognition of Manchoukuo and the anti-Japanese boycott.

This explanation may or may not be the correct one, but there must be some reason for the present state of affairs.

"SPEEDY"

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

Sauce for the Gander

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I thank you for your leaderette, regarding the above, in your issue of to-day.

Therein, however, you say—

"It depends of course entirely on the instructions of the Despatching Office."

If directed, via Siberia, it is common knowledge that such mail matter is despatched daily at noon in London, its fate being to be distributed here, so to speak, in a mass, about once a fortnight.

Your statement would imply that, if for China, "via Vladivostock" is stipulated, but for Hongkong and Manila "via Dairen."

If this is the case, cannot steps be taken to have "via Dairen" called for at the London end, for it is difficult to see how non-recognition of Manchoukuo, by the Postal Union, enters into the matter, in view of the fact that letters to Hongkong, Manila, etc., travel regularly through Manchoukuo.

ROMULUS.

Shanghai, Sept. 18.

***This journal believes that there has been no refusal on the part of China to deliver mails arriving via Dairen. No member of the Postal Union, according to international usage, could so refuse.

Japanese Obstruction

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to your Semi-leaderette in to-day's "North-China Daily News," where you say that to place the blame on the Japanese for the delays "is wide of the mark" I think that I can prove to you that the Japanese do delay all mail matter coming via Siberia and destined to China purposely whilst in transit in Japan.

I spent part of this summer at a seaside resort in Jpaan and had arranged in time that my people at home should send their letters to me via Siberia direct to Japan. Every 3 days, without fail, I received home-letters delivered to me within 14, even 13 days. There is no doubt that home-mail addressed via Siberia to Shanghai reaches Japan at the same time, viz. within 13-14 days. Why is it then that these letters take between 10-14 days more to reach Shanghai from Japan seeing there are regular steamers arriving from Kobe within 2 days?

You yourself say that you received that misdirected letter via Hongkong returned at the same time as you received letters of same date addressed to Shanghai. So there you got the proof in hand that the Japanese Postal Authorities forward letters at once to Hongkong and Manila whilst they purposely delay all Siberian mail matter to China. Just pinpricks.

Apart from the political aspect, it is a known fact that the Chinese Government Post Office is losing heavily in revenue by not accepting mail matter via Siberia (at 25 cents a letter against 10 sen in Japan) for by now all foreign firms have their posting agents in Nagasaki, Kobe, or Dairen. Big covers containing Siberian mail matter are posted in Shanghai at ordinary 5 cents rate to Japan to be forwarded from there via Siberia. Mail matter posted and coming that way takes between 15-16 days.

I thank you for taking up this question which is foremost in the interest of trade.

"IMPATIENT."

Shanghai, Sept. 18.

Why Discrimination

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am sure the local community will appreciate your Leaderette on above subject in to-day's issue of your esteemed paper, but venture to suggest that your explanation is in parts almost as vague and unsatisfactory as the one given to me by the Chinese staff at the local Post Office.

Mails for Hongkong, Manila and other Ports in the South are, to my knowledge, all routed by the despatching offices in Europe in exactly the same way as those for Shanghai. They are marked "Via Siberia" and nothing more, so I fancy no blame can be attached to the European despatching offices.

If the Postal Union does not recognise Manchoukuo, it surely calls for investigations as to why this Union should send mails for Hongkong, Manila, etc., by the quick route through Manchuria, and be allowed to use the much slower route for the Shanghai mails.

Why the discrimination?

"SPEEDY".

Shanghai, Sept. 18.

THAT OVERHEAD RAILWAY

Transport Board for Shanghai?

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—At the risk of boring you and your public I venture to bring up this matter again.

Quoting from the monthly journal of the Overseas League:—

"The control of practically the whole of the London transport undertakings—railways, omnibuses, tramcars and coaches within an area of thirty miles of Charing Cross has now passed to one central authority—the London Passenger Transport Board, whose work, as laid down by the Act, is to create the best service at the lowest fares while earning an agreed return on the capital invested. The change makes the biggest revolution in passenger-carrying that has ever been attempted, and its working will be watched all the world over, for the problem with which London is seeking to deal is the dilemma that afflicts every great city—the movement to and from its daily work of a population that has spread far beyond the industrial and commercial areas and the traffic demands of which have grown too fast to cope with. It is a problem which will have to be solved if London is not to be strangled by its own growth."

Surely it would be a good thing for Shanghai to have a Passenger Transport Board.

Again quoting from the article in your issue of the 8th inst., dealing with proposed underground Railway at Rio Janeiro your contributor says:—

"The project to be carried out now comprises a terminal and twelve intermediate stations, forming a loop around the business centre. Later it is proposed to extend the railway to the suburbs north and south of the city."

Which is what was suggested for the Shanghai Overhead.

Rio Janeiro has a population of 2,000,000 which is at least 1 million less than that of Shanghai. It is hot in Rio and it is hot in Shanghai, and the existing means of transport are horribly overcrowded.

Thanking you for your patience.

SIDNEY J. POWELL.
A. M. Inst., C. E. F. R. G. S.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

TRUCK MANIACS

Dangerous Speeds

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your issue of this morning an item appears reporting the death of a young Russian boy cyclist by being struck from behind by a truck on Great Western Road yesterday.

While holding no brief for the hordes of trick cyclists that swarm all over the roads of Shanghai, I do feel very strongly against the speed at which heavy trucks are driven on most outlying roads, and cannot but feel that were it possible for the authorities to arrange to limit the maximum speed of all commercial vehicles mechanically, (a very simple matter) accidents such as the above would, instead of being an extremely common occurrence, be reduced to a minimum, and the lives of numberless people, such as the above, permitted to continue to their normal span.

Great Western Road in particular, with the large building programme out there, is the happy hunting ground for heavy trucks, the majority of these imbeciles in charge of their great engines of death, often grossly overladen, constantly hurtle headlong up and down the road, rolling and swerving, showering the road with broken bricks and various building material, chortling with fiendish glee at the antics of pony, pedestrian and normal motor traffic, in their frantic endeavours to skip out of the way.

I have followed these trucks by car and often clocked their speed as high as 45 miles per hour.

Numberless ponies have been irremediably lamed, suffering intense agonies simply on account of these hogging hooligans.

The shocking tragedy of yesterday and the shattered condition of the nerves of my stable are responsible for this outburst. In any case I feel sure that I am voicing the feelings of the riding community as a whole when I say that some drastic action must be taken and taken "Pronto."

JACKPOT.

Shanghai, Sept. 18.

MR. CHARLES RUGGLES

His Nationality

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have made a bet that Mr. Charles Ruggles, the film comedian, is English. It was decided against me as the referee believes Mr. Ruggles is an American.

Can you give us your opinion which will much oblige.

THE LOSER.

Shanghai, Sept. 18.

***The referee was right. Mr. Charles Ruggles was born in Los Angeles but "discovered" in New York at the Morosco Theatre in 1917 when playing Jerry Summerfield in "Canary Cottage."

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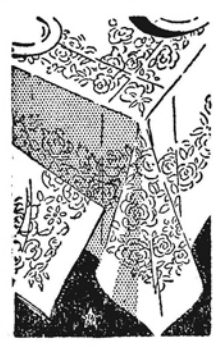

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1933

Bar Silver	18 7/16
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling	₮71.50
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying	₮71.50
Native interest per day on $1,000, $06	
Copper cash per $100	314,000

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—Tel. transfer	1/3 3/8
New York—Tel. transfer	30 1/2
Paris—Demand	Francs 511
India—Demand	Rupees 85
Batavia—Demand	Gulden 49 1/4
Hongkong—Demand	Dollars 89 3/4
Yokohama—Demand	Yen 108 3/4
Singapore—Demand	Dollars 54 3/4

MARKET SELLING RATES

1/3 3/8	£1	=$ 15.61
30 3/8	U.S. $100	=$326.53

MARKET BUYING RATES

1/3 1/8	£1	=$15.299
31 1/8	U.S. $100	=$320.00

London—Demand	1/3 1/8
4 months' sight credits	1/3 1/8
4 months' sight docts	1/4
6 months' sight credits	1/4
6 months' sight docts	1/4 1/8
New York—Demand	U.S. $31 1/8
4 months' sight credits	31 1/2

CLOSING RATES

Closing rate Sterling	1/3 3/8
Closing rate	U.S. $30 1/2

The National City Bank of New York

10.00 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $3.2389

Demand buying rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $3.2000

Demand selling rates on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $15.546

Demand buying rates on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $15.299

American Oriental Bank

SELLING RATES

U.S. $100.00	Mex. $325.20
Stg. £1.0.0	" 15.55

BUYING RATES

U.S. $100.00	Mex. $321.28
Stg. £1.0.0	" 15.30

The American Express Co. Inc.

BUYING

U.S. $100	Sh. $318.72
Stg. £1.0.0	" 15.23

SELLING

U.S. $100	Sh. $325.21
Stg. £1.0.0	" 15.49

NEW YORK/LONDON CROSS RATES

Buying £1.0.0	U.S. $4.68
Selling £1.0.0	U.S. $4.86

SELLING D/D RATES

American $100	Sh. $325.21
Belgas 100	" 70.92
Canadian $100	" 322.58
English £1.0.0	" 15.49
French Francs 100	" 19.61
Hongkong $100	" 111.73
Indian Rupees 100	" 118.00
Italian Lire 100	" 26.53
Japanese Yen 100	" 93.46
Manila Pesos 100	" 162.61
Netherlands Guilders 100	" 206.19
Peiping $100	" 100.10
Reichsmark 100	" 119.76
Straits $100	" 183.49
Swiss Francs 100	" 97.09
Tientsin $100	" 100.00

SELLING M/T RATES

Chefoo $100	Sh. $100.50
Hangchow $100	" 100.50
Hankow $100	" 100.50
Nanking $100	" 100.50
Tsingtao $100	" 100.50

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 3.84	=$1
Swiss Frs. 1.04 1/2	=$1

Banque Belge Pour L'etranger

Belgas 1.44	$1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/H'burg T/T	M.$100=Rm. 84.00

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Mex. and Chinese Dollars:—a.m. 100 =₮71.5; p.m. 100=₮71.5.

Kiangnan Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500 =$832.00; p.m. 500=832.50.

Canton Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500= $788.50; p.m. 500=$788.50.

Copprs:—a.m. 311,000 coppeds= $100; p.m. 311,000 coppers=$100.

SMALL CHANGE:—

6 silver 20-cents and 16 coppers=$1
311 coppers=$1
24 coppers=10 cents silver
10 cts. silver and 6 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=₮0.71.5
Tls. 1=Mex. $1.40

Joint Reserve Note

Discount rate per day on $1,000.00 12 cts.=(4.32%)
Call Money per day on $1,000.00 9 cts.=(3.24%)

Gold Bar Quotations

	Morning	Afternoon
Opening	$763.20	$772.70
Highest	772.20	778.00
Lowest	761.00	771.90
Closing	770.50	774.70

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK NOVEMBER DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/3 1/2	1/3 1/2
U.S. G.$	31 1/16	30 13/16
Yen	110 1/2	109 3/8

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES (del. September)

BANK SELLING		BANK BUYING	
£ T.T.	1/3 3/8	4 m/s. l.c.	1/3 3/8
G.$ T.T.	30 1/2	4 m/s. l.c.	31 1/8
Fcs. T.T.	514	4 m/s.	528
Rs. T.T.	85 1/2	7 d/s.	87

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd.
London pence per std. oz.	18 7/16	18 1/2
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	40 3/8	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	56.13	—
Bombay offtake 30 bars		
Market steady		

London silver was up 1/8 ready and forward at 18 7/16d. and 18 1/2d. America and China bought, business was small. After the official fixing America was inclined to buy, sellers were scarce. New York silver was up 1 3/8 at 40 1/2 cts. and Bombay up 2 annas at 56.13.

The local exchange market opened yesterday morning with sellers at 1/3 1/16 sterling, 31 U.S.$ and 109 1/2 yen. From the opening speculators were good buyers and quotations declined throughout the whole day until at the close the best obtainable was 1/3 3/8, 30 7/16 and 108 7/8. The rapid decline in the market yesterday appeared inexplicable in view of the strong inflationary telegrams received from America and the strength which has lately developed in the London silver market, but it may be that speculators are anticipting a decline in the U.S. market, which has been moving in an upward direction consistently during the past ten days.

LONDON STOCKS

By courtesy of Reuter, and Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

	Sept. 15	18
War Loan 4 1/2% (Red.)	100 3/8	100 5/8
CHINESE BONDS		
4 1/2% Bonds 1898 (Eng.)	99 3/4	99 3/4
4 1/2% Loan, 1908	83	82 1/2
5% Loan 1912	61 1/2	61 1/2
5% Reorg. Loan 1913	88 1/2	88 1/2
5% Gold Bonds 1925-47	86 1/4	83 1/2
5% Shanghai-Nanking Rly.	40 1/2	40
5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly.	21-26	21-26
5% do. do. (Supl. Loan)	17-22	17-22
5% S.-H.-N'po Rly.	83-88	83-88
5% Honan Railway	12	12
5% Hukuang Rly. 1911	29	29 1/2
5% Lung Tsing U. Hai Rly.	11	11
FOREIGN BONDS AND BANKS		
German 7% Int. Loan 1924	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan 5% Sterling Loan 1907	85	84 1/2
Japan 6% Sterling Loan 1924	94	93 1/2
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	129 1/2	129 1/2
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	15 3/8	16
INDUSTRIALS AND BREWERIES		
Associated Elec., Ind.	20/9	20/9
British-American Tob.	115/7 1/2	115/-
J. & P. Coats	58/9	58/9
Courtaulds	39/10 1/2	39/6
Chinese Eng. & Mining	31/3	31/3
Distillers	84/-	83/-
Dunlop Rubber	34/7 1/2	34/6
Ever Ready 5/- sh.	28/9	29/-
General Elec., (Eng.)	45/-	44/6
Guinness	96/3	95/9
Imp. Chemical Ind.	29/9	29/9
do. do. (Def. 10/- sh.)	8/4 1/2	8/4 1/2
Imp. Tobacco	109/10 1/2	110/3
Int. Tea Stores, 5/- sh.	27/6	27/6
Int. Nickel, no par val.	$22 5/8	$22 1/2
Pinchin Johnson, 10/- sh.	32/10 1/2	32/7 1/2
Turner & Newall	36/6	36/9
Unilever	25/3	25/6
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	16/3	16/3
Burma Corporation,	14/1 1/2	14/1 1/2
Can. Pac. Rly. $25 sh.	$17 1/2	$17 1/2
Chartered 15/- sh.	24/3	24/3
Crown Mines 10/- sh.	190/7 1/2	191/3
Geldenhuis	30/7 1/2	30/-
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	16/3	16/6
Trepca Mines, 5/- sh.	14/1 1/2	17/-
Langlaagte Estates	28/9	28/9
London Tin, 10/- sh.	13/7 1/2	13/9
Pekin Syndicate, 2/-	4/-	4/6
Rubber Trusts	22/3	22/4 1/2
Shanghai Elec., Cons.	58/-	58/-
Van Ryn Deep	41/3	40/7 1/2
Vickers 6/8d shares	7/10 1/2	7/10 1/2
OILS		
Anglo Persian	49/4 1/2	48/9
Burmah	88/1 1/2	87/6
Mexican Eagle, Mex. $4	12/6	12/3
Royal Dutch 100 Fl. sh.	£23 1/2	£23 3/8
Shell Trans. & Trad.	58/1 1/2	57/6

The following additional quotations are from the United Press:—

	Sept. 15	18
Cables & Wireless "B"	14 1/4	14
do. "A"	29 3/8	29 1/2
do. Pref.	82 1/4	81 5/8

JAPANESE GOLD FOR TO LONDON

Osaka, Sept. 19.

The Japanese Government is shipping to London gold weighing 536 tan, or 65,000 ounces, on board the N.Y.K. ss. Katori Maru.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCKS

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

	Sept. 16	18
Adams Express	10 1/8	10 1/4
Alaska Juneau	31	30 3/8
Allied Chemical & Dye	140 1/4	142
American Can	95 1/2	97 3/4
American & For. Power	12 1/2	13 3/4
Amer. & Forn. Pwr. 7% Pfd.	Unq.	25
Amer. & Forn. Pwr. Warr.	Unq.	8 3/4
Amer. Metal Co.	22	21 1/2
American Smelting	46	49 1/2
American Tel. & Tel.	130 1/2	128 1/2
American Tobacco "B"	92 1/2	90 1/2
American Waterworks	20 1/2	25 1/4
Anaconda Copper	18 1/2	18 1/2
Atlas Corporation	Unq.	13 3/8
Auburn Automobiles	62	59 3/8
Baltimore & Ohio	34 7/8	33 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	39 3/8	38 3/4
Borden Company	26 1/2	25 1/2
Borg Warner	19 1/2	18 1/2
Canadian Pacific Railway	16 1/4	15 5/8
Case, J. I.	80 5/8	80
Chase National Bank	24 3/8	23 3/4
Chesapeake Corporation	45 1/2	43 1/2
Chrysler Corporation	51 3/8	50 3/8
Columbia Gas & Electric	16 3/8	15 1/2
Commonwealth & Southern	2 3/8	2 1/8
Consolidated Gas of N.Y.	44 3/8	43 3/8
Continental Oil	18 3/4	19 1/4
Corn Products	88 1/2	88 1/2
Coty Inc.	5	5 3/8
Curtiss Wright Com.	3 1/4	3
Douglas Aircraft	16 1/2	16 1/2
Drug Inc.	48 1/4	49 1/2
Du Pont de Nemours	83	91 1/2
Eastman Kodak	86 1/2	95 1/2
Electric Bond & Share	21 1/2	20 3/8
Electric Power & Light	7 1/4	8 3/8
Fox Film	18 1/2	19
General Aviation	8	8 1/4
General Electric	23 3/8	23 1/4
General Foods	38 3/8	39 1/4
General Motors	34 3/8	34 1/4
General Rail. Signal	Unq.	40
Gold Dust	22 3/8	22 1/2
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	38 3/8	39 1/2
International Cement	33	34
International Harvester	42 1/4	42
International Nickel	21 5/8	21 7/8
International Tel. & Tel.	16 3/8	15 5/8
Johns Manville	57	57
Kennecott	24 1/2	24 1/4
Lehman Corporation	Unq.	73 1/2
Liggett & Myers "B"	99	97 1/2
Loew's Inc.	35 1/4	34 1/4
Lorillard P. (Com)	23 1/2	22 1/2
McIntyre Porcupine	40 3/8	45 1/2
Montgomery Ward	25 1/2	25 1/4
Nat. City Bk. (bid price)	27 1/4	24 1/2
National Distillers	108 1/2	107 1/4
New York Central	48 3/4	47 3/8
North American	20 3/8	19 1/2
Owens Illinois Glass	83 1/2	83
Pacific Gas & Electric	22	21 1/2
Packard Motors	4 7/8	4 1/2
Pennsylvania Railroad	36 1/2	36 1/2
Pennroad Corp.	3 1/8	3 3/8
Phillips Petroleum	18 1/4	18 1/2
Radio Corporation	9 1/2	8 5/8
Radio Keith Orp.	3 1/2	3 1/2
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	53 1/2	52 1/2
Sears Roebuck	45 1/2	45 1/2
Shell Union	9 1/2	9 1/2
Socony-Vacuum Corp.	14	13 5/8
Southern Cal. Edison	19	19
Standard Gas & Electric	12 7/8	12 1/4
Standard Oil Co. of N.J.	42 3/8	43 1/4
Texas Corporation	29 1/4	29 3/4
Texas Gulf Sulphur	35 7/8	36
Transamerica	7 1/8	7
Union Carbide & Carbon	49	48 1/2
Union Pacific	122 1/2	120
United Aircraft & Trans.	38 7/8	37 7/8
United Corporation	7	6 7/8
United Gas Improvement	17 3/8	16 1/2
U.S. Rubber	18 1/2	18 3/8
U.S. Steel	55	52 1/2
Universal Leaf Tobacco	Unq.	49 3/4
Vanadium	26 1/4	25 1/2
Warner Bros. Pictures	8 1/2	8 1/2
Westinghouse E. & M.	45 1/2	44 1/4
Woolworth	38 1/2	40

Further quotations by courtesy of the American Oriental Finance Corp.

Air Reduction	105 1/2	105 1/2
Amer. Radiator	16	16 1/4
Amer. Smelt. 7% Pfd.	81 1/2	87
Amer. Sugar Ref'g	66 1/2	67 1/2
Atchison, T. & S. Fe.	67 1/2	67 1/2
Bendix Aviation	18 1/2	18 3/8
Caterpillar Co.	22 3/4	23 1/4
Commercial Solvents	40 1/4	39
Continental Can	67	68 3/4
Elec. Auto Lite Co.	22	21 1/2
Gen. Amer. Trans. Corp.	39	38
Gillette Safety	15	14 3/4
Int. Bus. Machines	151 1/2	152
Mack Trucks	37	37 1/2
Nat'l Biscuit	57 1/4	56 3/4
Nat'l Cash Reg'ter	20 3/8	19 3/4
Nat'l Dairy Prod.	17 3/4	16 1/2
Nat'l Steel Corp.	45 7/8	45 1/4
Otis Elevator	16 3/8	16
Pacific Lighting	28	26 1/2
Safeway Stores	50	47 1/2
Standard Brands	28	27 5/8
Un. Pac. 4% n-c Pfd.	72	71
United Fruit	66	65 1/2
U.S. Steel	55	52 1/2
U.S. Steel 7% Pfd.	90 1/2	85 3/4

Further Quotations by Courtesy of S. E. Levy & Co.

Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.	19 7/8	19 1/4
Amer. Brake Shoe & Foundry	35	35
Amer. Car & Foundry Co.	30 1/2	30
Chesapeake & Ohio Rail.	46 1/4	45
Colgate Palmolive Peet Co.	17 1/4	17
First National Stores	65	64 3/4
Freeport Texas Co.	44 5/8	43 1/2
Goodrich (B. F) Co.	15 1/2	16 1/4
Gulf Oil Corp. of Pen.	57	56
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	54	52 1/2
Homestake Mining Co.	345	360
Industrial Rayon Corp.	75	73 1/4
Kresge (S.S.) & Co.	14 1/2	14 1/4
Liquid Carbonic Co.	34 1/2	33 1/4
National Power & Light Co.	12 3/8	11 7/8
Procter & Gamble Co.	42	42 1/2
Public Service Corp. of N.J.	36 3/8	32 1/2
Pullman Inc.	50 1/2	50 3/8
Royal Dutch (Amer. Shares)	36 1/2	36 3/4
Southern Pacific Co.	29 7/8	28 7/8
Standard Oil Co. of Cal.	42 1/2	43 1/4
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	32	31 1/2
U.S. Industrial Alcohol	76 1/2	76 1/4
Western Union Telegraph Co.	68	68 1/2

NETHERLANDS LOWER DISCOUNT RATE

Amsterdam, Sept. 18.

The Bank of the Netherlands has to-day lowered its rate of discount from three per cent. to 2 1/2 per cent. —Reuter.

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Bearish Tone in Cotton from Rumours of Loan's Effect on Domestic Values

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

Rumours that much of the cotton purchased with the G.$50,000,000 loan from America may reach Chinese millers at advantageous prices have made themselves evident in a generally bearish tone on the local cotton market.

PIECE GOODS

The market remains very quiet for English piece goods. A certain amount of inquiry has been put through, but prices at Home are some 15 per cent. higher than local values. Local demand is not so brisk, but the Tientsin market is more active, particularly for Shanghai manufactured goods. After a long absence of demand from Szechuen, inquiries are coming through, which is a hopeful sign. Very many offers have been wired home for Worsteds, Coverts, and Wood Venetians but Bradford prices are advancing daily, and despite all efforts from this side, very little business, comparatively speaking, found its way into the book.

Yuenfong Auctions

The improved tone reported last week has been well maintained during the interval, and values of autumn goods are gradually hardening under the influence of an enhanced trade demand. Average fluctuations were: Black Venetians 17 1/2 cents higher, black velvets 27 1/2 cents lower, black Italians 12 1/2 cents higher, grey shirtings 10 cents higher, black poplins 5 cents higher. Clearances during the last few days have been fairly general, with moderate offtake to the lower Yangtze ports.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

Weekly report by country of Messrs. J. Spunt & Company.

Chinese Cotton: Prices during the past week have further receded by $1.00 per picul lower than that previously registered, and the volume of business transacted may be said to have been comparatively small, evolving at the close an easier undertone.

While the continued depression in the yarn markets, the firmer exchange rates, the favourable weather conditions now prevalent, and the increasing movements of the new season cotton combine to counteract any encouraging prospects for the local staple, yet there is some scope left for reactionary conditions, which more or less point to the advisability, as a safeguarding step, of taking advantage of offerings at suitable rates.

It is being rumoured that a fair portion of the American cotton, ex the $50,000,000 loan to the Chinese Government, will be distributed among the Chinese mills at very favourable rates which would affect the values of the domestic growth to a great extent and consequently such news has generated a general bearish sentiment in the bazaar. Receipts from Taichong, Shanghai and Tungchow sections are increasing daily. The first arrival of Shasi cotton, consisting of about 103 bales, was disposed of at $41.50 per picul. The arrivals of Ningpo cotton were very much more than the actual demand, due to mills being more confined to spinning finer counts.

Yarn: The market manifested a weaker tendency during the early part of the week, with prices declining some two to three dollars, particularly for future deliveries. Though every possible effort is being made to sustain the price of yarn, yet the actual demand has thus far not evinced any stimulation and any material improvement in this direction seems unlikely in the near future.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Shanghai, October	$38.50
Tungchow, October	40.50
Ningpo, Spot	-35.60
Shensi, Oct./Nov.	40.50

Tone of the market: Weak.

SILK

The market continued with only small activity, almost exclusively in steam filatures, in which some 200 bales changed hands for Europe. Prices were steady, even if here and there some slight concessions were obtainable. A few bales of Tsatlee re-reels and Szechuen filatures, middle grade, comprised the remainder. Japan and New York remained unchanged throughout the week. At the close the local market showed a slight firmness in view of the improved feeling in America.

WHEAT AND FLOUR

World wheat markets during the week under review have been more or less steady. Prices on the Chicago grain exchange advanced by 5 cents per bushel on speculative buying, in anticipation of a further inflation of United States currency. Canadian prices, which had been pegged during the past two weeks, have been brought back to a free market, with the result that quotations on the Winnipeg grain exchange have declined by 3 cents per bushel. Prices in Liverpool, which is probably the only barometer for imported wheat prices, have been weak, and are closing 2 1/4d. per hundred pounds lower. The comparative prices for September 1 and September 14 have been as follow: Chicago 85 3/8 and 88 Winnipeg 70 3/8 and 67; Liverpool 5s. 2 1/4d. and 5s.

From the movements during the week one must conclude that demand in Europe remains negligible. Mills are still buying from hand to mouth. The crop report from the Argentine that serious damage has been done owing to lack of rain had very little effect in Europe. It is estimated that the requirements for imports will be much smaller than last year. The only outstanding feature in the wheat markets is the series of negotiations proceeding in America, where the Government is studying the question of paying a bounty for wheat to be exported from the American Pacific Coast. The respective experts are closely studying the situation, and if the Government decided to pay such a bounty, the American Pacific wheats undoubtedly would become competitive with other varieties. On the other hand, this bounty cannot affect very much the markets in China, since American wheat has been for the past three seasons entirely out of line, and the bounty would simply allow the United States to compete for the business which might sooner or later exist in China.

The last cargo of Argentine wheat has arrived in Shanghai in good condition, and this shipment completes the purchases which local millers have made during the past season. The Shanghai flour market is still very depressed. Demand for flour has continued very small, which is in trade circles considered probably due to the tremendously low prices for rice. It has to be seen which attitude local millers will adopt if prices for flour continue on such a low level. As a matter of fact, flour prices in Shanghai are the lowest anywhere in the world.

RICE

There has been no demand at all for foreign rice during the week, as dealers bought Hunan and Nanking new crop rice owing to lower prices and a finer appearances in the grains. This has caused some small advances in prices for these two grades.

METALS

It is difficult to obtain a clear picture of the bookings of the past week, as most of the dealers will not disclose what they have done. Evidently an appreciable number of orders were booked, however, for Merchant Bars at the ruling Convention prices. On the whole one cannot speak of a revival of normal bookings as usual at this time of the year.

PRODUCE

A little more inquiry has been noticeable during the past week in the local produce markets, particularly from Northern Europe, but there is no great improvement to report in any of the sections.

TIMBER

It is again necessary to report an almost total lack of activity in the local timber market. Inquiries are conspicuously absent, the situation remaining essentially unchanged from the previous week, and until present stocks are further depleted little hope of revival of interest is held out.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

There was a moderately keen interest in both shiny and dull yarns during the past week, but owing to depreciation in exchange the demand reached no great total. The chief outlet was for local consumption.

TEA

In black tea Keemuns have seen a distinct revival of interest, 1,163 packages having been reported settled, leaving little more than 1,000 packages remaining on the market. Hankow: business continues steadily at ever increasing prices.

With regard to green tea, 7,222 packages of Chunmees are reported settled, all kinds having received a fair share of interest with a slight improvement in the case of low grades. The market is very firm. Sowmees: Prices continue to rise in the face of dwindling supplies. Settlements reported amount to slightly over 2,000 half-chests Gunpowder: Rather more interest has been shown in Country lines for Africa and an increase in business is reported. Pingsuey: A small business has been done.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, September 15, 1933

REPORT No. 37/1933 for week ending September 15, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

	Opening Cash Prices September 15 Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Last Week Business Done on Friday Morning Cash	Sept.	Oct.	This Week—Closing Friday Noon Business Done on Friday Morning Cash	Sept.	Oct.	Closing Auction Quotations Oct. Settlement Buyers	Sellers	Total No. of Shares Done for Last Week	This Week	Business Recorded During Week Closing To-day, Friday Noon Highest Cash	Highest Sept.	Highest Oct.	Lowest Cash	Lowest Sept.	Lowest Oct.	Business Done Year 1932 Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1933 Highest	Lowest	Stock	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ends	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
																								BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.						
$			28.50																					A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	200,000	121,790	$20	Dec.	Int. 3% = $0.60, 1933	24-7-33
$		25											41	20			20			29 Jan	19 Sept	21 June	19 May	do. "B"	100,000	93,817	$20	Dec.		
$		4.50																		9.90 Jan	6.70 Dec	6.30 Mar	5.02 May	China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.27½ = $0.39, 1931	14-3-33
H$	1,815																			1,665 July	1,560 Jun	1,785 July	1,650 Mar	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Int. £3, 1933, less I/T	8-8-33
$			13.50																	14.40 Jan	10.15 Sept	13.80 Aug	9.80 May	Inter. Invest. Trust Co., of China Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1933	26-5-33
$	6.50									6.65	6.70	3,000	1,500		6.65			6.50		5.45 Jan	2.80 Sep	6.80 Aug	3.20 Mar	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.35 = $0.49 (mkg. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1930)	6-2-31
$			26																	24 Oct	24 Oct	30 June	29 May	Union Mobiliere (Old)	50,000	50,000	$20	Dec.	10% for 1932	2-6-33
$			25																					(New)						
$	11.70	11.90					11.65			11.80		1,530	4,050	11.80			11.60			10.55 Dec	7.85 Ap	11.80 Sept	9 May	Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	617,500	T10	Mar.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1933	26-5-33
$	10																							China Bond & Share Co.	200,000	100,000	$10			
																								INSURANCE.						
$			24																	42 Jan	33.60 Jan	33.60 Mar	22.40 Apr	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (ord)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. 4% = $0.56 (mkg. 10% = $1.40) 1932	20-4-33
$			91																	112 Jan	112 Jan	90 Aug	90 Aug	Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	100,000	40,000	G$5	Dec.	Div. G. $0.75 1933	30-6-33
Fcs.			100																			100 Apr	100 Apr	Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None. Floated 1918	
$	6.60				6.70			6.70	6.75	6.75		5,700	5,700	6.65	6.70	6.75	6.60	6.60	6.75	6.90 Jan	5.45 June	7 Aug	4.30 May	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec.		
H$	570											20	10	585			585			512½ Oct	435 June	585 Sept	510 June	Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Div. £2, 1933	26-5-33
																								LANDS.						
$			380																	337.40 N	337.40 N			Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Int. Tls. 4 = $5.59, a/c 28/2/34	Pending
$			140																	150 Jan	125 Jun			Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	20,000	15,904	$100	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33
$			20																	31 Jan	25 Ap	24 Feb	19 Apr	do. "B"	150,000	53,812	$20	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33
$	16.70									16.80			200	16.70			16.70			18.35 Jan	15.20 Ap	17 July	15.25 Apr	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Int. 4% = $0.56, 1933	4-8-33
$	[illegible]		15.60									1,000	2,500	15.60	15.70		15.50	15.70		18.95 Jan	15.10 July	16.25 Apr	14 Mar	China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 10% (Tls. 1 = $1.40 1932)	27-2-33
$			5.50																	11.20 Aug	7 Nov	8 June	6.30 Mar	City Realty Co., Ltd.	100,000	50,000	T10	Sept.	Incorp. 6 July 1931	
$			270																			270 June	270 June	Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Div. 12% (Tls. 12 = $16.79) 1932	28-2-33
$			15																	19.20 Jun	14 Ap	12.95 Mar	12.95 Mar	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Div. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84 1932	4-11-32
$			13.50																	15.95 May	12.60 July	14 Jan	12.20 Apr	do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept.		
$			100																			100 July	100 July	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	5,000	3,859	$100	Dec.	Int. Div. 3% 1933	1-7-33
$			10										300	10			10			10 Aug	9 Aug	10 Sept	10 Sept	do. "B"	150,000	50,308	$10	Dec.		
$			12.40																					San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	T10	Mar.		
$	33.25	33.75								33.50			1,400	33.75	33.75		33.25	33.50		44.10 Jan	31.85 Dec	36.75 Jan	29.75 Mar	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Int. 6% (Tls. 0.30) = $0.42, 1933	1-8-33
$	200																							Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Fin. 4% (mkg. 10% 1932)	24-2-33
$			5.50									500										5.50 Sept	4.25 Feb	West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7% = $0.98 1926	23-4-27
																								DOCKS, WHARVES & TRANSPORT.						
$			9																	8.40 Nov	5.90 Aug			Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.		
$	7.60									7.70										9.25 Jan	7.90 Oct	8.45 Jan	7.15 Aug	New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42 1932	14-3-33
$	148	148.50			149					149.25		100	650	148.25	149		148	148		139.30 N	112 Aug	150.50 Jul	126 Jan	S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div. Tls. 5 = $6.99 for year to 30/4/33	28-7-33
$			347										84	347.25	347		345.50	347		322 Ap	284.20 Sep	347.25 Sep	301 Mar	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	50,000	T100	Dec.	Int. $4, 1933	Pending
$			15.90									250	500		16		6	16				16.65 Feb	14.15 Mar	Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	208,967	T10	Mar.	Div. $0.40, 1932/33	8-6-33
																								UTILITIES.						
$			11.40									100								20.70 Jan	11.20 Dec	11.55 Feb	11.10 May	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.90 = $1.26 1930	25-2-31
$		140					131						25	131			131			116.90 Ju	98 Oct	131 Sept	112 July	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	50,000	40,000	T50	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 2 = $2.80 (mkg. Tls. 4 = $5.59, 1932)	27-4-33
$	58.50			58			59					19	287	59			58.50			81.20 Jan	60.20 Nov	60 July	51.80 Mar	Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.		
$	47			45.75								80	80	45.75			45.75			47.05 Jan	45.15 Nov	45.75 Sept	41 May	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	Fin. Div. 7% (mkg 11%) 1932 free of I/T Coupon No. 45	25-5-33
$	47.75							48	48.25	48.25		800	2,850	48	48	48.25	48	47	48.25	48.30 Jan	40.25 July	48.25 Sept	40.60 Mar	do. "Bear"						
$	512.50											45	50	510			510			462 Dec	329 Jan	510 Sept	158.50 Jan	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Int. 15/- @ 1/3.3/16, a/c 1933 (Coupon 39)	Pending
$			21.50																	17.50 Dec	17.35 Dec	20 May	17.90 Jan	do. "B"	359,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Int. 9d. @ 1/3.3/16, a/c 1933 (Coupon 12)	Pending
$			22.25	22.50								200								18.20 Dec	12.60 Jan	22.50 Sept	18.35 Jan	do. "C"		250,000	£1	Dec.	Int. 9d. @ 1/3.3/16, a/c 1933 (Coupon 8)	Pending
																								MISCELLANEOUS.						
$		10.40																		14.20 Jan	10.50 July	11.90 Jan	10 June	Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 6% (Tls. 0.60 = $0.84) 1932	7-3-33
$	19	19.50					19.25						150	19.25			19			15.60 Dec	15.20 Aug	20.50 June	15.60 Feb	Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B"	50,000	50,000	$10	Dec.	Quarterly div. $0.37½ 1933	10-7-33
$		21.25																		20.30 Jun	19.60 Sept	21 Mar	19.60 Feb	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1 = $1.40 for 1932	24-3-33
$			7																			7 Mar	7 Mar	China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1 = $1.40 for 1930	8-4-31
$	23.50						23.75					100	500	23.75			23.75			23.50 Jan	18.20 Nov	26 June	16.65 Mar	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Int. 2½% = /6d. 1932-33 Free of I/T Coupon No. 42	5-5-33
$			49																	79.80 Jun	67.20 Nov	50 July	48 June	Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	June	Div. Tls. 2 = $2.80, 1931-32	11-10-32
$			69																	42 Dec	39.30 Sep			Champ Courses Francais (French Race Course) F.	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $1.50, 1932	16-3-33
$			70									30								45 May	35 July	70 Aug	46 Mar	non-F.				Dec.		
$			150																	105 Oct	74 June	150 July	120 Mar	do. Found		6,190	Free	Dec.	Div. $1.63, 1932	16-3-33
$			6																	10.50 Jan	4.90 Nov			General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	200,000	114,840	T5	Aug.	Incorporated, 1929	
$	30												4	31			31			30 Jan	27.50 Apr	32 May	30 June	Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	98,000	98,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 10% = $2, 1932-33	29-5-33
H$	6.70											500								12 Sept	10.75 July	9.15 Jan	6.50 Aug	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H$10	Dec.	Div. H.$0.40 on Old; H.$0.20 on New, 1932	20-3-33
$			14																					Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Fin. $1 (mkg. 1.50) a/c 1932-33	22-6-33
$			70																					Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,500	$100	Feb.	Bonus $6, 1932	27-6-32
$	10																					10.50 Mar	10.50 Mar	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 7½% = $1.05, 1931	15-3-32
$	2																			4.90 Apr	4.20 July	3 May	3 May	Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	T5	Dec.		
$			7																	14 Jan	11.90 Sept			Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1932	21-4-33
$	4.20	4.35								4.30		5,000	4,033		4.25			4.20		3.15 Apr	2.10 Nov	4.40 Sept	1.90 May	S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.		
$			13.10																			13.30 Apr	13.30 Apr	S'hai Vacuum Clng. & S. Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 10% (Tls. 1 = $1.40), 1932	21-2-33
$	3.60						3.50						2,140	3.60			3.50			3.50 Dec	2.60 Apr	3.70 July	3.20 Apr	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	600,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	Div. 10% & Bonus 5% (= $0.21) 1932	27-3-33
$			22.50																	22.40 Aug	22.40 Aug	26.60 Feb	22.50 June	Union Brewery, Ltd.	600,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Tls. 1 = $1.40, 1932 on Old & Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 on New	8-3-33
$	1.25									1.40										7.65 Nov	7.15 Aug	7.40 Jan	3 June	United Theatres Inc.	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5			
																								BONDS AND PREFERENCES.						
$			150										30	146			146			148.25 Oct	138.60 Jan	147 Aug	146 Sept	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Cum. Pref 8%)	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended June 30, 1933	30-6-33
$			137.50																	135.65 Dec	126 July			do. (Cum. Pref 7%)	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended March 31, 1933	31-3-33
$			96									20								100 Oct	100 Oct	98 Sept	98 Sept	Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref "A" 8%)	10,000	6,770	$100	Dec.	8%, for year 1932	31-12-32
$			78																	100 Jan	82 Aug			do. (Pref "B" 6%)	50,000	16,760	$100	Dec.	3%, for half year ended June 30, 1933	30-6-33
$			19																	16.10 Dec	14.35 Sept	19 Aug	15.70 May	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.80 = $1.12 for 1932	24-3-33
$			5.75																	6.65 May	6.15 Dec	6.65 Feb	6 Aug	Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	2nd Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933	30-6-33
$	102.25												500	102.25			102.25			88 Dec	86 Dec	102.25 Sept	86 Jan	City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$85			
$			195		192							50								174.85 Dec	159.60 Jan	192 Sept	175 Feb	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1933	15-3-33
$			8.80									2,410	1,225	8.80			8.80			8.40 Dec	7 Ap	8.85 Aug	8.05 Jan	New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1932	14-3-33
$			4.75																			4.65 Mar	4.65 Mar	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. 7½% cum. pref. "A"	400,000	31,904	$5	Dec.	2nd Quarterly Div. 7½% p.a.	1-7-33
$	140.50	141		140.50			140.75					327	136	141			140.50			133 Jan	125.30 Oct	141 Sept	129.85 Jan	S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	3rd Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1933	Pending
$	72												18	73			73			74.20 Nov	71.40 Aug	77 Mar	73 Sept	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Tls. 3.50 = $4.89 1932	30-3-33
$	17.70																			16.25 Dec	14.30 July	17.50 Aug	16.10 Jan	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 30/6/33	Pending
$	16.90												400	17			17					16.90 Aug	15.55 July	do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.		
																								COTTONS.						
$	14.70	14.90								14.70	14.90	3,900	3,500		14.80			14.75		23.50 Jan	18.35 Ap	20.85 Jan	13.80 May	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., ordinary	2,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.85 = $1.19 (mkg. Tls. 1.20 = $1.68, 1932)	15-3-33
$	108.50						109			15		50	25	109			109			115.50 Jan	91 Sept	115.50 May	91 Feb	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	120,000	120,000	T50	Oct.	Tls. 2.50 = $3.50 for half yr. ended 30/4/33	30-5-33
$			14.75																	15.80 Nov	14.30 Apr			Zoong Sing Cotton Mills Ltd.	100,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. Tls. 0.80 = $1.12, 1931-32	5-10-32
																								PLANTATIONS.						
$			6				6.10						500	6.10			6.10			3.99 Jan	2.10 June	6.50 July	5.75 May	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Fin. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (mkg. Tls. 0.75 = $1.05, 1928-29)	18-12-29
$			2.60																	1.40 Jan	0.91 June	3.50 May	2.50 June	Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations Co., Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21, 1929	14-9-29
$			4.50																	4.90 Jan	2.80 July	6.20 May	2.80 Apr	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	490,000	10s.	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1929)	7-3-30
$	1.80																			1.26 Dec	1.40 Sept	2.50 June	1.26 Jan	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Fin. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42 (mkg. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1928-29)	26-12-29
$	0.35																			0.13 July	0.11 June	0.50 May	0.15 Jan	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.		
$			0.70																	0.42 Oct	0.42 Oct	0.82 May	0.10 Apr	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	600,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07, 1929	17-3-30
$	0.38											2,000								0.21 Nov	0.14 Jun	0.50 May	0.21 Apr	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	800,000	T0.10	Dec.		
$	0.37											47								0.14 Oct	0.14 Oct	0.48 May	0.18 May	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,095,850	T0.10	June		
$	1												1,000	1			1			1.12 Sept	0.53 Jun	1.80 May	0.80 Sept	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1929)	17-4-30
$			1																			1.30 June	0.70 Jan	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21 (mkg. Tls. 0.25 = $0.35, 1929)	27-3-30
$			13.50																	4.27 July	4.20 June	8.75 May	8.75 May	Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd. (Old)	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 1/6d. 1929, less I/T 4s. in £ (Coupon 30)	9-4-30
$			12																			7.25 May	7 Apr	do. (New)						
$	0.80																			0.77 Sept	0.35 June	1.15 May	0.56 Mar	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.						
$	3.40																					3.50 Aug	3.50 Aug	Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	850,000	750,000	1/-	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929	4-9-29
$			0.37																	0.35 Sept	0.17 June	0.47 July	0.14 May	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1929	16-4-30
$	0.40											4,000	1,000		0.40			0.40		0.77 Jan	0.17 Nov	0.55 May	0.14 Jan	Kroewook Java Plantations, Ltd.	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1928-29	27-9-29
$	17									17.25		2,000	1,000		17.25			17.25		0.55 Jan	1.96 Dec	18 June	2.45 Feb	Langkat	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.		
$	0.45																			0.20 Oct	0.04 May	0.55 May	0.21 Feb	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29	13-3-30
$			2.25																	0.11 June	0.14 June			Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. Tls. 0.06 = $0.08, 1928-29	3-5-30
$	0.39						0.40						1,353	0.40			0.40			0.35 Sept	0.14 June	0.52 May	0.21 Apr	[illegible]	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Div. 5% (Tls. 0.25 = $0.35) 1928-29	14-2-30

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Anglo-Dutch	....	....	2.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Java	....	....	4.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ayer Tawah	1.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batu Anam	0.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bute	....	....	0.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chemor United	0.38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cheng	0.37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Consolidated (1914)	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	1,000	1	....	....	1	....	....
Dominion	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gula-Kalumpong (Old)	....	....	13.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. (New)	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Java-Cons.	0.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kapayang	3.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kota Bahroe	....	....	0.37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kroewoek	0.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000	1,000	....	0.40	....	....	0.40	....
Langkat	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17.25	....	2,000	1,000	....	17.25	....	....	17.25	....
Padang	0.45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Permata	....	....	2.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Repah	0.39	....	....	....	....	....	0.40	....	....	....	....	....	1,353	0.40	....	....	0.40	....	....
Rubber Trust	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Samagaga	0.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Semambu	0.18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Senawang	0.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Kedah	....	....	1.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Kelantan	0.22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Klebang	0.57½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Malay ord.	2.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Malay pref.	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Pahang	0.48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Seremban	0.77½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai-Sumatra	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sua Manggis	0.42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sungala	0.62½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sungei Duri	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tanah Merah	0.90	....	....	....	....	....	0.87	....	....	....	....	....	2,600	0.87	....	....	0.87	....	....
Tebong	0.49	0.52	....	0.46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,500	1,000	0.48	....	....	0.48	....	....
Ziangbe	....	....	4.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,533	4.80	....	....	4.80	....	....

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.75 May	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Fin. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (mkg. Tls. 0.75 = $1.05, 1928-29)	18-12-29
1.40 Jan	0.91 June	3.50 May	2.50 June	Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations Co., Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21, 1929	14-9-29
4.90 Jan	2.80 July	6.20 May	2.80 Apr	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	498,000	10s.	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1929)	7-3-30
1.26 Dec	1.40 Sept	2.50 June	1.26 Jan	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Fin. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42 (mkg. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1928-29)	26-12-29
0.13 July	0.11 June	0.50 May	0.15 Jan	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....
0.42 Oct	0.42 Oct	0.82 May	0.10 Apr	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07, 1929	17-3-30
0.21 Nov	0.14 Jun	0.50 May	0.21 Apr	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	800,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....
0.14 Oct	0.14 Oct	0.48 May	0.18 May	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,095,850	T0.10	June	..	....
1.12 Sept	0.53 Jun	1.80 May	30 Sept	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1929)	17-4-30
....	....	1.30 June	0.70 Jan	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21 (mkg. Tls. 0.25 = $0.35, 1929)	27-3-30
4.27 July	4.20 June	8.75 May	8.75 May	Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd. (Old)	150,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 1/6d. 1929, less I/T 4s. in £ (Coupon 30)	9-4-30
....	....	7.25 May	7 Apr	do. (New)	..	..			..	....
0.77 Sept	0.35 June	1.15 May	0.56 Mar	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	$/-	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929	4-9-29
....	....	3.50 Aug	3.50 Aug	Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1929	16-4-30
0.35 Sept	0.17 June	0.47 July	0.14 May	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1928-29	27-9-29
0.77 Jan	0.17 Nov	0.55 May	0.14 Jan	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....
0.55 Jan	1.96 Dec	18 June	2.45 Feb	Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29	13-3-30
0.20 Oct	0.01 May	0.55 May	0.21 Feb	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. Tls. 0.06 = $0.08, 1928-29	3-5-30
0.14 June	0.14 June	....	....	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Div. 5% (Tls. 0.25 = $0.35) 1928-29	14-2-30
0.35 Sept	0.14 June	0.52 May	0.21 Apr	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....
0.35 July	0.35 July	1 June	0.49 Mar	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	510,497	T1	Sept.	..	....
0.17 June	0.14 Oct	0.45 May	0.30 June	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.	..	....
0.14 Nov	0.11 June	0.25 May	0.16 Aug	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....
0.49 Sept	0.18 Dec	0.52 May	0.18 Apr	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd. ord	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	..	....
1.26 Sept	0.70 Aug	2 May	2 May	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Fin. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21 (mkg. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28, 1928-29)	20-12-26
0.14 June	0.14 June	0.25 July	0.19 May	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,050,000	976,692	T0.10	Dec.	..	....
0.21 Dec	0.11 June	0.65 Aug	0.60 May	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07 (mkg. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929)	11-3-30
....	....	2.75 June	2.75 June	S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ltd. ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (mkg. Tls. 1 = $1.40, 1929)	31-3-30
....	....	3.75 June	3.75 June	S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ltd. 18% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	8% = $1.12, 1929	31-3-30
....	....	0.65 June	0.41 July	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14 1928-29	1-10-29
0.63 Sept	0.14 June	1 May	0.55 May	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, (mkg. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21, 1929)	17-3-30
2.80 Aug	2.10 June	4.90 July	2.50 May	S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Fin. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (mkg. Tls. 0.75 = $1.05, 1928-29)	1-4-30
0.53 Sept	0.14 June	0.50 May	0.45 July	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.06 = $0.08, 1928	5-4-29
0.21 June	0.21 June	1 May	0.49 Mar	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929-30	6-6-30
4.90 Nov	2.52 June	7 July	0.60 June	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1929-30	17-9-30
1.19 Jan	0.49 June	1.01 June	0.74 May	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Div. Tls. 0.08 = $0.11, 1929-30	12-6-30
0.56 Apr	0.15 Dec	0.60 May	0.14 Jan	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	..	....
3.50 Oct	2.24 July	6.85 May	3.15 Mar	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28, (mkg. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1929)	13-3-30

The above comparisons (with the exception of those quoted in Hongkong Dollars) have been converted into Local Dollars at 71.5.

For the better guidance of Investors, all Dividends, which have been paid in Taels, have been converted into Dollar equivalents at the new standard rate of 71.5.

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Output from end of last fin. year to 30-9-32	1932 Oct.	1932 Nov.	1932 Dec.	1933 Jan.	1933 Feb.	1933 Mar.	1933 Apr.	1933 May	1933 June	1933 July	1933 Aug.
				lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-32	567,123	..	48,000	47,000	53,000	51,000	39,000	31,000	34,000	46,000	47,000	48,000	49,000
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-32	1,429,424	..	..	..	..	112,000	122,000	138,000	140,000	147,000	150,000	130,000	105,000
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,011	31-12-32	3,197,000	..	..	..	..	252,000	254,000	287,000	305,000	318,000	306,000	292,000	219,000
Ayer Tawah	" 335,499	30-9-32	808,035	..	64,540	66,882	74,000	70,000	..	57,000	55,000	57,000	64,000	67,000	66,300
Batu Anam	" 96,000	31-12-32	499,000	..	..	..	..	30,000	39,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	37,000	39,000	36,000
Bute	" 300,000	31-12-32	391,700	..	..	..	..	34,000	30,000	27,000	25,000	29,500	32,000	28,000	26,500
Chemor United	" 120,000	31-12-32	315,115	..	..	..	..	35,000	42,000	34,000	37,000	34,000	39,000	37,000	35,000
Cheng	" 109,585	30-6-32	349,000	91,000	29,000	29,000	34,000	64,000	55,000	51,000	50,000	54,000	57,000	54,000	45,000
Consolidated (1914)	" 281,250	31-12-32	1,275,000	..	..	..	..	106,500	100,500	98,000	88,500	96,000	102,000	108,500	109,300
Dominion	" 166,745	31-12-32	881,230	..	..	..	..	70,881	60,993	53,889	57,041	70,854	72,739	70,643	70,797
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-32	2,332,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-32	952,500	..	..	..	..	70,300	70,000	82,500	86,000	89,000	79,000	78,000	70,100
Kapayang	" 148,000	31-12-32	233,680	..	..	..	..	16,000	16,000	13,000	16,000	19,000	20,000	20,000	18,000
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 292,500	30-6-32	677,400	164,700	49,200	45,600	60,000	55,400	49,100	45,100	44,850	47,600	51,200	53,100	53,670
Kroewoek	" 177,867	31-12-32	992,251	..	..	..	..	77,000	80,300	87,800	93,700	92,300	95,500	92,100	76,500
Langkat	" 1,825,000	31-10-32	970,908	..	..	90,000	87,000	..	86,000	85,000	75,000	84,000	89,000	..	..
Padang	" 500,000	30-4-33	NIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,956	28,250	40,100	33,841
Permata	" 226,585	31-10-32	116,650	..	..	10,622	12,619	11,364	10,074	10,435	10,011	11,856	11,600	12,630	..
Repah	" 135,000	31-12-32	800,700	..	..	..	..	40,000	51,000	43,000	47,000	53,000	65,000	61,000	56,000
Samagaga	" 101,100	30-9-32	368,716	..	24,000	21,000	30,000	33,000	25,000	24,000	21,000	22,000	24,000	25,000	29,000
Semambu	" 90,000	31-12-32	235,646	..	..	..	..	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	6,000	30,000
Senawang (1921) {Ord. / Pref.	" {114,000 / 33,943	31-1-33	653,500	..	..	..	..	..	42,000	37,000	42,000	48,000	53,000	52,000	49,000
Shanghai Kedah	" 300,000	30-9-32	811,122	..	71,681	72,468	86,400	81,957	65,200	55,087	70,340	74,820	69,970	64,930	72,560
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	" 97,669	31-12-32	NIL	..	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	14,000	42,835	42,018	39,759	35,450
S'hai-Klebang	" 313,613	31-12-32	223,038	..	..	..	..	16,000	13,000	..	11,000	14,000	12,000	13,000	16,000
S'hai Malay {Ord. / Pref.	" {300,000 / 273,800	31-12-32	719,337	..	..	..	..	55,000	51,000	42,000	43,000	48,000	52,000	53,000	54,000
S'hai Pahang	" 200,000	30-6-32	442,800	108,600	37,700	36,300	40,000	30,000	38,800	24,300	30,300	40,000	33,700	39,700	36,100
S'hai Seremban	" 325,000	31-12-32	412,793	..	..	..	..	33,000	27,000	26,000	27,000	29,000	30,000	29,000	24,000
S'hai Sumatra	" 384,780	31-10-32	1765,000	..	..	60,000	65,000	..	60,000	64,000	53,000	60,000	67,000	..	..
Sua-Manggis	" 270,000	31-12-32	34,767	..	..	..	..	NIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	" 150,000	31-3-33	13,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungei Duri	" 340,000	30-6-32	506,000	129,000	40,800	41,400	50,000	41,600	21,129	1,630	30,500	36,000	37,000	38,500	38,000
Tanah Merah (1916)	" 1,300,000	31-3-33	1,391,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103,247	121,230	111,069	116,132	115,233
Tebong	" 319,400	31-1-33	1,520,000	..	..	..	..	..	117,000	110,000	110,000	117,000	125,000	121,000	120,000
Ziangbe	" 1,030,043	31-12-32	1,350,865	..	..	..	..	106,900	102,000	124,000	116,000	133,000	128,000	123,000	86,000

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review :—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters :—

London, Sept. 8 :—

"Conditions in the London raw rubber market during the past week have scarcely altered as the two major influences, namely, the situation in America and the restriction negotiations, continue obscure. Moreover, holidays both in the East and in America also have tended to restrict business here. Speculative activity is still, virtually at a standstill while awaiting fresh developments. Nevertheless, there has been no particular pressure to sell and a small demand by the home-trade and Continental buyers in general sufficed to absorb offerings of the commodity. Finally, however, the market turned weaker."

New York, Sept. 14 :—

"A more optimistic sentiment has prevailed in the raw rubber market during the past week, this being induced by rising prices of securities and commodities and also reiterated inflation talk. The market in other respects has been uninteresting, while depending upon outside influences for sustenance. Factories are reported to have returned to a four-day working-week."

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on September 9th totalled 96,470 tons, showing a decrease of 268 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 1,253 tons, as compared with 1,489 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices :—

	London Spot	London Jan/Mar.	New York Spot	New York Jan/Mar.	Singapore Spot	Singapore Jan/Mar.
Sept. 7	3-19/32	3¾	6-11/16	7⅛	12	12⅛
Sept. 14	3⅝	3-25/32	—	—	11-11/16	11⅞
	Steady				Steady	

Share Market Report :—While business has been rather slow during the week the undertone is undoubtedly better and advance prices have been realized in some of the issues. Docks have been in good demand and have risen from $146 to $148.50. Wharves have been done at $347.50 and Trams, on the news of the Singapore Traction Co. having passed certain resolutions which will enable the Shanghai Electric Construction Co. to proceed with the projected transfer of the Company from London to Shanghai, have jumped from $47 to $48 with sellers scarce at the latter level.

More interest has latterly been displayed in Rubbers on restriction news which is construed as being favourable.

Transactions during the week totalled 32,888 shares (excluding 9,386 Rubbers) as against 25,731 shares for the previous week.

Chinese Govt. Bonds :—Reorgs. have been easier again in London though stimulating no buying movement on this side.

The following comparative "Nominal" prices, as received by cable, show the London prices at the commencement and close of the week under review :—

	London "Nominal" Prices. 7th September			14th September		
5 % Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£ 89.	0.	0.	£ 88.	15.	0.
4½ % Gold " 1908	£ 83.	0.	0.	£ 82.	10.	0.
5 % Gold " 1912	£ 61.	7.	6.	£ 61.	0.	0.
5 % Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G $500)	£ 88.	10.	0.	£ 87.	10.	0.
5 % Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£ 40.	10.	0.	£ 40.	10.	0.
5 % S'hai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Bonds	£ 83.	to	£88.	£ 83.	to	£88.
5 % Hukuang Railway Bonds	£ 29.	0.	0.	£ 29.	0.	0.
5 % Lung Tsing U-Hai Railway Bonds	£ 11.	7.	6.	£ 11.	0.	0.
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "Bearer"	£ 1.	11.	0.	£ 1.	11.	0.
Shanghai Elect. Construction Co. "Bearer"	£ 2.	17.	0.	£ 2.	18.	0.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£128.	0.	0.	£129.	0.	0.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	£ 15.	15.	0.	£ 15.	15.	0.

Rubber Prices

September	8th	9th	11th	12th	13th	14th
London Spot	3.15/32d	3.7/16d	3.17/32d	3.19/32d	3.9/16d	3.5/8d
Oct./Dec.	3.1/2d	3.1/2d	3.19/32d	3.21/32d	3.5/8d	3.11/16d
Jan./Mar.	3.19/32d	3.19/32d	3.11/16d	3.3/4d	3.23/32d	3.25/32d
Market	Barely steady	Steadier	Fair business done	Quiet	Quiet	Steady
Singapore Spot	11.9/16	11.5/16	11.9/16	11.7/8	11.3/8	11.11/16
Jan./Mar.	11.5/8	11.3/8	11.5/8	12	11.1/2	11.7/8
Market	Dull	Quiet	Steady	Quiet Irregular	Steady at the decline	Steady

Company's Notices

The Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.—The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of Shanghai Taels 4 per share (4 per cent) payable to Shareholders on September 22, 1933. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 18 to 22, 1933, both days inclusive.

F.M.C. 7% 1924 Debentures and 6% 1933 Debentures.—The Transfer Books of the said Loans will be closed from September 15 to 30, 1933, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—The half yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. on the 7 per cent. Issue of 100,000 Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares and an Interim Dividend on Intra Agreement Consumers' Account of 3¾ per cent., or 15/- per "A" share and 9d. per "B" and "C" share, respectively, has been declared in respect of the year 1933 and will be payable to Shareholders on Wednesday, September 27, 1933. In the case of "A" "B" and "C" shares covered by Shanghai certificates such dividend will be paid at exchange 1/3$\frac{3}{16}$ per Chinese standard dollar. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 13 to 27, 1933, both days inclusive.

Shanghai Power Co.—Tls. 6 Silver Preferred Stock—The Regular Quarterly Dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share has been declared for payment October 2, 1933, to Stockholders of record September 12, 1933. Payment will be effected in Chinese Silver Dollars upon the official basis 0.715 per Shanghai Tael to the Chinese Silver Dollar. The Transfer books will not be closed.

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—An Interim Dividend for year 1933, of Dollars 4 per share will be paid to Shareholders on the Register of the Company on 29th September, 1933. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 22 to 29, 1933, both days inclusive.

American Club Debentures.—The Debenture transfer books will be closed from September 15 to 30, 1933, both days inclusive, for the payment of the semi-annual interest due on October 1, 1933.

China Realty Co.—The Debentures transfer books will be closed from September 20 to 30, 1933, both days inclusive, for the payment of the semi-annual interest due on October 1, 1933.

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates [1921], Ltd.—The 13th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, September 29, 1933, at noon. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 25 to 29, 1933, both days inclusive.

The International Investment Trust Co. of China, Ltd.—The Debenture Transfer Books will be closed from September 23 to 30, 1933, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants.

Debentures

CLOSING PRICES 12-9-33		Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done: Price	Last Done: Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
		T	T	T	Tls.		Tls.	
S.M.C.	(a) 7%'22 (10/30) Tls.	100	100½	..	100	30-8-33	8,000,000	June-Dec.
"	(d) 8%'23 (") "	100	..	..	100½	13-9-33	4,920,000	do.
"	6%'24 (") "	103½	..	..	103¼	31-8-33	5,000,000	do.
"	6%'25 (") "	104¼	..	..	104¼	23-8-33	2,000,000	do.
"	6%'26 (") "	105	..	..	105¼	25-8-33	1,860,000	do.
"	7%'27 (10) "	110	..	..	109	22-8-33	1,750,000	do.
"	(d) 7%'28 (5/10) "	100½	..	..	100½	14-9-33	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C.	6%'11 (10/30) "	100½	..	..	97	3-6-32	304,900	May-Nov.
"	5½%'14 (") "	96¼	..	..	97	8-9-33	457,500	June-Dec.
"	5½%'16 (") "	96½	..	..	91¼	27-7-32	316,200	do.
"	8%'21 (") "	107½	..	..	108	14-9-33	1,956,300	do.
"	6%'23 (") "	103½	..	..	101	2-3-33	800,000	May-Nov.
"	7%'24 (") "	105	..	..	105	1-9-33	800,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	6½%'25 (20/30) "	104¼	..	..	102	20-2-33	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6½%'26 (") "	104½	..	..	102¾	15-3-33	1,000,000	Jan-July
"	7%'28 (5/10) "	105	..	..	103¼	15-5-33	500,000	15/4-15/10
"	7%'29 (10) "	110	..	..	110	4-9-33	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
"	6%'30 (10/25) "	105	..	..	101	2-3-33	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6%'31 (") "	105½	..	..	105¼	22-8-33	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
"	6%'33 (10/30) "	106	..	..	102¼	8-3-33	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
Am. Club	7%'33 (20) "	103½	..	..	103½	17-8-33	750,000	1/4-1/10
A. F. Land	6%'31 (10/20) "	104	..	105	104	19-7-33	1,000,000	June-Dec.
Asia Realty	6%'30 (10/30)c "	96	..	..	96	4-8-33	579,500	1/3-1/9
"	6%'30 (10/30)r "	96	..	..	96	4-9-33	1,423,800	1/4-1/10
Cathay Land	6%'30 (5/20) "	102½	..	..	102	7-7-33	3,000,000	June-Dec.
"	6%'32 (10/20) "	102¼	..	..	102½	28-8-33	1,000,000	do.
"	6%'33 (") $	102½	..	..	102½	15-9-33	$1,500,000	do.
China Realty	8%'30 (5/10) T	..	..	102	102	15-9-33	3,000,000	1/4-1/10
"	8%'31 (") "	..	..	102	102	15-9-33	4,500,000	1/4-1/10
Ch. Transport	8%'31 (4/20) "	..	..	100	100	27-12-32	600,000	June-Dec.
C. C'try Club	7% "	103	..	..	..	..	..	do.
Country Club	6%'01 (Perpl) "	103	..	..	103	18-7-33	139,000	do.
Fonc et Immob.	{6%'30 (15) "	104	..	..	100¾	6-6-33	1,000,000	do.
	{6%'33 (15) "	104	..	..	100¾	6-6-33	1,000,000	do.
French Club	7% "	99	..	..	99½	7-9-33	500,000	June-Dec.
Int. Inv. Trust	6%'30 (10/25) "	98	100	..	99	14-9-33	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	6%'31 (") "	..	..	98½	99	14-9-33	1,000,000	1/4-1/10
Marden	6%'30 (10/15) "	..	..	99	99½	13-9-33	500,000	June-Dec.
Race-Club	6½%'23 (10/25) "	104½	..	..	104	3-8-33	1,200,000	1/3-1/9
S'hai Land	6%'14 (") "	..	..	100	101	14-9-33	250,000	June-Dec.
"	5½%'16 (5/25) "	98	..	..	96¼	1-8-33	237,800	do.
"	8%'22 (") "	103	..	..	102	10-2-33	1,250,000	Various (2)
"	6%'25 (") "	105¼	..	..	102	10-2-33	484,100	do.
"	6%'26 (20/30) "	105½	..	..	96¼	12-1-33	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	5%'30 (15) "	98	..	..	98¼	7-9-33	5,000,000	31/5-30/11
"	6%'31 (10/20) "	105¼	..	..	105¼	13-9-33	3,000,000	June-Dec.
"	6%'33 (5/20) "	106	..	..	103½	7-6-33	1,000,000	do.
S'hai Power	5½%'33 (10/40) "	96½	..	..	96¾	15-9-33	33,000,000	10/2-10/8
S'hai Telephone	6%'32 (10/25)c "	101½	..	..	102	13-9-33	5,000,000	1/2-1/8
"	6%'32 (10/25)r "	101½	..	..	102	13-9-33		1/2-1/8
"	6%'33 (9/24)c $	101½	..	..	102	14-9-33	$10,000,000	1/2-1/8
"	6%'33 (9/24)r "	101½	..	..	102	14-9-33		1/2-1/8
T'entsin Land	7%'29 (12/22) T	101½	..	..	..	..	1,422,100	June-Dec.
W'works	6%'25 (10/30) "	106½	..	..	100	12-10-32	500,000	do.
"	6%'32 (") "	107	..	..	108	15-9-33	2,800,000	do.

In addition to prices quoted above buyers pay interest accrued since last half-yearly payment
(a) To be Redeemed Sept. 30, 1933
(b) " " Feb. 28, 1934
(d) " " Dec. 31, 1933
(c) Coupon
(r) Registered

The Committee of the Shanghai Stock Exchange have decided to revert to the former system of quoting Debentures on the basis of the monetary unit in which they were issued.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (Tel. Transfer) opening Sept. 15, 1933
LONDON £1, @ 1/3¼ = $15.74 NEW YORK G$100, @ 29¼ = $340.43

The information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify J. P. BISSET & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai (Compilers of this Report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) of any errors or omissions.

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The Week's Market Reviews

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

At the close of business on the 14th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 137,627,000 and $296,130,000.

These figures include Tls. 46,690,000 and $181,750,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 5,702 bars.

BAR SILVER

Imports:—
83 bars from America

Exports:—
10 bars melted

SYCEE

Imports:—
Tls. 480,000 Canton 20-cts. pieces melted
60,000 from Hankow
920,000 „ New York
190,000 „ Tientsin
Tls. 1,650,000

Exports:—
Tls. 2,600,000 melted

DOLLARS

Imports:—
$ 400,000 from Tsinan
400,000 „ Tsingtao
810,000 „ New York
80,000 „ Nanking
150,000 „ Tientsin
3,640,000 sycee melted and coined
$5,480,000

Exports:—
Nil.

Silver

Quotations come as 18 5/16d. ready and 18 7/16d. forward, as against 18 1/16d. and 19 1/16d. a week ago.

China and India bought and the Continent sold.

Exchange

The official rate 1/3¼d., as against 1/3d. a week ago.

Selling T.T. 1/3 7/16d. U.S. $30½.
Buying 4 m/s. 1/3 13/16d. U.S. $30⅛.

The Speculators' position is estimated to be oversold U. S. $15 millions and £600,000.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 13.

Messrs Samuel Montagu & Co. report: China again has given support to the silver market during the past week and demand has been met chiefly by sales from Continental sources, but there also have been further re-sales by speculators.

America, on the whole, has been more disposed to buy than sell, enquiry being mostly for near delivery.—Reuter.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid report: China has bought and the Continent has sold silver during the past week. There also have been some purchases for near delivery by America. The market, however, remains in a rather stagnant condition.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons in their silver report for the week ending yesterday write:—

Early in the week, on the reports of Senator Pittman's scheme for minting silver in America, some timid buying was in evidence in this market, but it subsided almost immediately. Later, the strength of the Shanghai quotation coupled with a weaker rupee-sterling exchange rate caused some improvement in local silver prices. Buying of the metal during the second-half of the week was probably due to rumours of the possibility of reduction of the rupee-sterling ratio. The future of the silver market, however, seems to depend upon outside advices.

The up-country demand has averaged 30 bars of silver a day, compared with 20 bars last week.

A surrplus of 7,000 bars is now expected after the October settlement.

There is no silver afloat to Bombay from London at this week-end, as was also the case last week.

The incoming mail steamer is not bringing any silver for Bombay.—Reuter.

BERLIN BOURSE

Berlin, Sept. 16.

Following are the quotations of some of the leading German shares on September 11 and 16 respectively:

General Elec., (A.E.G.) ..	16.75	18.12
Continental Caoutchouc ..	130.00	131.50
Deutsche Bank and Diskonto Gesellschaft	48.75	48.50
German Overseas Bank ..	not	quoted
Gelsenkirchen Mining Company	43.50	47.12
German Dye Trust	107.57	114.75
Hamburg America Line (HAPAG)	10.50	11.12
Harpener Mining Company	78.75	79.75
Mannesmann Pipes	47.57	52.37
North-German Lloyd ..	11.00	12.37
Reichsbank	134.25	140.57
Rhenish-Westphalian Electrics	72.25	76.50
Siemens and Halske	125.25	135.00
United Steel Works	27.25	30.57
Young Loan	82.37	81.75

—Transocean-Kuo Min.

NEW YORK STOCKS

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

A sweeping advance on Monday due to increased bullish sentiment over the week-end regained all the ground lost last week and brought the market to around its highest levels for the month. Though business news was moderately encouraging, it was hardly sufficient to explain the rise and renewed expectation of further inflation seems to have been a potent influence. A slight setback on Tuesday reflected heavy profit-taking and a consolidation of the previous gains but further improvement occurred on Wednesday's half session when all New York markets closed at noon to permit general participation in a Recovery Act demonstration and again on Thursday. Utilities were again weak and recorded losses while other sections were gaining. Trading increased materially over last week and the turnovers for full business days averaged over 2,000,000 shares. Commodity prices were rather irregular early in the week but bounded upward on Wednesday and Thursday in response to the increased talk of inflation. The business news was mixed with steel operations receding to its lowest figure since May while carloadings were at their highest of the year and some of the other indexes showed response to the usual autumn pickup.

The Market in Figures

	Sept. 7	14	Change	
D. J. Average for 30 Industrials	99.20	104.66	Up	5.46
D. J. Average for 20 Rails	49.46	51.17	Up	1.71
D. J. Average for 20 Utilities	29.31	29.23	off	0.08
D. J. Average for 40 Bonds	86.61	87.06	Up	0.45
American Smelting	36⅞	43	Up	7⅛
Chrysler	44½	51⅛	Off	7
National Distillers	93¼	107¾	Up	14½

Credit

Money continued cheap while the Federal Reserve system again increased its holdings of government bonds. Gold stocks were reported at $4,327,000,000, a loss of $2,000,000 while the Federal Reserve ratio again declined from 67.0 per cent. to 66.8 per cent. Gold closed at $29.77 an ounce. Brokers' loans at $927,000,000 showed an increase of $27,000,000.

Commodities

Commodity prices as measured by December futures moved as follows:

	Sept. 7	14
Chicago Wheat	86¾	91¾
Winnipeg Wheat ..	71⅝	68⅝
Silver	37.66	39.35
Cotton	9.22	9.58
Rubber	7.22	7.45
Silk	1.74	1.83
Sugar	1.52	1.56

Business

Steel operations (percentage of capacity)	45	41
Carloadings (carloads)	631,998	666,652
Electric power prod. (k.w.hrs) ...	*1,637,300	*1,582,700
Automobile output (cars)	50.047	43.843
Average daily oil prod. (bbls)	2,721,400	2,692,000

*'000 omitted

Stock Outlook

The action of the market itself which is perhaps the best clue to stock prices continues encouraging. After five days of almost steady sagging wtih the daily volumes of trading diminishing almost to the vanishing point, prices regained in the one session of Monday the losses of the entire preceding week and did this amid increased volume. It appears that in the absence of bad news the advance should carry further and we should perhaps soon witness the expected testing of the highs of July. Should both averages break through these resistance levels on a larger volume of trading, full resumption of the bull market would be indicated, while if prices should turn down before advancing into higher ground declines of indeterminate extent would be suggested.

NEW YORK PIECE GOODS

New York, Sept. 15.

The past few weeks have witnessed a steadily sinking price basis for cotton-goods. Buyers in consequence have remained indifferent and have not been disposed to cover their accumulating requirements. This week's fresh crop of inflation rumours, however, coupled with the strength of the raw-cotton market, caused sharp advances in cloth prices and buyers rushed to cover. Substantial sales of print-cloths for delivery over the remainder of the year have been effected and it is estimated that approximately 50,000,000 yards were sold this week. Whilst the statistical position of the fabrics market has considerably improved latterly, with thorough liquidation of stocks of goods occurring, it is doubted whether the actual consumption of cotton-goods warrants excessive optimism and this week's buying flurry undoubtedly has covered more than buyers' immediate requirements.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCKS

London, Sept. 14.

The Stock Exchange: Uncertainty regarding the outcome of the United States recovery plan still tends to restrict business here but, with sentiment recently improved by good revenue returns here and further encouraging Board of Trade figures for August foreign trade, most sections have developed a good tone. British gilt-edged securities especially gained strength, being helped by the favourable reception accorded the latest Australian conversion operation. Indian issues have been affected in sympathy with the foregoing. Foreign securities have remained more or less featureless. Chinese bonds are quiet. Japanese issues have fluctuated with the Yen. The industrial section has ruled very steady. Tobacco shares, as an exception, have been very firm. Oil issues firmed upon hopes of an early rise in the price of petrol, while mining shares responded to a renewed upward turn in the price of bar gold. Rubber shares have been a steady market.

Foreign Exchanges:—Generally quiet. Inflationary talk in the United States further depressed United States dollars, while gold currencies, after an early set-back, steadily appreciated again. Chinese rates have remained steady. Japanese exchange, after early weakness, is now steadier.

The Money Market:—Easy conditions continue to rule.

The Discounts Market:—Rates are easy.—Reuter.

SILK

New York, Sept. 14.

The past six days have been a very dull period for the raw silk market. The improvement noted last week failed to reach maturity, as the spread of labour troubles to dyeing plants has put a sharp check to the activities of converters, with the result that the whole fabrics market has come to a vitual standstill.

The trade is very bearish in sentiment, with buyers' bids well below importers' list prices, since it is thought that recent developments can only serve to advance the cause of artificial-silk still more and that real silk may easily be shelved back for the remainder of the season.

Business in the silk futures market during the week has been quiet, with values, on the whole, easy.

Demand for artificial-silk yarn continues unabated.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 14.

Slight price concessions brought out some business in raw silk in the London market, but buyers retire on any attempt being made to raise values. Consumption of raw silk has been reduced owing to a strike in the hosiery trade.

In the Lyons market business is extremely slow owing to fluctuating exchange rates.

Marseilles is still a nominal market.

In the Milan centre prices are being barely maintained and transactions are few.—Reuter.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 15.

The wheat market has fluctuated in a nervous manner during the past week. Periods of strength were attributed to inflation talk and reports from Washington that the Administration was determined to hoist grain values thirty-three per cent. above the present levels together with the announcement of the Government's plan to subsidise the exportation of around 35,000,000 bushels of wheat from the Pacific Coast, much of which was expected to go to China and Japan.

An assertion that the Government's wheat acreage reduction campaign was making rapid progress together with unfavourable crop advices from the Argentine Republic acted as stimulating influences.

Heavy profit-taking appeared on advances in values, with prices sharply reacting following the removal of the minimum price pegs in Winnipeg.

Meanwhile, bull operators assert that the inflation rumours are obscuring the supply and demand developments, which are strengthening the fundamental situation of the market. Sentiment, however, at the present time is confused, but traders believe that developments in Washington will determine the trend of the market.—Reuter.

DOMESTIC BOND REVIEW

By Courtesy S. D. Wang & Co.

During the week ending September 16, the Chinese Government Bond Market showed a wide range in its volume of daily transactions. Beginning with a sudden spurt on Monday when the turnover amounted to nearly 13 millions, it gradually dwindled off until only about two millions changed hands on Friday. With the week-end trading on Saturday, little improvement was noted.

The general direction of the market during these six days was downward with two days of advances sandwiched between days of weak trading. However, these gains only reduced the net losses for the week and failed to bring about any plus signs.

Following improvements made in a weak market due to profit-taking activities of the last two days of the preceding week, an appreciable slump was recorded on Monday as the bears have covered and renewed their mild attack. In this day's trading, an average of half a point was lost.

A slight reaction took place on the next day but the gains amounted to only about half of the losses incurred on the previous day.

Business slackened on Wednesday, resulting in only minimum movements which however were mostly downward. These fractional losses were wiped out on the day immediately following when the volume of transactions further declined. The gains registered on this day merely brought the market back to the level on which it closed on Tuesday.

Friday was the record dull day for many months with only about two millions in turnover. On this and the next day, the market receded slightly as was its tendency during the recent weeks.

Tobacco suffered most heavily during the week, losing as much as half a point. Its movements however were steadily compared with Rehabilitation which fluctuated widely but lost only .20. Salt Revenue continued to hold first place in the volume of transactions which was about 6½ millions for the week. Total turnover for the six days amounted to nearly 28 millions.

Following is the tabulated report of the market for the period under review:

Issue	Open	High	Low	Close	Aug. Close	Comparison	Fluctuation	Transactions
18th Yr. Customs								
Sept.	33.30	33.50	33.20	33.45	33.30	+0.15	0.30	70,000
Oct.	—	—	—	—	33.60	—	—	—
Reorganisation								
Sept.	40.95	41.00	40.50	40.65	40.75	—0.10	0.50	580,000
Oct.	40.30	40.40	39.80	39.95	40.15	—0.20	0.60	425,000
Disbandment								
Sept.	67.30	67.40	66.90	67.00	67.15	—0.15	0.50	1,930,000
Oct.	66.70	66.70	66.00	66.15	66.55	—0.45	0.70	1,735,000
19th Yr. Customs								
Sept.	48.00	48.00	47.55	47.75	47.80	—0.05	0.45	480,000
Oct.	47.15	47.15	46.65	46.75	47.05	—0.30	0.50	515,000
Rehabilitation								
Sept.	50.30	50.60	49.80	50.10	50.20	—0.10	0.80	855,000
Oct.	49.50	49.65	48.95	49.20	49.40	0.20	0.70	720,000
20th Yr. Tobacco								
Sept.	50.75	50.80	50.20	50.30	50.80	—0.50	0.60	1,005,000
Oct.	50.00	50.00	49.40	49.50	50.00	—0.50	0.60	1,145,000
20th Yr. Customs								
Sept.	51.05	51.05	50.55	50.75	51.10	—0.35	0.50	1,470,000
Oct.	50.05	50.20	49.70	50.00	50.25	—0.25	0.50	1,745,000
Consolidated Tax								
Sept.	51.95	52.05	51.60	51.70	52.05	—0.35	0.45	1,945,000
Oct.	51.10	51.25	50.75	50.90	51.35	—0.45	0.50	3,025,000
Salt Revenue								
Sept.	53.10	53.40	52.80	53.10	53.40	—0.30	0.60	2,815,000
Oct.	52.40	52.60	52.10	52.30	52.70	—0.40	0.50	3,670,000
6% Consolidated								
Sept.	57.20	57.30	56.90	56.95	57.40	—0.45	0.40	495,000
Oct.	57.40	57.45	57.00	57.10	57.60	—0.50	0.45	210,000

COTTON MARKETS

The Week in Shanghai

Middling 7/8 inch

Sept. shipment:	*Per lb.	†Per picul
September 9	10.24c.	$52.45
„ 11	10.04	51.60
„ 12	10.16	51.70
„ 13	10.18	51.80
„ 14	10.65	53.45
„ 15	10.69	52.95

Arrivals from Outports

By courtesy F. W. Golding

The following quantities of Cotton arrived from outports during the period September 4 to 11:—

From	bales of 500 lb.
Haichow	—
Hankow	—
Kiukiang	—
Ningpo	2.155
Tientsin	—
Tsingtao	—
Tungchow	217
Local (Including Tachong and Foochee)	513
Total	2,885

Stocks of Chinese Cotton in Wharf Warehouses in Shanghai on September 11:—

Kind of Cotton	
Haichow	2,089
Hankow	3,098
Kiukiang	71
Ningpo	1,246
Tientsin	1,965
Tsingtao	196
Tungchow	751
Local (Including Tachong and Foochee)	372

Deliveries of Chinese cotton from Wharf Warehouses Sept. 4 to 11, 4,628 Bales.

New York Review

Renewal of inflation talk, a decided improvement in the piece goods business further better demand for actual cotton are inducing broader speculative buying with a fair volume of price fixing. The crop is holding up well; rain delayed the movement somewhat.

New York, Sept. 15.

Raw cotton values during the past week advanced on renewed talk of inflation together with reports of increased activity in cotton-goods and the firmness of the wheat and stock markets. A better tone in cotton futures brought in an increased "spot" demand.

Reports of deterioration of the growing crop and increasing boll weevil activity followed the recent rains, but it is doubted whether the deterioration has been more than seasonal.

Expectations of a gradually improving statistical position have been strengthened by reports that the Administration is considering plans to control next season's cotton production, with the reports suggesting efforts to hold next year's acreage to 25,000,000 acres which, based on the ten-year average yields, means a crop of approximately 8,800,000 bales.

Japanese interests have continued to buy in the South-West.

A renewed demand for cotton-cloth is attributed partly to a recent satisfactory turnover in these goods.

Meanwhile, the action of the raw cotton market has strengthened bullish sentiment, but the conservative element is cautious, fearing ar increasing new-crop movement. —Reuter.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 15.

The report published early in the past week in connection with the regulation of exports of raw rubber from the Netherlands East Indies considerably heartened the London rubber market and caused sentiment to swing from dulness to mild optimism. Business became more active and the trade both here and on the Continent purchased more freely, while there also was some speculative buying.

Reduction of stocks of the commodity in the Straits Settlements was a contributory factor to a generaly better tone, as also was a revival of inflationary talk in the United States. America, however, has continued inactive in this market.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 15.

The average market forecasts of this week's stocks of rubber in London and Liverpool, compared with last week's official figures, indicate a decrease of 100 tons in London and a decrease of 350 tons in Liverpool.—Reuter.

NEW YORK RUBBER

New York, Sept. 14.

A more optimistic sentiment has prevailed in the raw rubber market during the past week, this being induced by rising prices of securities and commodities and also reiterated inflation talk. The market in other respects has been uninteresting, while depending upon outside influences for sustenance.

Factories are reported to have returned to a four-day working-week.—Reuter.

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SHANGHAI REAL ESTATE MARKET REVIEW

The Western Area

By courtesy Realty Investment Co.

There has been a very satisfactory increase in enquiries for building sites in both the Western district and French Concession. This is particularly the case along Bubbling Well Road West of Gordon Road, but there are very few sites available and we understand that owners were reluctant to negotiate. In French Concession a few pieces changed hands and a few new pieces have come on the market but there has been no apparent reduction except for small lots with very little road frontage.

Trading West of the Settlement boundaries is still active and small lots of land are continually changing hands. No sales have been reported in the other areas.

There is intense building activity in both the areas under review and the rate at which shops, hongs and small foreign houses are springing up is perfectly amazing, and shows the confidence the investors have in the ever increasing size of Shanghai.

There is not much activity in private residential sites in these areas the trend being towards terrace houses and apartments. Smaller houses with gardens are in great demand but there are very few available. There have been sveral enquiries for the purchase of medium priced residences standing in their own grounds but no bargains seem to have come on the market.

Building Activity

As mentioned, on all sides, one is struck by the intense building activity going on, hardly a road in either district is free from fresh constructional work of some kind or the other.

The most important building of note is of course, the new ground stand for the Shanghai Race Club. The lightning way in which this building has sprung up since about the middle of May reflects the greatest credit on all those responsible. The building itself will be useable to a very great extent by early November and parts of it even, will be used for the extra meetings in October. Structurally the building is completed with the exception of the clock-tower.

Over a thousand men have been employed daily.

A big Chinese dwelling development is going on near the corner of Gordon and Sinza Roads. The big development of modern Chinese apartments near the Country Club is reaching its final stages. Those seems to be capable of accomodating 2,000 people.

The Chengtu Road police station is beginning to be complete externally and looks most imposing.

We understand that a bank branch and an apartment house at the corner of Yates and Bubbling Well Roads is contemplated.

The large Medhurst Apartment building seems to have made great progress and reservations are already be[illegible]de by the Metropolitan Land [illegible]

The famous old Chinese firm of furnishers and decorators Tai Loong is not to be out done by the new development on Bubbling Well Road and has started a new building scheme for their future home.

Two foreign residences will shortly be completed at the corner of Chungping and Kiaochow Roads.

The home of the Ford Hire Service at the corner of Bubbling Well Road near St. Georges has been demolished and we understand will be entirely reconstructed.

In the French Concession, on Rue Prosper Paris a large development of Chinese houses has been started. On Route Delaunay near Magniny three five storied apartment houses are nearing completion also a new futuristic designed residence.

Very few private houses are being built. During a tour of the district we noticed one on Route Ferguson and further northwards a rather large house on Route C. Culty. Down Maresca there is considerable development going on and we should describe this as the most active road in the way of constructional work.

Pile driving is taking place there and it appears as if several apartment houses are being contructed. Further in at the corner of Alfred Magy a large group of Chinese houses is being completed.

On Avenue Joffre foundations have been completed for a large building west of Route Doumer. On Route des Soeurs pile driving machinery has been assembled on the area North of Avenue Joffre and demolition is going on to a group of houses near by.

Road Extensions and Widenings

An area of mow 0.056 required from Cadastral Lot 3245 for the widening of Avenue Road has been purchased from Messrs. Palmer & Turner for the sum of Tls. 1,428.

An area of mow 0.548 required from Cadastral Lot 3515 for the Widening of Markham and Wuting Roads has been purchased from Messrs. Spence. Robinson and Partners for the sum of Tls. 17,536.

Recent Offerings

Vacant Land: Route Rene Delastre F. C. Lot Area: Mow 1.8.7.9. Price Tls. 17.500 per mow net.

Rue Lafayette B. C. Lot Area: Mow 2.5.4.3. Price: Tls. 29,000 per mow.

Route Prosper Paris. Title Deed Land Area: Mow 2.5.0.0. Price: Tls. 18,500 per mow.

Penang, Hart and Mapai Roads. Title Deed Land, Area: Mow 22.5.9.0. Price: Tls. 20,000 per mow.

Residence: Avenue Joffre, B. C. Lot Area: Mow 2.9.0.7. Price: 180,000.

Investment Property: Rue Gallee Area: Mow 1.4.3.0. Price: Tls. 93,000.

Rue du Marche and Eugene Bard. Area: Mow 7.6.5.7. Title Deed Tls. 50,000 per mow.

Recent Sales

Residence: Ward Road Title Deed Land area: Mow 1.0.9.3. for $28,000.

Rue Massenet Title Deed Land area: Mow 1.1.1.4. for Tls. 53.000.

Vacant Land: Small pieces of land in Chapoo have been sold.

Municipal Property, Tsze Pang Road an area of mow 0.0.6.0. of surplus creek land has been sold for a sum of Tls. 1,020.

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

London, Sept. 12.

The foreign trade of the United Kingdom during August, 1933, with comparisons:—

	Aug., 1932	Aug., 1933
	(000's omitted)	
Imports to U.K.	£53,313	£56,754
Re-exports	3,491	4,300
Exports from U.K.	28,552	30,997
Total Exports	32,043	35,297
Excess of Imports over Eotal Exports	21,270	21,457

(Exclusive of gold and silver Bullion and coin)

Compared with last month: Imports show an increase of £3,048,000; Total Exports an increase of £1,126,000.

Compared with August last year: Imports show an increase of £3,441,000 Total Exports an increase of £3,254,000.—Reuter.

Latest Treasury Returns

London, Sept. 12.

The latest Treasury returns show that ordinary revenue for the current financial year up to September 9 amounted to £250,428,045.

At the corresponding date of last year the amount stood at £243,634,267. Ordinary expenditure to date for the current year totalled £295,086,006, which is nearly £32,000,000 less than the total ordinary expenditure at the corresponding date of last year.—Wireless Through Reuter.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept. 15.

Quiet conditions have prevailed in the raw sugar market during the past week.

The week's sales were: 37,000 bags of Cuban sugar.

In spite of their recent limited purchases, refiners have not been particularly interested this week.

The whole trade has seemed inclined to limit their commitments while awaiting the outcome of the allotment plan and some stability in the Cuban political situation. In the meantime, it is rumoured that the new Cuban Government may decide to have a free market for sugar, when increased offerings of raw sugar from Cuba Competing with new-crop duty-free sugars will probably result in lower prices for the raw product.

A new buying movement in refined sugar has not yet made its appearance. Fine Granulated is listed at 4.70 cents per lb., unchanged from last week.—Reuter.

TEA COMMITTEE FORMED IN LONDON

London, Sept. 11.

An international tea committee representing India, Ceylon and the Netherland East Indies has been constituted in London, each country having four members.

The chairman is Mr. R. Graham (India) and the deputy chairman Mr. Clifford-Figg (Ceylon). The Netherland East Indies is represented by P. Leendertz, D. Boldershey, W. H. Daukes and P. A. Waller.—Reuter.

RAILWAY DEBT PAYMENTS

$3,000,000 Already Paid Off This Year

Nanking, Sept. 17.

According to an official announcement by the Nanking-Shanghai Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, at the end of last year the total amount of their obligations was in the neighbourhood of $15,000,000, but the two railways paid off a substantial amount during the last eight months.

Of the creditors, the largest is the British and Chinese Corporation, while the others include suppliers of materials and railways participating in the through traffic. Under the management of Messrs. Huang Pe-tsiau and Shao-tseng Wu, managing director and associate managing director, respectively, it is learnt that the two railways paid off altogether $2,888,516.33 during the last eight months. Of this amount, the suppliers of materials got $685,095,82, nearly the full amount due them at the end of last year; the through traffic lines $476,421.14, the full amount due them for last year; and the British and Chinese Corporation, $1,726,999.37. The details of the payments made to the British and Chinese Corporation are given below.

Details of Payment

In accordance with instructions given by Mr. Ku Meng-yu, Minister of Railways, the Nanking-Shanghai Railway made three payments aggregating $501,511.05. The first payment, amounting to $83,695.57, was made on February 14 to liquidate the Canton-Kowloon Railway silver advance. The second payment, amounting to $147,815.48, was made on March 30 as the first instalment of the cost of new rolling-stock obtained by the railway under a hire-purchase agreement with the British and Chinese Corporation. The third payment, amounting to $270,000 was made on August 11 to liquidate a portion of the net profits due to the Net Profit Certificate Holders for the year 1929.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway made four payments amounting to $1,225,488.32 in all. The first payment, made on March 30, was $287,419.01, being a part payment of the 27th instalment of amortization of Loan due in November 1931. The second payment, made on May 17, was $215,224.77, being half-yearly interest on the Loan with bank commission due on that date. The third payment, made on May 30, was $322,844.54, being the balance of the 27th instalment of amortization with bank commission. The fourth payment, made on August 9, was $400,000.00, being a part payment of the 28th instalment of amortization due in May 1932.

$3,000,000 Disbursed

All the above payments made to the British and Chinese Corporation were, it is stated, met from the Special Reserve Account for liquidation of obligations, except the fourth payment of the S.H.N.R. which was partly ($180,000) met from the Reserve Account but partly ($220,000) from the working cash on hand.

It is further declared that, sufficient funds having been accumulated in the Special Reserve Accounts, cheques have been drawn and handed to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to pay the remaining amount of the 28th instalment of amoratisation of the S.H.N.R. Loan, namely, $198,196.72, equivalent to £12,593.15.0; and the balance of N.S.R. Net Profits for 1929, namely $128,839.20. Thus, at the end of September, the two railways will have paid off an aggregate amount of over three million dollars, or to be exact, $3,215,552.25.—Reuter.

Funds Set Aside

Both railway have been setting aside money and paying it into special accounts in order to meet delayed payments in respect of these certificates, the funds coming from a percentage on the daily earnings of the lines.

The Hangchow line has been setting aside ten per cent. of its earnings, and this has now been increased to twenty per cent. When the next cheque is paid in, in the next day or so, the Hangchow line will be all clear up to June, 1932.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway, by paying $128,839, has met its obligations under the heading of net profit certificates up to the end of 1929. Further amounts due, in round figures, are $240,000 for 1930 and $293,000 for 1931, there being no profits in 1932, it is understood, owing to the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

At present some $50,000 a month is being paid into the special account to meet certificates for 1930, and this fund should be paid to certificate holders within the next five months, and possibly before the end of the year.

The Nanking line management are setting aside five per cent. of daily earnings. If this could be increased to ten per cent., as now appears possible, the payment of the 1930 account and the subsequent account would be considerably accelerated, and it is believed that a higher percentage than five per cent. may be decided upon shortly.

IMPORT DUTIES FOR NETHERLANDS

The Hague, Sept. 13.

New import duties of five per cent. on manufactured goods and twelve per cent. on luxury articles were authorised to-day by the Lower House together with further turnover taxes on both categories of goods.

It is estimated that the new tariffs will produce 85,000,000 guilders annually.

Raw materials and some foodstuffs will not be affected.—Reuter.

Batavia, Sept. 16.

A bill for the general regulation and and restriction of imports was passed to-day by the People's Council. The definite limits of exports was not fixed but provision was made for the government to act immediately in regard to the export of all sorts of commodities if necessary. Inland transport of commodities may be restricted at short notice.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA

London, Sept. 12.

Imports	Aug. 1932	1933	
Raw silk from China	10,500	10,900	lb.
Silk knubs, cocoons and waste of all kinds (except noils) from China (including Hongkong)	78,700	214,090	lb.
Sesamum seed from China	nil	nil	ton
Exports			
Woollen tissues to China (including Hongkong)	880,000	489,000	sq.y
Worsted tissues to China (including Hongkong	762,000	660,000	sq.y
Steel bars to China (including Hongkong	200	400	ton
Galvanised sheets to China (including Hongkong)	100	700	ton
Tinned plates and sheets to China (including Hongkong)	3,400	3,000	ton
Textile machinery to China (including Hongkong)	800	100	ton
Iron and steel scrap to China (including Hongkong)	700	700	ton
Ammonia sulphate to China (including Hongkong)	3,900	600	ton

—Reuter.

U.S. GOLD REGULATIONS

Washington, Sept. 13.

Gold regulations have been further modified by permission which has been granted licensed manufacturers to buy scrap gold, such as trinkets, jewellery and teeth fillings, which previously was only marketable to the mints.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S TRADE IN MANCHOUKUO

Tokyo, Sept. 13.

The Finance Office's bulletin issued to-day shows Japan's trade with Manchoukuo, the Kwantung Leased territory, China and Hongkong during August resulted in a favourable trade balance of Yen 23,197,000 with total exports at Yen 40,221,000 and imports at Yen 17,024,000.

The balance since January 1, 1933 shows an export excess over import to the amount of Yen 91,958,000 as compared with Yen 44,241,000 for the corresponding period of 1932.—Uited Press.

U.K. SILVER BULLION MOVEMENTS

London, Sept. 12.

Silver Bullion imported into and exported from the United Kingdom during the month of August, 1933, with comparisons:—

	oz. Troy 1932	oz. Troy 1933
Total Unrefined Silver	3,639,000	7,384,000
Total Refined Silver	5,472,000	10,120,000
Of which from U.S.A.	nil	6,597,000
Exports		
Total Refined Silver	1,958,000	939,000
Including:		
To China	926,00	nil
To India	248,000	36,000

During August there were net imports of refined silver of 9,181,000 troy ounces, compared with net imports of 4,666,000 troy ounces in July and net imports for 3,514,000 troy ounces in August last year.—Reuter.

NEW JAPANESE SHIPPING COMBINE

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

The Toyo Kaium Kaisha (Oriental Shipping Company) was inaugurated yesterday with a capital of one million yen. The new firm is a combination of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha. The new firm will put fourteen steamers of about 130,000 tons now owned by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha into regular service all over the world. It was decided at yesterday's conference to build five new motor ships of approximately 70,000 tons. Mr. Ryozo Asano was elected President of the new firm.—United Press.

HOLLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE

Amsterdam, Sept. 11.

Holland's foreign trade returns for August show a slight increase as compared with those of the preceeding month. Imports in August were Fl. 106,000,000 as against Fl. 104,000,000 in July, while the exports totalled Fl. 62,000,000 as against Fl. 58,000,000 in July.

For the first eight months of 1933 imports amounted to Fl. 773,000,000 and exports to Fl. 474,000,000 as compared with Fl. 868,000,000 and Fl. 548,000,000 respectively during the same period last year.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

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BRITISH PIECE GOODS EXPORTS

London, Sept. 12

Exports of Cotton Peice-goods of all kinds and of Cotton Yarns from the United Kingdom, during the month of August, 1933, with comparisons:—

	Aug., 1932 (000's omitted) sq. yds.	Aug., 1933 (000's omitted) sq. yds.
PIECE GOODS:—		
Total Exports	181,000	148,965
INCLUDING:—		
To India	55,652	30,130
To China	4,911	1,897
To Japan	221	109
To the Continent (incld. Spain)	12,081	16,612
To the Levant (Greece, Roumania, Turkey, Syria, Egypt and Morocco)	18,150	13,337
To Africa (Foreign W. Africa, Foreign E. Africa, British W. Africa, British S. Africa and British East Africa)	19,336	21,668
To the Dutch East Indies	3,782	1,114
To the Straits Settlements and Malay States	1,693	1,838
To South America (Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, Bolivia and Argentine Republic)	21,133	24,916
YARNS:—	lb.	lb.
Total Exports	9,132	11,033
INCLUDING:—		
To India	805	861
To China	199	191
To the Continent	4,820	6,216

JAPANESE COTTON EXPORTS

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Japan's export of cotton stuff during August totalled 191,380,000 square yards as against 165,723,000 square yards during July, according to figures compiled by the Japan's Spinners Association to-day.

Export of cotton stuff to China during August were 27,405,000 square yards, which showed an increase of 12,529,000 square yards. Export to the Netherlands East Indies were 38,588,000 square yards showing an increase of 3,476,000 square yards. A slight decrease was recorded in exports to Hongkong and British India during August.—United Press.

U. S. A. CRUDE RUBBER STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 16.

The following are the crude rubber statistics, for the Month of August, 1933, as compiled by the Rubber Manufacturers' association, Incorporated, with comparisons:—

August	1932 Tons.	1933 Tons.
Imports	34,200	44,800
Consumption	22,400	44,900
Stock at end of month	357,300	325,400
Afloat to U.S.A. ports at end of month	41,300	53,100
Reclaimed Rubber consumption	4,400	9,400

—Reuter.

JAPANESE RICE STOCKS

Tokyo, Sept. 13.

The stock of rice in Japan as of Sept. 1 totalled 17,125,910 koku as against 15,146,102 koku on Sept. 1, 1932, according to figures released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to-day. The new crop is expected to be around 10,353,000 koku based on these figures.—United Press.

THE FRENCH BOURSE LAST WEEK

Paris, Sept. 18.

Despite a noticeable irregularity, Saturday's session on the Bourse revealed more or less satisfactory tendencies. The irregularity was discernible in several compartments, but in several, electricty and coal shares, the gains largely offset the drops, raw material companies, petroleum, copper, phsophates, rubber, including a number of international corporations, were all on the stronger side. Reflecting this situation, most prices steadied up and French bonds were firm. The session was calm, business done small.

Beginning Saturday the Bourse faces a new situation arising out of the abrogation of the 1916 law. The new decree makes the introduction of foreign issues on the French market subject to the authorisation of the Minister of Finance. A committee of exchange agents, bankers and representatives of shareholders, will hereafter govern the introduction of such new issues. This, it is believed, will aid in improving the general international economic and financial situation.—Havas.

SHANGHAI NEWS

S.M.C. AND THE OUTSIDE ROADS

Hitch in Negotiations Over Japanese Demand for Three of their Own Officers in New Police Force

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD."

FOR many months past the public in Shanghai have been aware of discussions proceeding between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the authorities of Greater Shanghai over the vexed question of the Outside Roads.

To the credit of both parties it may be said that for a long time considerable progress was made in these frequent and amicable discussions, to which Mr. Stirling Fessenden and Mr. O. K. Yui have contributed, while Mr. A. D. Bell, the Chairman of the Council, and General Wu Te-chen, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, have shown active and cordial co-operation in these negotiations.

A point was reached at which it was possible to refer the matter to the various governments interested, and it is understood that definite views were expressed promptly by the British and American Governments to the effect that they would both be pleased if the agreement were signed. At the last moment, however, a hitch occurred over the appointment of foreign personnel to the police authority responsible for maintaining order on the Outside Roads.

PROGRESS OF PARLEYS REVIEWED

Apparently the Japanese authority considered that at least three Japanese officers ought to be appointed to the Chinese Police Force responsible for the maintenance of order on these roads, the Japanese view being that, as the problem affected the Japanese more than any other community, this specially was desirable. Certain promises have been made by both sides, and certain understandings reached, but this Japanese demand—based on Japanese predominance on the Outside Roads especially in Hongkew—for three police officers has completely dislocated the proceedings, for the Chinese are not prepared to agree to more than one non-Chinese officer in the force in question. There the matter has stood for several weeks and it is to be feared that no solution will be forthcoming for a long time. It may be added, moreover, that the Japanese have declared that the agreement must be considered and passed by the Consular Body. This view is resisted by the Chinese and is not believed to have the endorsement of the other nationalities concerned, especially in view of the attitude of Washington and Whitehall indicated above.

General Situation Satisfactory

In spite of this unfortunate hitch, the Council has reason to be satisfied with the general situation in respect of the relations existing between it and the other two municipal bodies. In the matter of co-operation for the suppression of crime and the apprehension of disturbers of law and order, all three police authorities are in liaison and cordiality has not been lacking. The failure to conclude the Outside Roads Agreement must, however, cause anxiety, especially in view of recent increases in the Chinese police forces in the outer areas.

Over the question of factory inspection, negotiations have been proceeding again with Mr. Fessenden and Mr. O. K. Yui as the chief diplomatists, and it was recently announced that a report on the subject was made to the Council, on September 6, by Mr. Fessenden.

The financial problem will be, presumably, under active consideration before long when the October figures are available. For the moment that can be left on one side.

In its deliberations the Council is believed to have had unfailing support from the Chinese members whenever the expression of Chinese opinion has been required or wherever Chinese interests are involved. Taking into account the electrical atmosphere in and around Shanghai during the last year or so the Chinese members must be considered to have shown great public spirit and considerable independence of view in their contribution to the international harmony of the direction of the Council's affairs. This is believed to be endorsed by Japanese as well as by the other foreign members. To the Japanese members themselves a similar tribute should be paid.

Japanese In Hongkew

There has been much discussion over the alleged activities of the Japanese in Hongkew and elsewhere. This seems to have led to exaggerated speculation. The position of the Japanese in regard to the police force has been long understood and representations for an increase in the number of Japanese personnel have been made ever since 1927, and they have been from time to time met by appointments made. Nevertheless, there are certain indications of a feeling among the Japanese that, generally speaking, a greater share of the municipal administration should be in their hands. The Japanese Residents' Corporation has for its secretary an official of the Japanese Consular Service who, apparently, has been seconded for that post, or at any rate he has not severed his connection with the Foreign Office to which he is expected at some future date to return. While the Japanese business community recognise the general friendliness which exists towards them, the Japanese Residents' Corporation takes a less complacent view and it has advanced certain proposals which, although not officially supported by Japanese opinion, are taken to indicate the trend of Japanese opinion.

The recent publication of Dr. J. Shinobu's statement of the legal position of the Settlement from the Japanese point of view has undoubtedly stimulated attention to this current of Japanese thought. Dr. Shinobu's interpretation of the subject is not generally accepted in every respect but it is certainly palatable to Japanese opinion and will be in future cited accordingly. It attempts, by traversing the Council's official view of the Settlement's legal status, to force to the front the proposal for the round table conference to determine the security of Shanghai. For the moment, however, the book is more an index to the formulation of opinion rather than a portent of immediate significance.

A Police Question

It may also be noted that according to the "Shanghai Mainichi," Mr. Tajima, one of the senior Japanese police officers of the Municipal Council, is not satisfied with his prospects in the Council's service. As he is still on the Foreign Office list he may eventually return to Japan to resume active service under the Government.

In this connection it may be useful to recall the terms of a unanimous resolution passed by the Japanese Residents' Corporation a few months back. It was decided to approach the Council with the object of securing the promotion of Mr. Tajima, Assistant Commissioner of Police, to the post of Deputy Commissioner. It was further pointed out that Mr. Tajima had expressed his desire more than once to retire from Municipal Service. He had been persuaded by his fellow-countrymen to remain owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable successor.

The general suggestion that the Shanghai Municipal Council's administration is too British in character is a long-standing source of discussion, and it is probable that it obtains more support from the Japanese than from other nationalities. But the feeling exists also among Americans, who particularly point out that in the educational, health and engineering services there is not the same reason for relying on British appointments for the purpose of uniformity as there may be, perhaps, in the police service. Nevertheless, the excellent relations now existing between the British and American communities are considered to keep this problem within the bounds of amicable discussion. Nor is it expected that the Japanese views on this matter will go entirely without responsive sympathy.

TYPHOON JUST MISSES SHANGHAI

Three Feet of Water in Central District

After having landed at 6 p.m. a little to the south of Ningpo, the typhoon was expected to reach Shanghai at 1.30 a.m. on Tuesday, when the winds were expected to blow with force 12, which is the maximum. The position of the typhoon at about 12.30 a.m. on Tuesday was twenty miles directly to the south of Shanghai with winds blowing with force 10. At the mouth of the Yangtze, the maximum force was reached.

The center of the typhoon shifted suddenly just within the hour it was to have struck Shanghai.

Lashed by the strong winds, the water of the Whangpoo rose rapidly on Monday night. At 12.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the water was four feet deep on the Bund at the Customs building, which was entirely isolated. At Kiukiang Road, Szechuen Road, Hankow Road, Foochow Road, the water was more than three feet deep. Portions of Hongkew were also flooded.

With waters on the Soochow Creek also rapidly rising, the boats which sought shelter earlier in the day in the Creek were seen above the streets along the banks. Several cars were caught in the floods in the Central district and stranded.

Matters were even worse in Woosung, which was reported to have been badly inundated. Due to the flooding of tracks, trains running to Woosung stopped at Changhwapang in the eventing.

A Short Warning

Though the warning signals have been flying on the waterfront and the weather reports giving the direction of the typhoon as advancing towards the Chekiang coast from the south during the last few days, Shanghai residents did not appreciate the evidence of its approach until shortly after noon, when the winds gained force with the progress of the time and the accompanying squalls increased its violence.

It was not, however, until the sounding of the typhoon gun that the ferry services on the Whangpoo were suspended. A few hardy boatmen ventured at higher fares and transported several workers to Pootung. In face of the increasingly violent squalls, traffic was entirely abandoned shortly before 6 p.m.

First Reports of Damage

The first report of damage caused by the force of the storm was received from Nantao Bund not long after the firing of the typhoon gun, when the roof of a small office selling tickets to shipping passengers was blown off. A wharf coolie was slightly injured in the body.

Shortly after 5 p.m., the scaffolding in Ezra Road, in front of the Ezra building failed to withstand the force of the strong winds and collapsed. Two motor cars standing in front of the building luckily escaped serious damage. At the time of the accident, there was no pedestrian on the scene, though the fall was seen by a few people from a short distance. The big advertising hoarding on the Bund, next to the P. & O. Bank was also blown down with crash.

On the Whangpoo, a serious accident occurred at about 5.30 p.m., when a boat fully loaded with a cargo of flour was violently tossed against the embankment in the vicinity of the Garden Bridge near the Soochow Creek corner. The boat overturned, and the entire cargo was lost. Three boatmen were reported missing.

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

Cinematographic Society Formed by Chinese

In view of the fact that cinematograph has rendered great assistance in the development of social education in the European and American countries, a National Educational Cinematographic Society has been formed in China by a number of educational and Party leaders. Among the promoters of the newly-formed Society are Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Dr. Chu Min-yi, Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Wu Tse-hui.

Arrangements have been made by the Society with the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome as well as the film distribution organisations both abroad and in this country to supply educational films which the Society plans to show at all local schools. Schemes have also been drawn up for the establishment of children's theatres for the screening of educational films.

There are five members of the executive committee and three members of the supervisory committee of the Shanghai branch of this Society. Mr. Pan Kung-chien, former Commissioner of Social Affairs for the City Government of Greater Shanghai, and Mr. Wu Kai-shien, a local Tangpu official, are two of the supervisory members.

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CAVEMEN OF THE WHANGPOO

Chinese Colony Living Inside Pontoons

The big steel pontoons lining the Bund which holds them captive by massive chains and steel beams are not only necessary adjuncts to Shanghai's tremendous passenger and ferry system. Few of the thousands of people who use the pontoons, scenes of happy re-unions and sad farewells, realise that under their feet a strange little colony of waifs and strays find a home.

In the cavernous depths of these pontoons, especially the Peking Road jetty pontoon, live hawkers, peddlers and boatmen, and many a Chinese beggar, cold and hungry on a winter's night, has crept inside and found a night's shelter. Some of them are regular storehouses in which peddlers disappear like magic down the small trap door to appear with their trays and stalls stocked with food and delicacies.

Supplying the Sailor

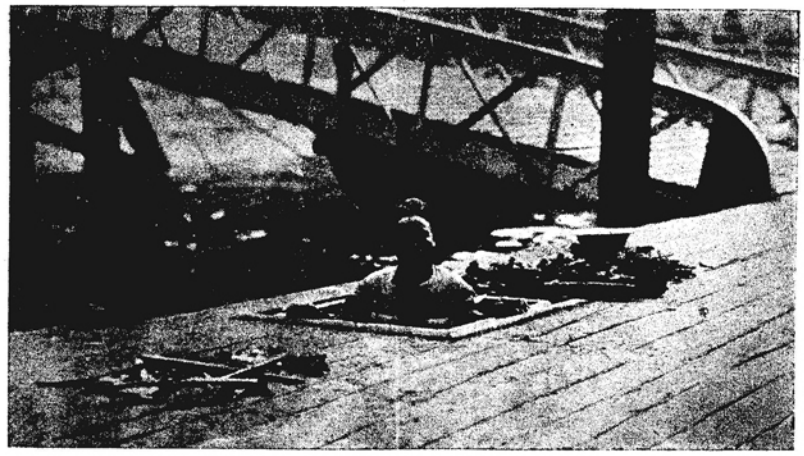
The secrets of these pontoons are many and unfathomable. They produce sudden yield. If a sailor lands, parched and yearning for a drink, he can be supplied. Bottles of beer and whiskey of that brand which the careful man shuns owing to its Hongkew origin can be supplied at a minute's notice. For Chinese arriving on ferry boats, cakes, sweetmeats and fruits can be produced for them. In one instance, flowers and cheap curios are stored in the depths of the pontoons.

One of the largest pontoons fronts Peking Road jetty. It is approximately 120 feet long and 20 feet wide, and its cubic dimensions are remarkable. A six feet man can walk about comfortably, and a number of Chinese boatmen find a cosy home there, a trifle hot in summer but secluded and warm in winter. With cheerful disregard for ventilation, for a small trap door is the only means of entry to these pontoons, this tiny colony thrives and raises no complaint at the quality of the accommodation. In summer, existence is well-nigh impossible, but what Chinese boatman needs indoor shelter in the sultry summer days?

Cheap and Rent-Free

A visit to one of the pontoons by a "North-China Herald" reporter on Sept. 13 revealed elaborate living quarters. It required agility with a pole to get inside but it was worth the inspection. Underneath the door was a canvas chair and close at hand was a straw bed with a stove in the corner and a large quantity of firewood with which to feed it. A number of tin boxes contained food while in another corner was a large fishing net and basket.

Life lived this way is a simple affair, the occupant admitted even if ventilation is bad. He buys rice as his staple food and the Whangpoo yields fish to eat and firewood with which to cook it. And he pays no rent, which is a consolation.



SHANGHAI'S STRANGEST LIVING QUARTERS

In the steel pontoons on the Bund a tiny community of Chinese hawkers and boatmen find a home. Here is one inhabitant preparing to "go home" with the result of his day's gleaning.

BOSCO SALESIAN ORPHANAGE

New Building Erected in Yangtszepoo

The Don Bosco Salesian Orphanage, founded in Italy a half a century ago by Don Bosco (1815-1888) a humble Italian priest of Turin, has been established over various parts of the Far East for some years but the movement has only just reached Shanghai.

Last year land was secured in the Yangtszepoo district and a modern building for a new orphanage is already making good progress due to the helpful co-operation of many local foreign and Chinese benefactors.

The object of the institution is to provide for a new education known as the "preventive system" to orphans. The methods of the society instituted by its founder endeavour to prevent wrong-doing by constant vigilance on the children, thus gaining the affection of the children, who are watched over by the Salesians day and night. The irksomeness of discipline is relieved by trying to instill in the children the real love of pleasure and studies. The success of the method of education has manifasted itself by its spread over forty-five different countries where thousands of orphans and half a million other pupils are trained in industrial and agricultural subjects.

NEW JAPANESE BARRACKS

Press Taken on Tour of the New Building

The new barracks of the Japanese landing party in North Szechuen Road, opposite the Public School, suspected by the Chinese newspapers of being a fortress commanding Chapei, were thrown open to inspection by the international press of Shanghai on Sept. 15.

Costing approximately Y. 1,500,000 and providing accommodation for 3,000 men, this concrete structure was started in December, 1932, and was recently completed. It is four storeys high, the ground floor being largely devoted to garages for armoured cars, small tanks, and repair shops, the other storeys being used as barracks for the men, who observe naval routine ashore, slinging their hammocks in commodious barrack-rooms and turning out to the sound of the bells heard on ship. Modern features are to be observed in the steam heat plant and the self-operated lift system which is found in the principal part of the building. Adequate provision is made for the particular athletic conditions of Japanese naval and military men in practising their own native forms of exercise. A party of Chinese workmen was seen completing a shrine and tablet on the flat roof to the memory of the Japanese who lost their lives in the hostilities during the spring of last year. On the roof were noticed two Hotchkiss double-barrelled anti-aircraft guns, and a fantastic note was provided when a Chinese air-mail plane flew over during the inspection.

The new barracks reveal the efficiency of the Japanese landing party, and the many measures introduced to cope with the accommodation of the force. Especially is the hygienic side emphasised in the facilities outside the living quarters.

The party was conducted through the building as the men paraded in the square below. Armoured cars, field guns, the armoury, kitchens, the canteen, the gymnasium and other departments were freely thrown open to inspection and particular pride was shown in the exhibition of the pennant presented to the landing party by the Emperor of Japan. Throughout, the courtesy of the Japanese authorities was manifest and an interesting tour of inspection was made available.

CHINESE JOCKEY KIDNAPPED

Gang's Attempt on Relative of Lottery King

Attempting to kidnap a Chinese named Zao Li-seng, son-in-law of the "Hwo Wei lottery king", a band of Chinese on September 17 missed their victim but instead carried off another Chinese named Zeng Yang-seng, described as a jockey.

The shooting attracted the attention of two Chinese police who arrested him but, meanwhile, three accomplices of the arrested man jumped into the car and carried off Zao's friend Zeng and also the chauffeur. The arrested man was taken to the station but had stoutly refused to tell the French police of his accomplices. The kidnappoing is believed to be the outcome of French police action against gangs running Hwo Wei lotteries.

LORD MARLEY'S LETTERS AND THE POSTS

Interested Parties in a Discussion

Controversial matters between Lord Marley and Mr. E. Klein, as voiced in their letters to the editor of the "North-China Daily News," of September 12 and 13, respectively, were further discussed on September 14 in Lord Marley's room in the Cathay Hotel. Mr. Klein is associated with the Shanghai "Nichi Nichi."

Lord Marley repeated statements in the presence of a representative of this journal, which were purported to have been made by the other at a recent meeting, namely, that Mr. Klein's superiors had a copy of a letter written by Lord Marley to an American lady in Siberia, that he could produce a photographic copy of a letter written by Lord Marley to M. Litvinoff, and that a copy of a letter written by Agnes Smedley from Berlin to Shanghai could be obtained. Mr. Klein denied categorically that he made any statement regarding the Litvinoff letter and this was immediately contradicted by members of Lord Marley's party, who said that they had heard him make such an assertion.

Lord Marley produced a carbon copy of the letter he had written to Siberia, namely:—

August 31, 1933.

MRS. GINA MEDEM,
Intourist Hotel,
Birobidjan, Siberia.

DEAR MRS. MEDEM,—I shall hope, if at all possible, to see you in Birobidjan early in October.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) MARLEY.

Lord Marley pointed out that the letter referred to earlier arrangements regarding Jewish colonisation in Poland and Russia.

Postal Integrity

Mons. A. M. Chapelain, Commissioner of Posts at Shanghai, who attended the meeting, said that it was almost impossible for any leakage to happen in the Chinese Postal Service.

Lord Marley produced a letter from the management of the Cathay Hotel, which denied that letters could be tampered with by the servants. He also pointed out that, as soon as he delivered a letter to the boy for posting, he immediately telephoned to the office to ascertain if it had arrived and been taken care of. He then alluded to the fact that mails to Siberia often were despatched via Nagasaki.

Lord Marley's Reply

At the instance of this journal's representative, Lord Marley drew up a memorandum which would serve as a basis for a formal letter to the editor of the "Nichi Nichi," in which it was mentioned that he reserved the right to take further action in the case, and that the Chinese Postal authorities associated themselves in any legal action taken. It was stated that M. Chapelain also would communicate with the "Nichi Nichi" in order to clear the Post Office of any connection.

Lord Marley denied ever having corresponded with M. Litvinoff and observed that, if photographic copies of forged documents were made, what could be done with mutilations of an original letter?

Lord Marley subsequently sent the following letter to the Editor of the "Nichi Nichi":—

"Sir,—With reference to my letter in the 'North-China Daily News' of September 13, in which I told of a number of statements made to me by Mr. E. Klein, special representative of your editorial department, I have now received a further visit from Mr. Klein. The matter of the source of information in the possession of your paper was discussed in the presence of Mr. A. M. Chapelain, the Postal Commissioner of Shanghai, especial emphasis being laid on the information which Mr. Klein stated was in the possession of your paper regarding a private letter written by me to an American lady some days ago.

"After careful inquiry into the various sources of possible leakage of information, it became clear that in only three ways could this information have come into your possession: either during the passage of the letter from my room through the hotel services to the Post Office box; or, secondly, while in possession of the Postal Administration of Shanghai; or, thirdly, after this letter left Shanghai on its way via Japan to Birobidjan. Careful inquiry made in the hotel convinces me that it is most improbable that any irregularities have occurred; after discussion with Mr. Chapelain, I am fully convinced that the postal services of Shanghai are above suspicion; it, therefore, remains that the most likely source for this information to become available is while my letter was on its way from Shanghai via Japan to Vladivostok.

"I am accordingly writing to you to ask for a full explanation as to how you obtained information with regard to the letter addressed to Mrs. Medem, c/o Intourist Hotel, Birobidjan, Siberia, and its contents, observing that Mr. Klein, your representative, gave me a version of the contents, which, although garbled, clearly indicated that the letter had been read. On the face of it, it is clear that an explanation is due from you, as, otherwise, in the minds of the public, you will rightly be suspected of having obtained, by doubtful means, private information to which you have no right.

"I will be glad of an immediate reply, and, meanwhile, will reserve the right to take further action in this case, and I may say that the Shanghai Postal authorities are prepared to associate themselves with such action as may be taken, in order that the rectitude of the Postal Administration may be made fully clear to the public of Shanghai."

"NICHI NICHI DENIAL"

A letter received on September from the Editor of the Shanghai "Nichi Nichi," addressed to the Editor of the "North-China Herald" ,read:—

"We beg to inform all parties interested that no copies of Lord Marley's letters have been actually seen by this office. We receive daily by letters, by phone, and through news agents many reports, which, as in this case, we are always trying to have confirmed or denied by the persons concerned. We beg to state that we have received all the reports in question without any help from the Post Office or any other authority or Government."

Lord Marley, when referred to, said he preferred not to make any further comment at the moment.

A LUNGHUA STATION INCIDENT

Minor Disturbances by Wounded Soldiers from Nanking

Minor disturbances occurred at the Lunghua Junction Station on Wednesday afternoon when several hundred soldiers just discharged from a hospital in the north demanded quick transportation to Hangchow. No serious damage was reported.

The soldiers arrived from Nanking in five wagons attached to a freight train for Hangchow. Owing to some mechanical trouble, the train had to stop at the Junction. The soldiers became impatient and finally went in a body to the stationmaster's office, demanding a new locomotive to carry them to Hangchow.

At that moment, a train running between Sungkiang and Shanghai returned to the station. The soldiers surrounded the locomotive and demanded, that the station officials should use the locomotive to pull their wagons. This being refused, the soldiers assaulted several of the station officials. Shortly afterwards, a big locomotive arrived from Nanking and was used to pull the soldiers' wagons to Hangchow.

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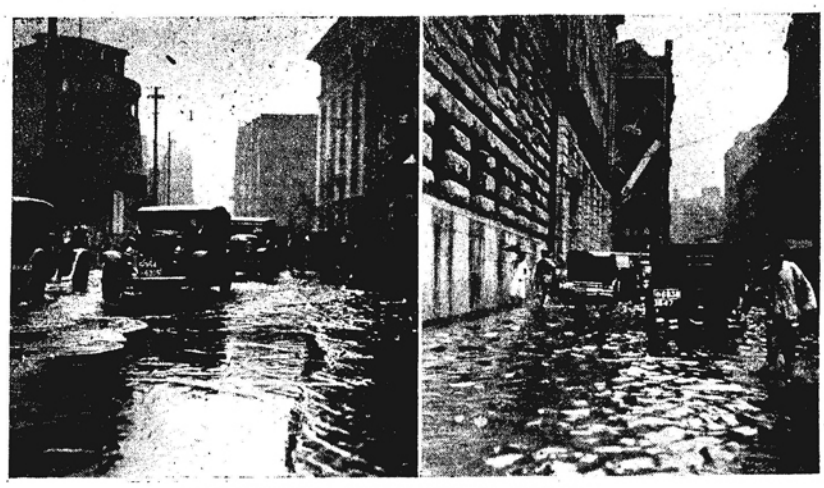
Court Flees From Flood

Unusual "Interruption" At H.M. Consulate

Registrar, lawyers, pressmen, and witnesses had to beat a hasty retreat from H. M. Police Court on September 13 in face of an unusual intruder — floodwater!

Confronted with an "interruption" which brooked no committal for contempt of court, the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, announced a five minutes' adjournment to permit the members of the public to escape to dry land. By this time, however, the flood had already reached the side door, and a suggestion by Mr. J. McNeill that the court should "adjourn while they could" was approved. Solicitors, reporters, and parties in the case accordingly clambered over the Registrar's dais and into the smaller courtroom where the case continued on a level which defied the waters.

Szechuen Road, usually the worst sufferer, was inundated to the depth of about a foot late in the morning, and the Bund was also under water in many sections. Shanghai's heavy rainfall is the more noteworthy since drastic drought has been prevailing in Hongkong. Continued absence of rain—only 2.03 inches have fallen since July 31—has made necessary further restrictions in the hours of water supply on the island, these being reduced from ten to six.



MORNING STORM FLOODS CENTRAL DISTRICT

This is not an echo of the recent typhoon but evidence of what a heavy storm can do to the Central district in the course of an hour or so. These pictures show the floods in Szechuen Road after the downpour of rain of Wednesday, September 13.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY IN POOTUNG

Captain of the Volunteer Corps Detained by Police

Capt. Chang Ling-ching, of the Pootung Peace Preservation Corps, is being detained by the Police in connection with a case in which a tailor was shot dead and three others wounded in Lohenghsiang district, Pootung, on September 12.

Capt. Chang was said to be under the influence of liquor when he met a group of three men and one woman at the foot of a bridge. It was reported that, when the group went into a tailor's shop in order to avoid him, he followed them and opened fire with a pistol, resulting in the death of a tailor and the wounding of three others.

SHANGHAI AT MERCY OF JAPAN

Chinese Journal Sees Vigorous Struggle for Control

Declaring that the Japanese "who occupy a position of lesser importance in Shanghai" have commenced a vigorous struggle to obtain control, the "Shun Pao" paints a vivid picture of present actualities and future developments in an article entitled "The Terror of Shanghai."

According to this Chinese newspaper, information from Japanese merchants reveals that many Japanese have in their homes copies of a picture to serve as a warning to themselves. This picture is described as depicting a hawk and a devil about to seize a sun, the meaning being that Japan will be ruined if she does not fight Britain and America for her existence and obtain control of affairs in the Far East.

Barracks Reveal Intentions

The "Shun Pao" continues:

"The first step the Japanese will take in this respect is to remove the influence of Britain and America in Shanghai and then to drive away the British and Americans from East Asia, so that China will come under the protection of Japan.

"The new Japanese barracks on Kiangwan Road reveal Japan's intentions in Shanghai. Military experts declare that these new barracks are in a position to withstand heavy gunfire, big guns can be fired from the top of the barracks and machine guns can be fixed to the windows of the building facing North Szechuen Road in order to threaten the Settlement. As the site of the barracks is close to the Woosung-Shanghai railway, it is quite easy for the Japanese to menace Chapei and Kiangwan.

"The construction by the Japanese of this fort on an extra-settlement road constitutes a violation of China's territorial rights and an infringement of the treaties. The Chinese Government should unite with the foreign authorities concerned to devise ways and means to deal with the matter. To whom will Shanghai belong in future? Only the efforts of the Chinese people can influence the reply to this question."

TEMPLE DISPUTE SETTLED

Control Restored to An Old Clique

By order of Gen. Huang Shao-hsuing, Minister of Interior, the Bubbling Well Temple has been put under the control of an old Buddhist clique known as "Jih Fan Chung Ling." The order, which has been approved by the Executive Yuan, settles a long drawn-out dispute which involves enormous realty holdings.

The order pointed out that the famous monastery was built by the Jih Fan Chung Ling clique, but was abandoned during the Taiping uprising. The temple subsequently was occupied by rivals known as the Ti Tu clique.

The order further stated that a highly respected abbot should be elected under the auspices of the Shanghai Buddhist Association to govern the temple. All contracts signed by the former abbot, Tse Wen, will be cancelled. The temple will submit to the jurisdiction of the City Government of Greater Shanghai and will be governed by the regulations for monasteries and temples promulgated by the Government.

STABLE CURRENCY FOR CHINA

Benefits of the Agreement Signed in London

Mr. Tsuyee Pei, Manager of the Bank of China, who recently returned with Mr. T. V. Soong from a visit to Europe and America as an expert to the Chinese delegation to the Economic Conference, gave a talk on the silver question to the members of the China Institute of International Relations at the Bankers' Club.

Mr. Pei said that the silver question was not discussed at the Economic Conference. It was touched upon only when the question of stabilising the gold exchanges was brought up. It was in fact considered outside the Conference by the silver producing and consuming countries. There were more than a dozen nations who were interested in this question, and a committee was formed with Mr. Pittman, the American Delegate, as chairman. Mr. Pittman had a strong personality, Mr. Pei said, and held strong convictions concerning the solution of the silver problem.

After several meetings and private talks among the various delegates, Mr. Pei said, there came an agreement, restricting sales of silver holding countries and securing the promises of the governments of silver-producing countries to purchase certain amounts of silver each year. This agreement was signed by all the countries represented on the silver Committee, including China. It was intended to stabilise the price of silver by controlling the supply and demand. The plan will come into effect on January 1 next year, and will run for four years.

The part of the agreement that binds China, Mr. Pei said, was that China should not sell demonetized silver dollars in the world market. China will be benefited by the agreement to the extent that it succeeds in preventing undue fluctuations in the price of silver and thus gives China a stable currency.

TRINTY COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS

Dr. Vaughan Thomas Arrives To-day to Supervise Arrangements

Dr. D. Vaughan Thomas arrived in Shanghai by the P. & O. S. Naldera on Sept. 17 to conduct the practical examinations in connection with the local centre of the Trinity College of Music, London, which will be held to-morrow.

Dr. Vaughan Thomas was educated at Llandovery School and Exeter College Oxford, of which University he is a Master of Arts (graduating in the Honour School of Mathematics) and a Doctor of Music. He has had a very wide experience as an adjudicator at the principal

Dr. D. Vaughan Thomas

musical competition festivals of Great Britain, Ireland and the United States of America. As Specialist Inspector in Music to the Central Welsh Board he has issued a report, for the Board of Education, on the teaching of music in the secondary schools of Wales.

His compositions have been produced, from time to time, at important centres, including the Cardiff and Gloucester Triennial Musical Festivals, the Queen's Hall, London, Liverpool, Birmingham and the Concerts of the Welsh National Eisteddfod.

Dr. Thomas is well-known also as a lecturer, orchestral and choral conductor.

TUNGWEN STUDENTS SENTENCED

Subversive Communist Activities in Shanghai

Tokyo, Sept. 12.

Four students of Tungwen College, the Japanese educational institution in Shanghai, who have been on public trial in the Nagasaki District Court on the charge of being involved in the subversive communist activities in Shanghai, to-day were given sentences of imprisonment with hard labour ranging from eighteen months to three years.

Takashi Sakamaki, the ringleader of the party, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, while Shigeru Takahara was condemned to two years' imprisonment. Kiyoshi Fukuda and Masashige Shiromoto were each sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.—Rengo.

BAN ON FOREIGN MAGAZINE

No Postal Facilities for the "Observer"

A Government ban has been placed on the newly-launched review, the "Observer," and postal facilities have been withdrawn. The administration's action came to light when a clerk in the employ of the publication was sent to the Rue du Consulat sub-Post Office to mail a parcel containing ten copies of the "Observer." He was requested to open the parcel and was then told by the postmaster in charge that he had received orders to withhold postal facilities from the publication.

This being the first intimation received by the Editor, Mr. Edward Dunn, that postal facilities had been refused, he addressed a letter to the Postal Commissioner, asking whether a ban actually was in existence. Mr. A. M. Chapelain replied on Friday that the information given to the clerk was correct. The order, he added, originated from the Foreign Office, to which Mr. Dunn might apply for further information.

"The decision of the Chinese authorities to place a postal ban on the 'Observer' came as a distinct surprise to me, and I am still not aware of the reasons behind such action. Independent opinion has been sought by me regarding the contents of the two issues (July and August, already published, but there does not seem to be anything which can be construed as insidious, or which has been directed against the Nanking Government," states Mr. Dunn.

"True, there has been some criticism in various articles levelled against certain existing systems in China, and the Manchoukuo question has been discussed from novel angles, which hitherto have been carefully avoided by the majority of Shanghai publications, but surely this does not constitute a breach of existing Chinese press laws. The ban merely goes to prove that the much vaunted liberty of the press expressed in recent proclamations issued at Nanking does not exist at all in China. As there are no grounds for this summary action, the ban is strongly resented and the matter will be taken up with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at once."

RADICAL SIKH IN SHOOTING AFFAIR

Police Investigator Wounded in Ankle

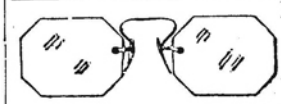
Fauga Singh, special investigator and interpreter attached to S.M.P. headquarters, was shot in the ankle at 6.30 p.m., on Sept. 17 by Santa Singh who is wanted on a British Court warrant dated 1930. Having secured the co-operation of the Chapei authorities, Settlement police attended the North Station that night, expecting that the assailant would attempt to leave for Nanking on the night express.

Santa Singh was associated in a minor way with the Indian radicals and was in the Gurdwara when the police raided it in 1930, having in their possession a warrant for the arrest of several. The police party was assaulted and two of their "arrestees" were dragged away from them by brute force. This incident culminated in the warrants for the arrest of a number of those concerned, the majority of whom have been convicted and have served their sentences.

FLOOD FUND

The Finance Department of the National Flood Relief Commission, 1c, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contributions since July 1, 1933.

Previously acknowledged	$7,497,814.49
Flood Corporation for China, Inc. (directly remitted to various depots)	207,908.42
Chinese Vice-Consulate, Apia ($5.0/0)	80.00
London Chinese Flood Relief Association (4th contr.)	80.00
Total of contributions received from August 20, 1931 to August 20, 1933	$7,705,882.91



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AMERICAN SCHOOL NOTES FOR NEW TERM

Many New Improvements and Additions

Classes at the Shanghai American School were held for the first time this autumn on Wednesday, September 13. With Dr. Welles holding the position of Principal for the second year and with over forty teachers on the staff, S.A.S. has started on what promises to be the best year in its history.

The faculty this year is composed for the most part of teachers who were here last year. The only new teachers in the high school are Miss Bernice L. Austin, Miss Florence Henry, and Dr. Ward Taylor. Among the old teachers who have come back to the high school are Mrs. J. A. Pilley, Miss Margaret Armstrong, Mrs. Angie M. Thompson, Mme. Olga Ivanoff, Mrs. Margaret Cressy, Mrs. Flora M. Reib, Mrs. Carolyn Morris, Miss Irene Dornblaser, Miss Cornelia Richardson, Mrs. Catherine Harris, Miss Myra B. Olive, Mr. J. A. Pilley, Mr. E. G. Villers, Mr. Enlin Pan, Mr. L. E. Adams, Mr. Edmund Dupont, Mr. Josef Podushka and Mr. J. M. Speers. Miss B. N. Smith is school secretary again while Mrs. A. Wegener is office secretary and Mr. A. J. Ashley will still be business manager.

The First Assembly

The first assembly of the year was held on the first day of school, Wednesday. Before turning the Assembly over to Bob Magill president of the Students Association, Dr. Welles welcomed all the students back to school. Bob Magill, taking over the assembly, showed the students that with the lovely campus and good faculty which they now have, they ought to try to develop a really good school spirit this year. As one way of developing school spirit, he asked Miss Austin to help them to learn to sing the school song, "Fair is the Name We Love." He said that another and even more important way to show school spirit is by supporting school organizations. He then introduced Archie McMillan, the editor of the S.A.S. Nooze, who showed the different ways in which the Nooze would be improved this year. Bob Magill himself showed the function and powers of the Student Senate and introduced Emma McMullen who invited everyone in the three upper classes to try for the Glee Clubs which will be under the direction of Miss Olive again this year. The assembly closed with the singing of the school song.

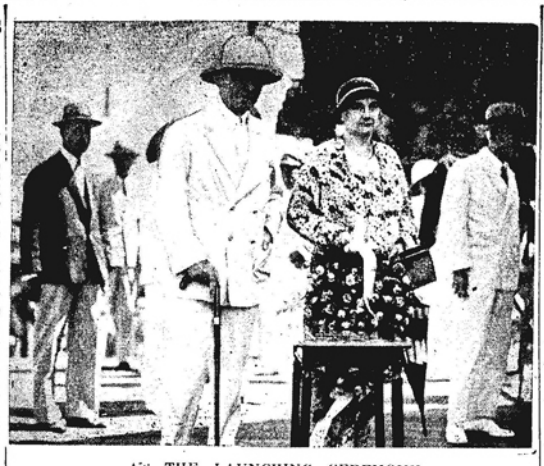
Due to the efforts of Archie McMillan, editor of the S.A.S. Nooze, a new Student Handbook has been written and published. This Handbook is written by a student for the students and contains most of the information which would be interesting to students. The first section of the Handbook is on student government and contains the new constitution of the Students' Association. The second section tells all about the various extra-curricular activities of the school.

An Improved Campus

One of the things which interested the students when they came back to school was how much the campus had been improved during the summer. The most noticeable improvement is the new play pavilion which is being built near the girls' dormitory. This building is greatly needed as the gymnasium was much too small to hold both girls' and boys' gym classes on rainy days. Now one class can use the gym and the other the pavilion. The building is forty by sixty feet, thus having planty of space for basketball One side of the pavilion is walled in to keep out the rain. It has been designed so that it can be lengthened in the furture if necessary. Among the other great improvements are the raising and sodding of the two football fields and the re-sodding of parts of the hockey field. A good many trees and shrubs have also been added to make the campus more beautiful.

The dormitories have been put under a set of uniform rules this year. The rules restrict the boarders a little more than last year but there is no reason why they should really enjoy boarding any less this year than they have before.

The Community Church Troop of Boy Scouts met for the first time this autumn on Wednesday afternoon, September 13, at 4.30. The meeting was held to discuss plans for the year and to get somewhat organized. The Troop Committee has started a campaign to raise money for a new Scout house to be called Roosevelt House. The Troop hopes to be able to occupy this new house several months before the end of the school year.



AT THE LAUNCHING CEREMONY

Sir Frederick Maze and Mrs. L. H. Lawford, who performed the naming ceremony at the launching of the Customs preventive steamer Lienhsing at the Kiangnan Dock on Sept. 16.

DYSENTERY'S PREVALENCE

Deaths Almost Entirely Among Japanese: August Health Otherwise Good

The Acting Commissioner of Public Health, in his report for August to the Municipal Council, states that the chief feature of the month was the prevalence of bacillary dysentery. As a result the foreign death-rate rose appreciably, though the mortality occurred almost entirely amongst the Japanese community (including the Naval Landing Force). The number of fatal cases among the Chinese community also registered a slight increase. Apart from this, and having regard to the fact that cholera still remains absent, the general health of the community during August may be considered satisfactory.

The foreign death rate was 15.43 per mille, compared with 12.63 in August last, and that of the Chinese community 13.91, against 13.22. Foreign deaths in the Settlement totalled 60, and of this figure the majority were Japanese, among which mation 24 deaths were due to bacillary dysentery. There were 1,262 Chinese deaths recorded among residents; 441 unwanted corpses were removed.

Both the amoebic and bacillary types of dysentery have been most prevalent. Altogether 304 resident cases were notified. Influenza of a mild nature continued in epidemic form and among the Chinese only. Eight deaths were reported. Typhoid fever showed a considerably increased incidence over last month, and while its prevalence among the Chinese can be ascribed to a certain extent to improved notification, its increase among the foreign population indicates the importance of preventive measures, particularly anti-typhoid inoculation.

Work In Laboratories

Of the 2, 827 specimens examined in the laboratories, 878 were for amoebic and /or bacillary dysentery. Miscellaneous examinations included 48 samples of Shanghai Waterworks water, 59 samples of milk, and 34 samples of ice cream. Over 4,000 cc. of cholera vaccine were distributed gratis to various hospitals and philanthropic institutions of the Settlement.

Seventy-six persons, including eight from outports, called for advice, cauterization and/or treatment at the Anti-Rabic Institute, and in 63 cases treatment was advised. Of this number 14 received full treatment, and 30 precautionary treatment. It is most unsatisfactory to have to mention continually that a number of patients failed to complete the treatment prescribed, and while the great majority of these people are persons of the lower classes, it is hoped that such people will realise that they owe it to the community, as well as to themselves, to finish the treatment.

Admissions To Hospitals

With the exception of the tuberculosis wards the Municipal Isolation Hospital has been comparatively quiet. Three cases of smallpox and 12 of scarlet fever were admitted into the Chinese Isolation Hospital, while six cases of tuberculous meningitis proved fatal. A case of leprosy admitted from the goal, was returned to his home in Chapei (on expiry of sentence) to attend the clinic there. At the Ward Road Gaol Hospital over 900 cases received treatment. There were 25 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 308 were treated for opium habit.

The mobile squads performed 55,698 free anti-cholera inoculations which, having regard to the complete absence of the disease and the lateness of the season, may be considered a fairly satisfactory result.

Several new posters have been designed and issued. Cinema films dealing with cholera and various other health problems have been displayed in many of the local cinemas as well as in the principal Branch Health Offices.

Compared with the July figures the average milk production decreased 1.2 per cent., but the total is still 31 per cent. over the corresponding month last year. Of the number of milk samples recorded as being unsatisfactory, the majority were from Grade "B" dairies.

At the request of a certain dairy, re-testing of the herd was performed, and showed an increase in positive reactors from 41.1 per cent. to 45.9 per cent. during the last three months.

The supply of meat has been normal, but an increase of 8.63 per cent. in the kill of pigs, and 17.7 per cent. of oxen over last month was recorded. Over 16 tons of rejected and condemned meat products passed through the disposal plant, while 10 carcases were cremated at the Muirhead Road Incinerator.

In the open air swimming pool there were 47,524 bathers, a considerable drop compared with July. The total number since the opening of the pool on May 15 is 115,704.

Drinking Water's Taste

During the latter part of the month the water from the mains had a noticeable taste, difficult to define exactly, but described by many as "mouldy" or "earthy." This was accompanied by a slight odour, of a faintly aromatic quality, noticeable in water running freely from a tap.

This condition was general over the Shanghai area and was found by the Waterworks Company to be more marked in the raw river water than after its purification. Though this taste was evident, no perceptible difference in the quality of the water was detectable by chemical tests, and the basterial purity of samples direct from the mains remained unaffected. There was nothing to suggest that the water was in any way less wholesome than before.

The actual cause of the taste is obscure, but is probably connected with the long spell of dry weather and consequent low water in the river in conjunction with the biological processes of some low form of vegetable life. The agent itself is volative in steam, and distilled water prepared from river water during this period has been found to possess the same flavour as the river or mains water.

A joint reception was given by the Buddhist Society of China, the Buddhist Society of Shanghai, and the Pure Karma Buddhist Association to Abbot Chao Kung and his European disciples, at 418 Hart Road, on September 12. Abbot Mingtao, of the Buddhist Society of China, presided and welcomed the guests.

SECOND CUSTOMS CUTTER LAUNCHED

Sister Preventive Vessel to Tehhsing

The Customs preventive steamer Lienhsing, a sister-ship of the Tehhsing, which was launched last Wednesday, was named by Mrs. L. H. Lawford, wife of the Customs Chief Secretary, at the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, on Sept. 16, when the vessel slid down the ways amidst the cheers by about fifty guests and more than 100 workers. The vessel was beflagged from stem to stern, with the traditional bottle of champagne hung from the bow by white and blue ribbons. On the bottle were tied one Kuomintang and one national flag. Mrs. Lawford smashed the bottle and, with champagne foaming at the bow, the vessel slid down and took the water.

Immediately after the ceremony, the guests were entertained with refreshments on the platform. Capt. T. F. Chen, vice-Director of the Kiangnan Dock, who presided over the launching ceremony, expressed his pleasure at the attendance of Sir Frederick Maze and the guests. After presenting an ivory ball engraved with a Chinese figure to Mrs. Lawford, he proposed a toast to a long and successful career for the vessel. Sir Frederick Maze replied in suitable terms and toasted the Kiangnan Dock.

Third Vessel to be Launched

While the Tehhsing was named after Sir Robert Hart, founder of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Lienhsing was named after Sir Francis Aglen, successor to Sir Robert. There are altogether thirteen preventive vessels now being constructed at the Kiangnan Dock. the Lienhsing being the second of a type of three constructed to specifications drawn up by the Coast Inspector's Staff. The third sister vessel will be launched in a few weeks.

The principal dimensions of the Lienhsing are: Length overall, 170 feet; length B.P. 160 feet; breadth moulded, 32 feet; depth moulded, 16 feet; load draft, 11 feet and 6 inches; displacement, 1090 tons; speed, 13 knots; indicated horse power, 1600; radius of action at full speed is 2,000 miles.

The Lienhsing has a raked stem and cruiser stern and is well subdivided by a series of watertight bulkheads and has two masts and is fitted with Marconi fixed wave length telephone and wireless telegraphy.

The propelling machinery consists of two sets of triple expansion reciprocating engines, supplied with steam by two Scotch boilers and with the usual auxiliaries as fitted in naval vessels. Two fast composite motor launches, hung on "Welin" davits with steam hoisting gear capable of lifting and lowering the launches in less than one minute, motor gigs and lifeboats complete the boat equipment.

The vessel is to be equipped with a pair of 3 lb. Hotchkiss guns and several machine guns.

SEPTEMBER 18 INCIDENT

Loss of Three Eastern Provinces Recalled

Monday, the second anniversary of the Mukden Incident, was observed by Chinese as a day of national humiliation. Flags were hoisted at half mast, while memorial meetings were held in various institutions. Special precautions were taken by the Chinese authorities in the Chinese territory against possible disturbances by reactionary elements, but the day passed without any incident.

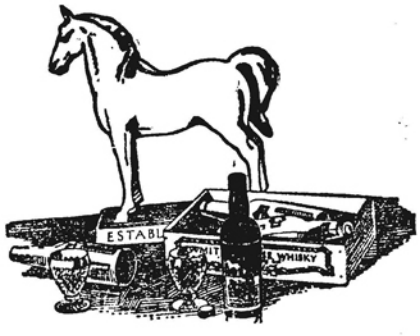
A meeting was held in the premises of the Shanghai District Kuomintang, Nantao, in the morning. More than 200 delegates of Government and public bodies attended. The meeting started with the usual Kuomintang ceremonies. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Chiang Wei-su, delegate of the Kuomintang, Mr. Tseng Pei-tse of Educational Association and Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan, delegate of the General Labour Union. Events which have arisen since September 18 two years ago were reviewed. After the speeches, slogans such as "down with Japanese imperialism" and "recovery of the lost territory" were shouted.

At 11 a.m., a five-minute silence was observed by the gathering in honour of those who fell in the anti-Japanese campaign during the last two years.

Meetings were also held in various Chinese schools in the morning, when details of the Mukden Incident and loss of the Three Eastern Provinces were given by the teachers and principals. Two meetings were held at the Chaotung University. Mr. T. C. Chang, Dean of the University, and Mr. J. Usang Ly, President, gave speeches on the loss of Manchuria.

Another war relic came to light on Sept. 13 in the form of a grenade which was being handled in the compound of the Open Air Swimming Pool, Kiangwan Road. The missile exploded causing injuries to the fingers of Mr. D. Dearn and to a Chinese. The injuries are said to be superficial.

White Horse Whisky



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OBITUARIES AND FUNERALS

Mr. Donald MacGregor

Word has been received from Home of the death, which took place on August 6, at 40 North Street, Havant, after a long illness, of Mr. Donald MacGregor, formerly Superintendent of Parks in Shanghai.

The late Mr. MacGregor joined the Public Works Department, S.M.C., as Parks Superintendent, on March 1, 1904. He commenced his career as a horticulturist by being apprenticed to Mr. R. Laing, gardener at Killiechassie House, Aberfeldy, Perthshire He followed his profession at various gardens, including those of the Duke of Buccleuch, and later was at the Royal Gardens, Kew, where he was in charge of the flower-garden department and later in the temperate house, from which position he received the appointment to Shanghai. During the years of his practical gardening he also assiduously studied botany and took a first-class certificate in horticulture at the Royal Horticultural Society's examination in April, 1900. He also studied at the Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh, where he gained first-class certificates in botany, entomology, and agricultural chemistry. He later obtained a first-class certificate for advanced botany in the Science and Art Examinations, South Kensington.

During the 25 years he was in the Shanghai Municipal Council's service he was largely responsible for the original laying out of the Hongkew, Jessfield, and Wayside Parks and did much to advance the cause of horticulture in Shanghai, being hon. secretary of the Shanghai Horticultural Society and always ready to give amateur gardeners to benefit of his advice. He lectured on many occasions to the members of the British and American Women's Associations. He had a profound knowledge of horticulture and was in constant touch with Kew Gardens and other institutions and introduced many new varieties of plants to Shanghai.

The late Mr. MacGregor retired on pension on May 31, 1929. Miss M. H. MacGregor, assistant mistress at the Public School for Girls (Yu-yuen Road), is a daughter of the late Parks Superintendant.

Mr. William Bernard Murray

A funeral service was held on September 13 for the late Mr. William Benard Murray, who died on September 11, in the Shanghai General Hospital. A requiem mass was said at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus by Father Farmer in the morning, followed by the interment in Hungjao Road Cemetery in the afternoon, Father Laurando conducting the last rites. The deceased, who was in his 83rd year, was for many years retired from the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, in which he last served as Chief Tidesurveyor (A) in Kiukiang.

Maj.-Gen. Kurt Link

A cremation service was held in the Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel, on September 15, for the late Major-General Kurt Link, who died at the age of 53, at the University Hospital, Nanking, on Sept. 13: The remains, which were brought to Shanghai on September 15, were accompanied by Baron von Wangenheim, who was the chief mourner, and here was a large attendance of members of the local German community.

Mr. G. E. Legge

The funeral (cremation) of the late Mr. Geoffrey Edward Legge took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel, on Sept. 16, in the presence of many mourners. Dean A. C. S. Trivett, of Holy Trinity Cathedral, conducted the service.

Master David Van der Veen

The funeral of the late Master David Van der Veen, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Van der Veen took place at the Hungjao Road Cemetery on September 17.

Designed to stimulate the sale of home-made products, the Native Products Exhibition was opened at 2 p.m. on Sept. 15 at West Gate under the auspices of the Special District Citizens' Federation and the Home-Made Goods Factory Owners Association. Several hundred officials and delegates of public bodies, including Messrs. Wang Shao-lan, K. H. Lin, Hu Fong-ziang, and Wang Yen-sung, attended the opening ceremony. Speeches were made by a number of the guests.

CHINESE REACTION TO "CAVALCADE"

Newspapers' Praise of Technique and Acting

Though more foreign patrons attended the premiere of the Fox production "Cavalcade" at the Nanking Theatre on September 13, an enthusiastic response to the film from the Chinese community was recorded in the booking-office of the theatre yesterday. A large number of Chinese as well as foreigners booked seats.

Chinese newspapers were unanimous in praise of the high standard of technique and ability shown by the Fox studio and the director in producing the picture. Both Miss Diana Wynyard and Mr. Clive Brook won high commendation for their acting. Emphasis was laid on the clever way of showing events of three generations in a limited space and without losing their significance.

The "China Times" stated that the picture would be appreciated by any nationality. It pointed out that contrasts of tense and sustained drama were well handled. Certain episodes would tend to slowness, but this fault was conteracted by the atmosphere already created in the film. Certain scenes were "stupendous." As this was not an essentially war picture, the paper advised those who were only interested in battle scenes not to see it, least they should be disappointed.

Both the "Morning Post" and "Sinwanpao," while praising the clever manner in which the film was produced, pointed out that certain episodes were rather slack. This was inevitable, due to the narration of passing events, and also the large quantity of dialogue, the "Morning Post" pointed out. Those who did not understand English, the paper continued, could not appreciate the film.

"First-Nighters" at "Cavalcade"

General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham at the gala showing of the Noel Coward film "Cavalcade" on Wednesday night.

WEDDING

Chao—Chen

The wedding was celebrated on Sept at Moore Memorial Church, Pastor Y. T. King, of the First Shanghai Baptist Church officiating, of Mr. Te-Chang Chao, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chao Chin-Ching and Miss Grace Chen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Chen, of Amoy.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. P. T. Chen, was attended by Miss B. C. Chao, maid of honour, and the Misses S. A. M. and Beatrice Chao, bridesmaids.

The best man was Mr. Z. C. Chao, brother of the bridegroom, and Messrs. Jabin Hsu, Y. F. Liu, Z. T. Kyi and Robert Chang performed the duties of ushers.

Horenstein—Kammerling

The wedding took place on September 17 at Beth Aharon Synagogue, Museum Road, of Mr. Albert L. Horenstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Horenstein of Tientsin and Shanghai, and Miss Mary Kammerling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Kammerling, of Shanghai.

The bride, was given away by her father, attended by Mrs. H. Diestel, her sister, as matron of honour, Miss Rachel Rahf, maid of honour and Miss Rose Koenig and Miss Rachel Aronovsky, bridesmaids.

By SAPAJOU

Dr. E. Planck

Former Secretary of State in General Schleifer's Cabinet, who is now visiting Shanghai

"NOTHING LIKE LEATHER"

Lecture to Rotary on Progress of an Ancient Art

Mr. Walter Schultz gave an instructive and interesting classification talk on the "history and art of tanning leather," at the tiffin meeting of the Rotary Club, held on September 14 at the Metropole Hotel. The chairman, Mr. Hugo Sandor, welcomed back Dr. Fong Sec, Director of Rotary International, who has just returned from the United States, those present giving him a very warm welcome.

Mr. W. Schultz said that the origin of the art of making leather was obscured in the mists of antiquity. Certain it was that tanning originated far beyond the dawn of civilisation. From the very earliest time, what knowledge there was of the art of making leather was passed on from father to son and there were no marked changes nor much progress until the beginning of the 19th century. In 1884 August Schultz, in America, patented the two-bath chrome tannage and in 1893 Martin Dennis patented the single-bath method of chrome tanning. These were epoch-making discoveries and eventually revolutionised the making of light leathers. During the past 35 years some of the world's greatest chemists and scientists had been investigating problems of importance to tanning and considerable progress had been made, with considerable more in immediate prospect.

CHARGE AGAINST DANKO FILED

Dr. G. Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, filed a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon against George Danko on September 12. No date for the trial has been set. Danko was accused of having wilfully assulted Tamara L. Danko with a knife, causing bodily harm and injury.

At the General Hospital, on September 12, it was reported that Mrs. Danko was progressing well.

CHAPEI SILK FILATURES AGAIN WORKING

Eighteen of 22 silk filatures in Chapei remaining operations on Sept. 13, the remaining four employing 1,500 hands being still idle. Police, although not in actual attendance, were held in readiness, should agitators urge female labourers to demonstrate.

It is believed that there will be no further immediate disagreement between managements and the workers.

AN inspection of over 1,400 members of the Greater Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, which constitute about one-third of the total number of the force, wil be conducted by Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, at the Chinese Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, at 9 a.m. to-morrow. The force to be inspected will be composed of three companies of armed officers, one machine-gun company and the bicycle corps and will be commanded by Col. Hung Liang.

PERSONAL NOTES

Major K. M. Bourne, Deputy Commissioner of Shanghai Municipal Police resumed duty on Sept. 16 after holiday.

On board the M. M. ss. Porthos was Lieut.-Commander Graziana, who will take over the command of the French despatch-vessel Tahure on September 21.

Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, who came to Shanghai recently on personal business, returned to Nanking on September 12.

The Swedish Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Einar Lindquist, is leaving on a trip to Japan and North China and will be absent for about four weeks. During his absence the Vice-Consul, Mr. A. von Hartmansdorff, will be in charge.

After having completed 28 years service with the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. M. O. Springfield, Deputy Commissioner, severed his relations on Sept. 15. Mr. Springfield is leaving for Home within a few days.

Prince Carl of Sweden, who arrived here by train on Sept. 16 from a trip to Peking and Tsingtao, was met at the station by members of the Swedish community. Prince Carl is staying in Shanghai for about a week, during which he will enjoy an extensive programme of commercial studies, sight-seeing, etc., made up by the local Swedish colony.

M. Fayet, Director of Nice Observatory and a member of the Bureau des Longitudes de Paris, arrived in Shanghai on Sept. 15 by the Messageries Maritimes ss. Porthos. He will co-operate in the international longitudes redetermination, for which Siccawei Observatory is one of the three fundamental stations. The measures taken in 1926 will be calculated again. The triangle of Algiers, Siccawei, and San Diego was then set with a precision of about 2 to 3 metres, and the results obtained this year will show whether the hypothesis of the drift of continents is proved. M. Fayet will be for three months the guest of Siccawei Observatory.

The Chinese str. Hsin Jui Ping, operated by the Fushing S. N. Company of Shanghai and on the Shanghai-Juian service, was pirated last Tuesday off the Chekiang coast by a band of nine pirates who boarded the vessel, disguised as passengers, according to Chinese press messages received in Shanghai.

RECORD TRANS-PACIFIC TRIP BY M.B.K. SS.

Tokyo, Sept. 12.

Word has been received by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha from America that the Company's first class freighter ss. Adzumasan Maru achieved a record trip across the Pacific, covering the distance between Yokohama and Los Angeles in eleven days and nights, shortening by three days and nights, the time by ordinary fast cargo vessels. The Adzumasan Maru with raw silk and sundry cargoes left Yokohama on August 28 and arrived in Los Angeles on September 8.—Rengo.

FROM THE S'hai Municipal Gazette

FACTORY INSPECTION.

Mr. S. Fessenden, Secretary-General, Shanghai Municipal Council, on September 6 reported to the Council upon his conversations with Mr. O. K. Yui, Secretary-General of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, in reference to the establishment of an inspectorate of factories within the International Settlement.

Details of the report are now under consideration by the Council.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

Wayside Market.

The existing Wayside Market, measuring mow 2.023, having become too small to meet the demands of the locality it serves, negotiations have been concluded with Mr. S. J. Judah to exchange this area for the adjoining property, portion of Cadastral Lot 1974, measuring mow 3.421, the Council to pay Tls. 32,000 as equity of exchange. The new market will be ready for occupation about September next year.

RETURN OF MR. TSUYEE PEI.

At the Council meeting on September 6, the Chairman, on behalf of the Council, expressed pleasure at the return of Mr. Tsuyee Pei to Shanghai and his resumption of his seat on the Council.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

Order Book Extracts, September 2-9, 1933.

Fire Brigade. — Long leave is granted to the following from the dates specified:

Mr. B. M. Hunting, Third Officer, from November 14, 1933.

Assistant Station Officer H. G. Clements from March 12, 1934.

Sub-Officer E. L. Saunders from January 1, 1934.

Police Force. — Long leave is granted to Sub-Inspector L. V. Collison from October 7, 1933.

Public Health Department.—Assistant Nurse K. Semiannekova is permitted to resign from the service on November 30, 1933.

The resignation of Nurse M. K. Moreton is accepted with effect from October 3, 1933.

Mr. Wang Yun Chang is appointed Cadet on one year's probation from September 6, 1933.

Long leave is granted to Messrs. W. J. Silvey and H. Taylor, Inspectors, from January 27, 1934 and March 8, 1934, respectively.

Public Works Department.—Inspectors C. Aitken and A. C. Dobbie are promoted to be Chief Inspectors from September 1, 1933.

Education Department. — Dr. Chen Hsuan Shan is appointed Assistant Chinese Education Officer from September 1, 1933.

Miss H. Sittig is appointed Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Chinese on probation from September 4, 1933.

Legal Department.—Long leave is granted to Miss C. E. Jagger, Secretary, from October 4, 1933.

Return of Communicable Disease.

Reported during the week ended Saturday, mid-night, September 9, 1933.	Foreigners*		Chinese†	
	Cases notified	Deaths registered	Cases notified	Deaths registered
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	2	0
Diphtheria	0	0	3	1
Cerebrospinal Fever	0	0	2	0
Tuberculosis	4	2	19	17
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	2	0	10	6
Paratyphoid Fever	1	0	0	0
Amœbic Dysentery	6	0	17	5
Bacillary Dysentery	4	2		
Plague	0	0	0	0
Beri-beri	2	2	2	0
Influenza	0	0	20	0
Malaria	2	0	11	0
Measles	0	0	0	0
Choleraic Diarrhoea	0	0	2	0
Total Deaths from all Causes	11		313	

*Foreigners residing within Settlement limits and on Outlying Municipal Roads. (Estimated population 46,392).

†Chinese residing within Settlement limits and on Outlying Municipal Roads. (Estimated population 1,065,554).

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

FINE SHOWING BY S'HAI SWIMMERS

Score 29 Points to Yokohama's 7 and Kobe's 6 in Triangular Interport

Kobe, Sept. 16.

THE Shanghai team are putting up a magnificent exhibition in the triangular interport swimming contest here against Kobe and Yokohama.

Following their success against Kobe at water polo yesterday, the Shanghai representatives this afternoon made a clean sweep of the five events in which they participated, and they are now in almost an unassailable position to take the flags of the two Japan sides.

The positions at the close of the events to-day were:

	points
Shanghai	29
Yokohama	7
Kobe	6

Frank Hadley, the Shanghai flash, was the high point man, winning the 100 metres and 400 metres in easy fashion, while O. Hagenstein added to Shanghai's string of wins by clinching the breast stroke.

The medley relay resulted in another triumph for the visitors from China, with Kobe just beating Yokohama for second place. The Shanghai participants were O. Hagenstein, who swam the breast stroke, J. R. Moffett, who did the back-stroke, and Hadley, who took the free style as anchorman.

Also Place Points

N. G. Hammond, H. A. Logan, R. R. Duell all helped to swell Shanghai's total of points by gaining second and third places.

The full results of to-day's events follow:

BREAST STROKE

O. Hagenstein (Shanghai)	1
Lopez (Kobe)	2
R. R. Duell (Shanghai)	3

400 METRES

F. Hadley (Shanghai)	1
Laffin (Yokohama)	2
H. A. Logan (Shanghai)	3

Time: 5 mins. 50 secs.

100 METRES

F. Hadley (Shanghai)	1
N. G. Hammond (Shanghai)	2
Laffin (Yokohama)	3

Time: 64 seconds.

MEDLEY RELAY

Shanghai	1
Kobe	2
Yokohama	3

WATER POLO

Yokohama 12, Kobe 2.—Reuter.

Kobe, Sept. 17.

Shanghai easily won the triangular interport swimming contest against Kobe and Yokohama to-day, scoring more than double the number of points recorded for the two Japan sides combined.

Frank Hadley, the Shanghai swimming star, who won the 100 and 400 metre races yesterday, was again in brilliant form to-day and captured two more events, coming first in the 50 metre and 200 metre races.

Yokohama, by beating Shanghai by four goals to nil at water polo, just beat Kobe for second place in the contest.

The full results of to-day's events were as follows:—

50 METRES

F. Hadley (Shanghai)	1
C. N. Brown (Shanghai)	tied 2
Nipkow (Yokohama)	tied 2

BACK STROKE

J. R. Moffett (Shanghai)	1
O. Hagenstein (Shanghai)	2
Arab (Kobe)	3

200 METRES

F. Hadley (Shanghai)	1
Laffin (Yokohama)	2
H. A. Logan (Shanghai)	3

RELAY RACE

Shanghai	1
Kobe	2

DIVING

R. R. Duell (Shanghai)	1
Graham (Kobe)	2
Moses (Kobe)	3

WATER POLO

Yokohama	4 goals
Shanghai	nil.

Final total for the contests:—

Shanghai	61 points
Yokohama	15 "
Kobe	14 "

—Reuter.

Kobe, Sept. 15.

Shanghai beat Kobe at water polo here this afternoon by six goals to three.

The game was a fast and exciting one. Kobe did well at the start and led at half time by three goals to two, but in the second half the visitors settled down and proved themselves decidedly the superior side, adding four goals without response.

A. C. Sinclair, captain of the team, was in great form and scored five out of the six goals netted for his side, while the other was put through by H. G. Fabian.—Reuter.

TENNIS RESULTS TO DATE

Complete results of play in the various championship events of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association to date are as follow:—

Men's Singles Championship ("A" Class):—

First round.—Krenov beat Taussig 3-6, 6-1, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4; Yee beat Berents 6-4, 7-5, 6-3; Sung beat Smith w.o.; Wang Veng Tseng beat Sudo 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Collaco beat Liang 6-3, 3-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3; Cheng beat McDaniel 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Second round.—Khooi Hooi-hye beat Krenov 6-1, 6-1, 6-1; Yee beat Sung (no score received); Wang beat Collaco 11-9, 6-3, 6-1; Cheng beat Squires 6-4, 6-2, 2-6, 6-1.

Semi-finals.—To be played Sunday.

Men's Doubles Championship:—

First round.—Liang and Carson beat Lenzlinger and L. Mottu 6-0, 6-0, 6-1; Stokes and Coulcher beat Forbes and P. Madar 8-6, 6-2, 6-3; Squires and Smith beat Lieut. Rixey and Pte. Kirkeby 6-0, 9-7, 9-7; Khoo Hooi-hye and Kong beat J. L. Wade and L. H. Wade w.o.; Kimura and Fujii beat McDaniel and Sullivan (no score received); Uchida and Sudo beat Berents and Meise 8-10, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

Second Round.—Liang and Carson beat Cheng and Yee 4-6, 8-6, 7-5, 6-2; Squires and Smith beat Stokes and Coulcher 7-5, 9-7, 6-4; Khoo Hooi-hye and Kong v. Kimura and Fujii (to be played); Uchida and Sudo v. White and H. P. Madar (to be played).

International Doubles Championship (Roper Cup):—

First round.—China beat Portugal 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 6-1; Japan beat Czecho-Slovakia 9-7, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3; Great Britain beat America 6-2, 6-3, 6-2; Russia —bye.

Semi-final.—China beat Japan 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1; Great Britain beat Russia, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Men's Singles Championship ("B" Class):—

First round.—Madar beat Godkin 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; Kirkeby beat Ouang 6-2, 6-3, 9-7; Mottu beat Neugebauer 9-7, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4; Thomas beat Baumann 6-2, 6-3, 6-1; Welch beat Griffith 9-7, 6-0, 6-1; Forbes beat Lee w.o.; Rixey beat Wade 6-1, 10-8, 6-4; White beat Lenzlinger 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Second round.—Kwok beat Tchen 1-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3; Baxter beat Keyserling 6-0, 1-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2; Madar beat Kirkeby 6-0, 6-3, 6-2; Thomas beat Mottu 6-3, 8-6, 6-1; Forbes beat Welch 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; Lieut. Rixey beat White 8-6, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5; Seaborn beat Mak 7-5, 6-4, 6-4; Gutterres beat Aiers, 6-4, 6-3, 8-6.

Third round.—Kwok beat Baxter 6-4, 6-2, 6-2; Madar beat Thomas 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; Forbes beat Lieut. Rixey 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; Gutterres beat Seaborn 5-7, 3-6, 8-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Semi-finals.—Forbes beat Gutterres 6-1, 6-3, 6-3; H. P. Madar beat T. Kwok, 6-0, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2.

LAWN BOWLERS FOR SOUTH

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association have picked the following players to represent Shanghai against Hongkong at the latter port. The team will leave Shanghai by the ss. Empress of Japan on September 27.

T. G. Main (Shanghai Recreation Club), (Captain); C. Richards and A. A. Malcolm (Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club), W. A. Bailey (Yangtszepoo Bowling Club), J. M. C. Lopes and G. M. P. Remedios (Club Lusitano).

HYPERION WINS ST. LEGER STAKES

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD."

Making the running all the way, Lord Derby's Hyperion on September 13 won the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster comfortably as he won the Derby, finishing three lengths ahead of H. H. Aga Khan's Felicitation, which in turn was a neck in front of Lord Durham's Scarlet Tiger.

Hyperion came home by himself in the race. Taking the lead a few yards after the start, he maintained it despite challenges by Raymond and Sans Peine, while a last-minute attempt by the French horse Thor II and Harinero to come up on the outside was of no avail. There were fourteen starters.

What was estimated as a record crowd witnessed the race, and traffic leading to the Town Moor race course was badly congested. A large number of those present could not see the race or even catch a glimpse of the bookies, but millions, including quite a few in Shanghai, heard the running commentary broadcast by B.B.C. stations. The commentator was Mr. R. C. Lyle, racing correspondent of "The Times," and his words were clearly heard here, radiated from the Empire Stations GSF and GSG at Daventry on the Indian Zone broadcast.

Light Not Bad

The going on the Town Moor was not too hard for sound horses, while the light, although not so good as on the previous day, was not bad.

There was no trouble at the start, and the horses got away well at 3.15 p.m. Raymond, who had drawn the rails, went off with a rush, but within a short distance Hyperion, who had drawn the second position, had come up level and then just ahead. Going behind the hill Hyperion took the rail position, with Raymond lying second, Light Sussex third and Foxbridge last.

Coming out from behind the hill, Sans Peine had displaced Raymond, and a furlong further along the course Solfatara came up third, with Raymond fourth. Approaching the straight Raymond was well settled in front, on the rail.

Comes Away

After the first furlong of the long straight, Hyperion showed his mettle and came away gradually as the winning post grew nearer, to win by three lengths. Thor II came up on the side, as did Harinero, but to no effect, while in the last spurt Felictation and Scarlet Tiger came up to take second and third places respectively, a neck separating them, while Harinero was fourth. Light Sussex was last.

Details:

1. Lord Derby's Hyperion (Weston).
2. H. H. Aga Khan's Felicitation (Beary).
3. Lord Durham's Scarlet Tiger (Carslake).

Also ran: Lt.-Col. G. Loder's Foxbridge (Childs), Mr. W. Barnett's Harinero (Ray), Mr. E. Esmond's Interlace (Smith), Sir R. Brooke's King Salmon (Fox), Major C. Behrens' Light Sussex (Bullock), Lord Woolavington's Manitoba (Sherry), Sir R. Bailey's Raymond (G. Richards,, Mr. E. Esmond's Sans Peine (Jones), Miss J. B. Courtauld's Solfatara (Lowrey), M. M. Boussac's Thor II (Elliot) and Sir A. Butt's Young Lover (Perryman).

Won by three lengths: a neck between second and third.

Winner trained by the Hon. G. Lambton.

The betting on the St. Leger was:—6 to 5 against Hyperion, 22 to 1 against Felicitation, and 100 to 8 against Scarlet Tiger. Special place betting was 2 to 1 against King Salmon and the others proportionate.

Bookmakers had one of their blackest days on record, as Hyperion was a firm favourite.

Hyperion became the twenty-sixth horse to win the Derby and the St. Leger, emulating the feat of his sire Gainsborough.

The crowd was so enormous that 300 extra police had to be summoned.—Reuter.

DONCASTER CUP FIASCO

Doncaster, Sept. 15.

Rarely has a good class race been such a farce as the Doncaster Cup here to-day.

There were only two starters; Colorado Kid, ridden by Gordon Richards, and Nitsichin, ridden by Beary. Neither would make the pace, and the horses hardly trotted till a mile from home, when Colorado Kid, the favourite, went in front and won easily by four lengths.

The winner took no less than six minutes 4½ seconds to complete the two and a quarter miles, which must be a new slow record. The crowd booed the tactics of the jockeys.

Gordon Richards rode five winners to-day. He won the first four races in a row.—Reuter.

GOLF TOURNAMENT IN IRELAND

Newcastle, Co. Down, Sept. 15.

In the amateur international golf tournament to-day, England beat Ireland by seven matches to three, with five halved, while Scotland defeated Wales by 10-3, with two matches halved.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION MEETING

Alterations in the rules of certain soccer competitions so that sides cannot be stacked with players of too good a class, contrary to the spirit of those competitions formed the outstanding part of Thursday's annual meeting of the Shanghai Football Association.

An important addition to the officials of the Association was made when it was decided to increase the number of vice-presidents from three to four, and to make a similar increase in the number of councillors.

The meeting was held at the Cathedral School, with Mr. R. Grimshaw, president of the association, in the chair. He was supported by Capt. H. G. Reed, Messrs. G. F. Forshaw, T. Crookdake, T.W.R. Wilson and William Z. L. Sung, of the executive, M. Spiegler, secretary and a number of club representatives were present.

Proposed by Mr. Sung, Mr. Grimshaw was re-elected president. Capt. H. G. Reed, Messrs. J. A. Quayle and G. F. Forshaw were re-elected vice-presidents, while Lieut. Williams and Messrs. E. Fauraz and T. Crookdake were elected councillors after ballot and Mr. M. Spiegler formally elected to the post of secretary.

Subsequently the chairman spoke of the work done by Mr. Sung on behalf of the Chinese teams, and on his proposal Mr. Sung was elected the fourth vice-president of the association. A brief speech by Mr. Forshaw on the difficulty of obtaining quorums at committee meeting, especially when three were being held a week and the consequent need for extra members of the executive led him to propose Mr. T.W.R. Wilson as an additional councillor, Mr. Wilson, having already done much valuable work on sub-committees, and this election was duly carried.

New Rules

The chairman told the meeting that the executive had felt that certain rules of competitions needed revision, and that at a meeting last month a sub-committee to go into this matter had been appointed. These were before the meeting.

In the Tsz-Ling Challenge Cup and the Shanghai Football Association Junior Cup a new rule had been added: A player having played in at least three matches in the First Division of the League during the current season shall not be eligible for this competition.

Discussion ensued, as some members were of the opinion that this rule constituted a hardship to players, not of first division standard, but who on account of illness in first elevens had been pulled in to complete sides, subsequently reverting to junior teams. As the result of the discussion the rule was passed with the addition of the words "without permission from the executive committee."

A Domestic Affair

An important rule added to the conditions for the Prentice-Skottowe International Cup competition reads: Not more than three Services players shall play for any team in this competition. This also led to discussion. The chairman pointed out, however, that this competition was primarily a domestic affair.

As things had been, a nation with a good representation amongst forces temporarily resident in Shanghai might fill up its side from services players, and he felt that this was against the spirit of the competition: in addition, services players had other competitions in which they might take part. Following the chairman's remarks, the new rule was adopted.

For the referees, Mr. H. F. Marshall pointed out that he and his colleagues had had enough of team lists being written on scraps of paper and that now all lists must be clearly typed or written on a form provided by the association. He draw particular attention of clubs to this. Mr. Marshall offered to supply referees for any practice games that clubs might arrange in the near future.

Following a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting concluded.

WOMEN'S WORLD RECORDS

Poznan, Poland, Sept. 17

Mlle. Stella Walsh, the Olympic champion, established new world's winning records for 60 metres and 100 metres here this afternoon.

Her times for the two races were 7-4/10 seconds and 11-8/10 seconds respectively.—Reuter.

LOCAL LAWN BOWLS

REDS v. RECS

J. Platt (skip)		G. Akerman (skip)	
W. H. Train		A. J. Brown	
G. Falconer		A. Jones	
J. Stoddart	17	W. Manley	19
J. Munro (skip)		R. J. S. Brandt (skip)	
R. J. Bowerman		G. Manley	
D. Kemp		G. Lindsay	
E. Jacobs	18	A. Madar	22
A. A. Malcolm (skip)		G. B. Stormes (skip)	
F. Large		J. R. Main	
A. A. Chalmers		C. R. Tanner	
A. Habecost	32	R. Manley	16
W. A. Turnbull (skip)		G. V. Jensen (skip)	
A. McLeod		E. Mellows	
A. S. Russell		A. McLean	
E. C. Muir	21	B. Shirazee	18
	88		75

* * *

BLUES v. LUSITANS

W. J. Ward (skip)		J. M. C. Lopes (skip)	
W. J. Monk		E. A. Souza	
J. S. Russell		E. F. Pereira	
T. J. Goodman	31	M. R. Pereira	10
R. Baldwin (skip)		F. Medina (skip)	
A. McGregor		S. del Rivero	
F. Hornbrook		A. M. Collaco	
F. Fletcher	18	F. Machado	17
C. Richards (skip)		G. M. P. Remedios (skip)	
D. Macfie		J. C. Britto	
N. W. Peach		A. M. Gutierrez	
H. Wallace	27	T. G. J. d'Almeida	10
G. Dunlop (skip)		A. J. Roza (skip)	
A. C. Havtorn		J. P. Campos	
E. R. Harmer		Dr. D. M. Gutierrez	
E. E. Wallwork	15	M. P. Campos	21
	91		58

* * *

COUNTRY CLUB v. YANGTSZEPOO B.C.

C. W. Porter (skip)		W. A. Bailey (skip)	
E. B. Heaton-Smith		W. P. Marshall	
C. W. Gordon		G. Butchart	
E. F. Bateman	17	J. W. Jackson	23
A. D. Bell (skip)		D. Ramsay (skip)	
A. Kendal-Ward		E. Lawson Gray	
D. J. Donne		L. Beattie	
E. O. Cumming	16	N. Churchill	23
I. A. Beith (skip)		H. Finnigan (skip)	
H. H. Fowler		J. Wotherspoon	
A. Gray		W. Heaton	
A. M. Cannan	27	J. Morton	16
F. G. Harrison (skip)		J. M. Smith (skip)	
L. J. Davies		J. W. Brierley	
W. G. Crokam		D. Scrimgeour	
Dr. E. Evan-Jones	23	G. Bishop	17
	83		79

* * *

JUNIOR G.C. v. HONGKEW G.C.

R. Dorrance (skip)		A. G. Costa (skip)	
G. Copley		A. E. Collins	
J. Walker		A. A. Rodrigues	
F. S. M. Baker	25	C. A. Silva	15
J. Keefe (skip)		C. M. Maher (skip)	
C. Clements		F. R. E. Silva	
W. Watson		C. A. Britto	
H. Brownlow	15	C. G. Silva	19
A. J. Hall (skip)		C. M. Sequeira (skip)	
H. P. Molley		J. J. de Souza	
R. H. Miles		A. P. Roza	
A. Roberts	25	G. Rosario	23
E. L. Boyde (skip)		J. M. B. Gutierrez (skip)	
A. Denton		A. M. Diniz	
J. O'Grady		H. A. Ozorio	
J. L. Henry	20	A. A. d'Assis	17
	85		74

Several important changes have taken place in the Lawn Bowls Association league as a result of the week-end matches.

The Yangtszepoo Bowling Club, who three weeks ago were at the head of the league, are now definitely out of the running, as a result of their defeat on Sunday by the Country Club in their last match of the season, and have dropped to third position.

The question of leadership now rests between the two Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club teams, the "Reds" and the "Blues." The former remain—at the head and have strengthened their position, while the latter have come up from third into second place. Both these teams have three more matches to play, the last of which, on October 7, is between actually being between the two sides themselves.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.	Pct.
Reds	11	9 —	2	904	754	18	81	9/11
Blues	12	9 —	3	1041	812	18	75	%
Y.B.C.	14	10 —	4	1198	956	20	71	3/7
Recs	13	7 1	5	1039	1018	15	57	9/11
Police	11	5 1	5	879	842	11	50	%
H.G.C.	12	4 1	7	898	987	9	37	1/2
C.C.	11	4 —	7	704	935	8	36	4/11
J.G.C.	11	3 —	8	722	936	6	27	3/11
Lusitano	13	1 1	11	963	1015	3	11	7/3

FUTURITY STAKES

Belmont Park, N.Y., Sept. 16.

Mrs. John Hay Whitney's two-year old Singing Wood won the Futurity stakes to-day. Sir Thomas was second and Roustabout third.

The purse was $81,000, the largest offered in the United States this year.—United Press.

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Matshed Clubs Depart

Change of Season at Race Course

On Saturday, the Recreation Ground inside the Shanghai race course presents a vastly different appearance compared with that of a few days ago. The matshed clubs have come to the end of their brief seasonal span of life.

The previous evening all that was left of the summer structures was part of the concrete supports of the baseball stands and part of the necessary impediments of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club. On the police ground, a tennis final was being held on a court entirely surrounded by the familiar blue screens. At the two permanent club grounds, tennis was in full swing.

Casually regarded during its growth throughout the summer, the

progress made at the Shanghai Race Club's new pavilion struck the eye forcibly, as they overshadowed the denuded Recreation Ground with the sun setting behind them. The racing season has started at one course, starts at another this Saturday, and soon will start at the senior club. Lawn bowlers will persist at their games for two or three more weeks, cricketers are preparing for their Interport trips, but summer games are about at an end. Very soon Rugger, Soccer, and hockey will be here, and the Recreation Ground again will be thronged.

Friday was September 15, the date by which all temporary summer club-houses have to be removed.

POLICE COMPLETE TENNIS

Bringing to an end the tennis championship events of the Police Recreation Club, S. V. Gash and J. A. Pridmore (West Hongkew) on September 15 won the doubles title when they took the final from N. E. Bonner and J. Leslie (Headquarters), on the Police ground.

The game, played on the Police ground, was hard-fought and went the full five sets, in the last of which the Headquarters pair gave away two valuable points, weakening at critical moments. The score was: 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

Prizes for the whole series, finals of which have been held this week, were given away by Mr. E. C. Baker. The results of other events were:

Singles championship: S. V. Gash beat N. E. Bonner, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

Singles handicap: Winner, N. E. Bonner: runner-up, J. Leslie.

Mixed doubles: Winners, Mr. and Mr. Leslie: runners-up, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Yorke.

CRICKET ELEVEN LEAVING

Match at Hankow Next Week-End

The team for Shanghai against Hankow in the annual cricket interport game, left for Hankow on Monday at about midnight on board the I.-C.S.N. ss. Suiwo.

The overwhelming victory which the Hankow XI dealt to the Police XI yesterday will raise the hopes of all those interested, that the Shanghai XI will bring home the laurels of victory. The eleven is by no means the strongest that the combined cricket clubs of Shanghai are capable of turning out, yet those that have been chosen are all cricketers who may rise to the occasion. There is one thing that all may rely upon and that is that the team will not be lacking in enthusiasm, and under the able captaincy of T. A. T. Begg, they will do their utmost to snatch the cup of victory from Hankow.

RACING OPENS AT KIANGWAN

In glorious weather and on good going, the racing season at the Kiangwan course opened on September 16, when the eleven races on the card for the International Recreation Club's 191st meeting were run off.

1.—THE POLO DASH PLATE. ½ mile.
Merry Rider (C. S. Mao) 152 T. Y. Tung 1
Pink Ribbon (F. W. Sutterle, Jr.) J. O. Harris 2
Trinity Sunday (Willhu) 152 William Hu 3
Won by 3 lengths, 1 length.
Time, .59⅘.
Win, $11.80. Places, $6.80, $14.40, $10.60.

2.—THE PACIFIC PLATE. 1 mile.
Five Aces (Pokem) 148 S. Y. Sung 1
Fairy Fighter (Fairy) 143 V. V. Needa 2
Merry Pete (C. S. Mao) 144 T. Y. Tung 3
Won by 1 length, 3 lengths.
Time, 2.06⅘.
Win, $11.80. Places, $7.60, $12.60, $10.40.

3.—THE PAOSHAN PLATE. 5 furlongs.
Boycott Morn (Morn) 164 F. Marshall 1
Jews Harp (G. V. Cherdyntzeff) 153 S. A. Judah 2
Thor (Ferryhill) 150 L. H. Wade 3
Won by 2 lengths. Short head.
Time, 1.14⅘.
Win, $12.20. Places, $7.40, $16.60, $30.20.

4.—THE POOTUNG PLATE. ½ mile.
Blue Skies (Fairy) 157 V. M. Haimovitch 1
Merry Kid (C. S. Mao) 160 William Hu 2
Nith (Toeg) 152 J. Pote-Hunt 3
Won by 2 lengths, ½ length.
Time, .58.
Win, $8.20. Places, $6.40, $15.20, $10.80.

5.—THE PEIPING PLATE. ¾ mile.
The Big City (Park) 152 G. Neugebauer 1
Special K. (East Sea) 152 S.Y. Sung 2
Silvern (Ferryhill) 158 G. G. Cumine 3
Won by ½ length, ½ length.
Time, 1.32⅘.
Win, $106.40. Places, $20.40, $9.80, $78.80.

6.—THE AUTUMN SUB-GRIFFINS PLATE. 1 mile.
Outlaw (G. Neugebauer) 147 G. Neugebauer 1
St. Louis (Allan) 146 V. M. Haimovitch 2
Prince of Paris (Raymond) 150 H. C. Pih 3
Won by Short head, ½ length.
Time, 2.11⅘.
Win, $18.60. Places, $7.60, $17.60, $12.40.

7.—THE PAGODA STAKES. 1 mile.
Merry Runner (C. S. Mao) 155 B. L. Tao 1
The Big Trail (Park) 152 G. Neugebauer 2
Deportment (Ment) 155 S. Y. Sung 3
Won by A neck; a head.
Time. 2.07⅘.
Win, $35.40. Places, $10.40, $10.40, $20.20.

8.—THE AUTUMN CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE. 7 furlongs.
Le Parapluie (Raymond) 153 H. C. Pih 1
Fairy Hawk (Fairy) 152 William Hu 2
Awful Sung (Harry Sung) 150 B. L. Tao 3
Won by 4 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time, 1.49⅘.
Win, $27.80. Places, $10.40, $12.60, $22.20.

9.—THE PARK PLATE. 1 mile.
Merry Abe (C.S. Mao) 155 B.L. Tao 1
Eureka II (G. C. Shaw) 152 T. W. Tsiang 2
Ideal Morn (Morn) 160 F. Marshall 3
Won by 1½ length, a neck.
Time, 2.09.
Win, $164.40. Places, $42.40, $35.40, $8.

10.—THE PERSEVERANCE STAKES. 9 furlongs.
Argonant (K. C. Chung) 162 V. V. Needa 1
Tick Tack (S.C.) 151 C. Encarnacao 2
Schlemiel (F. W. Sutterle, Jr.) V. M. Haimovitch 3
Won by 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time, 2.24⅘.
Win, $9.60. Places, $7, $14.80, $8.20.

11.—THE SEPTEMBER NOVICES RACE. 1½ mile.
The Eastern Star (T. K. Li) 151 E. K. Tu 1
Record Mark (Lansing) 155 E. Y. Shung 2
Attachment II (Ment) 147 C. J. Doughty Jr., D.H. 3
Wings (Park) 149 K. Y. Yen, D.H. 3
Won by Many lengths; 3 lengths, Dead-Heat.
Time, 2.44⅘.
Win, $14. Places, $8.40, $7.20, $11.40, $10.80.

YOUNG BIRDS RACE

Registering a velocity of 861.81, Western Loft's pigeon No. 2139 won the second race of the season for young birds of the Shanghai Homing Club.

Sixty-eight birds were liberated for this race, in fine weather at 8 a.m. on Sept. 10, the race point being Wusih, a distance of 75 miles and 550 yards. The next race for young birds will be held this Sunday over a slightly longer distance, the point being Changchow, a distance of 98 miles and 770 yards.

Last Sunday's results:

	velocity
1. Western Loft's 2139	861.81
2. Red Loft's 1308	860.96
3. Western Loft's 2114	860.47

Winner of pool:—Dr. Li Mei-ling.

At the Races

Messrs. C. R. Burkill and J. V. Botelho at Kiangwan on Saturday

CHINESE JOCKEY CLUB

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

Last Hope (H. Huang) 155 H. Huang 1
Wooshing (L.Q. Woo) 155 L.K. Woo 2
Commencement II (Ment) 150 S. Y. Sung 3
(V. V. Needa).
Won by 2 lengths; 1½ length.
Time, 1.34.
Win, $11.20. Places, $7.20, $13.40, $15.60.

2.—THE COLUMBIA PLATE. ¾ mile.
Black Diamond Glory (Black Diamond) 160 A. W. Raymond 1
New City (L. Q. Woo) 160 Y. S. Chang 2
New Fortune (V. S. Chow) 155 V. M. Haimovitch 3
Won by ½ length; ½ length.
Time, 1.34⅘.
Win, $52.80. Places, $12.60, $8.40, $17.60.

3.—THE FORMOSA PLATE. 7 furlongs.
Mount Alps (Park) 158 G. Neugebauer 1
Fiery Cross (Hen) 162 J. Pote-Hunt 2
Wan Hsiang (G. C. Shaw) 155 T. W. Tsiang 3
Won by a neck; ¾ length.
Time, 1.49.
Win, $81.60. Places, $17.80, $17, $38.40.

4.—THE MADAGASCAR PLATE. ¾ mile.
Merry Kid (C. S. Mao) 155 T. Y. Tung 1
Theatre Eve (Eve) 159 F. Marshall 2
Fireaway (W. T. & W. L. Kow) 149 H. Huang, D.H. 3
Abyssinian Plain (S.C.) 153 C. Encarnacao, D.H. 3
Won by a head; 1 length, dead-heat.
Time, 1.32.
Win, $31. Places, $8, $6.20, $11.20, D.H.; $7.60, D.H.

5.—THE AUSTRALIA SELLING RACE. 7 furlongs.
Fairy Hawk (Fairy) 152 V.V. Needa 1
The Trench Bird (Smart Boy) 144 H. M. Pih 2
Last Chance (Raymond) 150 P. K. Ting 3
Won by 2 lengths; 1½ length.
Time, 1.49⅘.
Win, $6.20. Places, $5.80, $12, $20.40.

6.—THE BORDEREAUX PLATE. 1¼ mile.
Little Tich (R. H. McNair) 147 A. W. Raymond 1
Merry Sam (C. S. Mao) 155 T. Y. Tung 2
Last Story (H.N.T.) 155 H. Huang 3
Won by a head; a neck.
Time, 2.50.
Win, $70.80. Places, $17.20, $19.40, $16.20.

7.—THE BRAZIL PLATE. 9 furlongs.
The Big Trail (Park) 152 G. Neugebauer 1
Rocking Horse (W. T. & W. L. Kow) 152 H. Huang 1
New Prince (V. S. Chow) 155 V. M. Haimovitch 3
Won by ½ length; ½ length.
Time, 2.23.
Win, $40.60. Places, $7.40, $6.20, $5.80.

8.—THE BONDA HANDICAP. 1¼ mile.
Fairy Steamer (Fairy) 149 V. M. Haimovitch 1
Merry Doer (C. S. Mao) 153 B. L. Tao 2
Wonderful Sun (C. P. Chang) 154 J. Pote-Hunt 3
Won by 1½ length; 1 length.
Time, 2.44⅘.
Win, $64.40. Places, $10.60, $8.80, $8.

9.—THE CHILI HANDICAP. 1 mile.
Easter (Ster) 163 V. V. Needa 1
Merry Commander (C. S. Mao) 152 T. Y. Tung 2
Eureka (G. C. Shaw) 153 T. W. Tsiang 3
Won by ½ length; ½ length.
Time, 2.08.
Win, $20.80. Places, $16.40, $8, $12.40.

10.—THE VERSAILLES PLATE. 1 mile.
Merry Abe (C. S. Mao) 160 B. L. Tao 1
Herbert Campbell (R. H. McNair) 144 A. W. Raymond 2
Orient Knight (So & So) 153 Y. K. Tu 3
Won by a neck; 1½ length.
Time, 2.10⅘.
Win, $17. Places, $7.40, $6.20, $10.80.

11.—THE COOGEE HANDICAP. 1 mile.
Compensation (Lok) 159 V.V. Needa 1
Bohemian Plain II (S. C.) 153 C. Encarnacao 2
Yester (Ster) 156 F. Marshall 3
Won by a head; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.09.
Win, $9. Places, $5.60, $6.80.

LOCAL CRICKET

S.C.C. WANDERERS

E. H. Anstice, b. Leach	6
J. F. N. Mayhew, run out	42
R. Booth, l.b.w. Jenkins	15
A. J. Barson, c. Dow, b. Elliott ..	19
H. H. Morris, c. Gardner, b. Jenkins	2
T. L. Rawsthorne, c. Bowerman, b. Jenkins	22
P. J. Hart, b. Leach	0
Rev. E. K. Quick, c. Joscelyne, b. Jenkins	9
G. R. More, b. Jenkins	42
H. J. M. Cook, b. Jenkins	7
I. H. Kendall, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	175

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. S. Elliott	15	5	46	1
D. W. Leach	20	6	62	2
J. C. Jenkins	14	0	57	6

S.C.C. STRAGGLERS

R. S. Elliott, b. Booth	5
A. T. Dow, b. Rawsthorne	3
A. J. H. Dowerman, st. Mayhew, b. Booth	3
D. W. Leach, st. Mayhew, b. Anstice	38
J. C. Jenkins, l.b.w. Booth	1
C. T. Evans, b. Rawsthorne	0
J. S. Kenyon, b. Booth	13
R. A. Joscelyne, c. Booth, b. Cook	24
E. G. Gardner, st. Mayhew, b. Cook	3
M. D. Scott, b. Rawsthorne	1
N. Hart Baker, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	97

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Booth	16	2	36	4
T. L. Hawsthorne ..	15	1	39	3
E. H. Anstice	2	0	12	1
H. J. M. Cook	1	0	5	2

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SHAFORCE

Major Bonavia, l.b.w. Madar	6
S.Q.M.S. Pache, c. Meston, b. Madar	12
C.S.M. Elvin, b. Wilson	10
Lt. Williams, l.b.w. Madar	2
Cpl. Ballard, l.b.w. Shroff	32
Lt. Trimble, l.b.w. Wilson	0
L/Cpl. Goldsworthy, c. and b. Shroff	2
L/Cpl. Taylor, b. Shroff	0
Cpl. Millington, c. Meston, b. Wilson	7
Pte. Yeoman, b. Shroff	0
Pte. Herbert, not out	4
Extras	10
Total	85

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. W. R. Wilson ..	14	6	22	3
P. Madar	9	1	47	3
S. F. Shroff	4	0	0	4

S.R.C.

P. Madar, not out	40
S. R. Kermani, st. Herbert, b. Williams	40
W. H. Cochran, not out	2
C. E. Ollerdessen, M. J. Divecha, T. A. Madar, E. B. Cumine, A. Boisseree, S. F. Shroff, T. W. R. Wilson and H. Meston did not bat	—
Extras	5
Total 1 wicket dec	88

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Major Bonavia	4	0	9	0
Lt. Trimble	3	0	12	0
Pte. Yeoman	3	0	16	0
C.S.M. Elvin	4	1	12	0
Cpl. Ballard	2	1	6	0
S.Q.M.S. Pache	1	0	11	0
Lt. Williams	2	0	12	1
Pte. Goldsworthy ..	1	0	5	0

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POLICE C.C.

B. B. Boddy, run out	6
F. Bailley, c. Webster, b. Elliott..	2
T. Darvill, b. Elliott	0
S. V. Gash, c. James, b. Mansel Smith	3
E. C. Baker, b. Mansel Smith	0
F. Bader, b. Elliott	5
R. Booth, b. Mansel Smith	17
S. M. Aston, b. Elliott	1
J. A. Isaacs, Simpson, b. Elliott ..	9
R. Wilkinson, c. and b. Graham ..	2
P. J. Edmunds, not out	3
Extras	9
Total	57

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. Mansel Smith ...	12	5	24	3
G. B. Elliott	11	4	25	5
W. G. Graham	3	0	1	1

S.C.C. NOMADS

W. G. Graham, not out	25
A. P. Webster, c. and b. Bailley ..	4
G. B. Elliott, b. Isaacs	18
V. W. L. Stanion, not out	4
Remainder of the team did not bat	—
Extras	9
Total (for 2 wickets)	60

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. A. Isaacs	10	2	35	1
F. Bailley	7	1	12	1
B. B. Boddy	3	0	13	0

* * *

The S.C.C. XI for Hankow proved far too strong for a weakened Police XI on Sept. 17 on the latter's ground, the scores being 179 for 7 and 46 respectively.

S.C.C. HANKOW XI

D. B. W. Murray, b. Boddy	14
S. V. Gash, b. Bailey	13
A. J. Barson, c. Edmunds, b. Bailey	82
A. J. H. Bowerman, b. Booth	16
P. J. Hart, stpd. Aston, b. Baker..	23
N. D. Lloyd, c. Booth, b. Baker	6
N. Hart-Baker, not out	11
T. A. T. Begg, c. Boddy, b. Baker..	0
J. A. Isaacs, not out	12
T. H. Wood and J. C. Jenkins, did not bat	—
Extras	2
Total (declared 7 wkts.) ..	179

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. Bailey	17	1	56	2
B. B. Boddy	8	—	36	1
F. Badar	9	—	45	—
H. Booth	7	—	16	1
E. C. Baker	5	—	24	3

POLICE XI

F. Bailey, c. Gash, b. Lloyd	4
B. B. Boddy, c. Bowerman, b. Isaacs	20
T. Darvill, c. Bowerman, b. Lloyd	3
F. Bader, b. Isaacs	0
H. Booth, b. Lloyd	0
S. M. Aston, c. Jenkins, b. Isaacs	7
E. C. Baker, b. Isaacs	0
R. Kay, run out	5
P. J. Edmunds, c. Hart-Baker, b. Lloyd	3
R. Lingard, c. sub, b. Lloyd	2
J. C. Jenkins, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	46

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. A. Isaacs	12	5	17	4
N. D. Lloyd	11	2	27	5

SHANGHAI TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Semi-Finals of Men's Singles Not Completed

Making a sensational start and putting up a brilliant performance, T. K. Yui on Sept. 17 took the first sett of his match against Khoo Hooihye to 5-1 before the veteran woke up to the realisation of his match. Then Yui's lack of experience told, and Khoo took the sett at 8-6.

A good game was seen when C. C. Cheng of St. John's University surrendered to V. T. Wong, former marker of the Columbia Country Club and Cheng's conqueror in the Chinese open championship more than a month ago, in five gruelling setts, by the score of 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 2-6, 3-6.

TENNIS AT THE CRICKET CLUB

American Tournament Proves a Great Success

With 60 couples taking part, the American tennis tournament held by the Shanghai Cricket Club on Sept. 17 proved a great success, and ended up with much joy and hilarity when two members in variegated sporting kit, almost overdresed in fact, assisted by their lady partners, competed for the body prize.

Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, president of the club, took the chair at the tiffin to which some 140 sat down, and welcomed the ladies, while at the end of the day the prizes were presented by Mrs. G. P. Forshaw.

Results.—1, A. Seaborn and Miss N. Seaborn; 2, A. V. D. T. Dean and Mrs. N. G. Pells; 3, W. O. A. McNeice and Miss G. Fletcher; 4, J. A. Cresswell and Mrs. Skeet. Booby prizes: P. Carr and W. James.

CHINA RETAINS ROPER TENNIS CUP

The local international Roper Cup tennis honours were retained by China for the fourth consecutive year when Khoo Hooi-hye and Paul Kong scored a clean victory from the British team, L. F. Stokes and L. Coulcher in straight setts at 6-0, 6-3, and 6-4. The contest was witnessed by about three hundred spectators and took place on the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association court at the Cercle Sportif Francais on September 16.

Preceding the encounter, H. P. Madar met J. B. Forbes in the final of the Shanghai junior championship which was captured by the former by the score of 6-2, 6-4 and 6-4. The title has been held by Chinese since 1930, but this year two of China's entrants were eliminated, one in the second round and another in the semi-final which was held on Friday when Madar, the present champion, took the measure of Y. J. Kwok in four setts at 6-0, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2.

SCOTLAND WINS AT GOLF

Newcastle, Co Down, Sept. 16.

Scotland won the international tournament in amateur golf here today with three wins against England's two and Ireland's one.

In the foursomes to-day England and Scotland won two matches each while one match was halved, but in the singles Scotland beat England by six matches to two.

Ireland beat Wales by three matches to two in the foursomes and by eight to two in the singles.—Reuter.

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NANKING ATHLETIC MEET

National Competition Postponed from 1931 to be Held

Nanking, Sept. 13.

Over thirty teams representing various provinces and municipalities will participate in the National Athletic Meeting which, postponed from 1931 on account of the Sino-Japanese conflict, will open here at the $1,000,000 Central Stadium on October 10, China's National Independence Day.

The number of entrants is not yet known, as the teams are allowed till September 25 to enter the names of their members. Each province and municipality will compete as a unit, although honours will be awarded individual winners.

Questioned as to the possibility of foreign residents in China taking part in the contest, an official of the committee in charge of preparations stated that it would be restricted to Chinese citizens and that regulations governing the meeting did not provide for participation by foreign athletes.

Appropriation Increased

Preparations for the big athletic event are now proceeding apace. Upon urgent appeals from the preparatory committee the Executive Yuan has agreed to raise the appropriation for the meeting from $50,000 to $75,000. A greater sum would perhaps be granted were it not for other more urgent claims on the National Treasury.

A list of officers published by the preparatory committee shows that 132 persons, drawn from various government offices, hospitals, and schools and universities will serve in the coming event, in addition to a large force of clerks who for weeks past have been assisting the preparatory committee. Mr. Lin Sen, President of the National Government, has been nominated honorary chairman of the meeting with Mr. Wang Ching-wei, General Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Wang Shih-chieh as honorary vice-chairman.

It has been announced in the Chinese press that the municipal authorities of Hangchow and Greater Shanghai had agreed to loan twenty and thirty motor cars respectively for the transportation of officers and participating athletes. Hence not much difficulty is expected by the preparatory committee in the way of providing a fleet of 100 cars for this purpose.

Chinese Boxing

While the coming national meet will include the familiar games and track and field events introduced into China from the West, a national feature will be provided by the contest in proficiency for Chinese boxing. The boxing matches, as well as performances by woman athletes who will compete among themselves, are likely to receive much attention from the public.

It is confidently expected that the coming event will draw a vast number of people into the Capital besides a formidable body of athletes. In anticipation of increased passenger traffic on the Shanghai-Nanking and Peking-Tientsin-Pukow Railways, the Ministry of Railways has decided that an additional train should be run during the period the meeting lasts. Local merchants and hotel managers are looking forward to a profitable period of roaring trade, which is likely to follow from the expected increase in the local population.

Fostering Interest

During the period of the national meet an intensive campaign will be carried out throughout the country to foster interest in athletics among the younger generation of China. Tons of propaganda literature and posters have been printed which will be sent to various cities to be prominently displayed. A permanent record of the athletes' performances will be left in the form of motion pictures.

The preparatory committee desires the utmost co-operation from the Press. In order better to provide for press facilities it has been decided that only press men whose agencies or newspapers have been duly registered with the Military of Interior will be admitted.

At a dinner given to pressmen here last week a member of the committee, while asking publicity from the Press, made the interesting suggestion that newspapers should avoid excessive or undue praise for winners so as not to encourage cockiness on the part of outstanding athletes.—Reuter.

HOME SOCCER RESULTS

London, Sept. 11.

Three Association football matches in the English League were played to-day.

In the Second Division Bury, at home, went down badly to Port Vale by three goals to nil, while Hull City, playing before their own supporters, could only draw with Bradford City, two goals all.

In the Third Division, Northern Section, Accrington overwhelmed Gateshead by five goals to two.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 12.

In a First Division match in the Scottish League to-day, Queen's Park drew with Hearts one-goal all.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 13.

The following are the results of the Association Football League matches played to-day:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Chelsea 2, Huddersfield T. 3.
West Bromwich A. 1, Arsenal 0.

2ND DIVISION

Notts County 2, Lincoln City 0.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN)

Crystal Palace 2, Luton Town 2.
Exeter City 3, Brighton & H. A. 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Airdrieonians 2, Partick T. 1.
Ayr United 2, St. Mirren 2.
Dundee 3, Third Lanark 0.
Falkirk 6, Aberdeen 5.
Hamilton A. 2, Kilmarnock 2.
Rangers 5, Queen of South 1.
St. Johnstone 1, Clyde 0.
Hibernian 0, Motherwell 2.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 16.

Following are the results of the league soccer matches played to-day:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION

Birmingham 2, Blackburn R. 0
Chelsea 1, Aston Villa 0.
Derby County 3, Leeds United 1.
Huddersfield T. 2, Stoke City 2
Liverpool 1, Leicester City 3
Manchester City 2, Everton 2
Portsmouth 1, Wolverhampton W. 1
Sheffield W. 3, Middlesbrough 0
Sunderland 5, Sheffield U. 0
Tottenham H. 1, Arsenal 1
West Brom A. 1, Newcastle U. 1

2ND DIVISION

Bolton Wanderers 2, Bury 0
Bradford 2, Grimsby Town 1
Brentford 3, Manchester U. 4
Burnley 2, Plymouth Argyle 2
Lincoln City 2, Hull City 1
Millwall 0, Fulham 1
Notts County 1, Blackpool 1
Oldham A. 4, West Ham U. 1
Port Vale 3, Bradford City 1
Preston N. End 4, Nottingham F. 0
Swansea Town 1, Southampton 0

3RD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Aldershot 2, Norwich City 1
Brighton & H. A. 5, Bristol City 1
Bristol Rovers 1, Reading 0
Cardiff City 0, Torquay United 1
Crystal Palace 4, Watford 3
Exeter City 4, B'mouth & B. A. 0
Gillingham 1, Charlton A. 1
Luton Town 1, Newport County 1
Northampton T. 2, Queen's Park R. 1
Southend U. 2, Coventry City 1
Swindon Town 3, Clapton Orient 0

3RD DIVISION (NORTH)

Accrington S. 2, Tranmere R. 2
Chesterfield 3, Rochdale 0
Crewe Alexandra 1, Halifax Town 1
Darlington 1, Mansfield Town 4
Gateshead 1, Barnsley 4
New Brighton 2, Stockport C. 1
Rotherham U. 0, Carlisle U. 1
Southport 0, Hartlepools U. 2
Walsall 2, Barrow 4
Wrexham 0, Chester 3
York City 1, Doncaster R. 2

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION

Airdrieonians v. Hearts. Postponed
Ayr United 0, Rangers 2
Celtic v. Hamilton A., Unplayed
Cowdenbeath 1, Queen of South 3
Dundee 1, Queen's Park 0
Hibernians 3, Clyde 0
Motherwell 4, Aberdeen 1
Partick T. 0, St. Johnstone 3
St. Mirren 3, Falkirk 1
Third Lanark 1, Kilmarnock 1

International

Glasgow, Sept. 16.

A huge crowd of spectators today saw Ireland win the first International Association football match of the season, beating Scotland by two goals to one.—Reuter.

IMPROVISED RACE COLOURS

Owner's Silks Inadvertently Sent to Wrong Address

Sir Laurence Phillips smiled when he saw the colours that were "manufactured" to resemble his own on Honey Buzzard in the International Plate at Kempton.

His silks were inadvertently sent home from Sandown, and his trainer, to save the £1 fine, borrowed a black jacket and chalked a broad white sash back and front.

To complete the "ensemble," R. Jones rolled up the sleeves—a good attempt to achieve the "black, white sash and sleeves," which are Sir Laurence's correct colours.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

New York, Sept. 11.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	3	10	0
St. Louis	0	6	0
New York	3	12	2
Cincinnati	1	6	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	3	9	1
Philadelphia (1st game)	5	7	0
Chicago	0	5	1
Philadelphia (2nd game)	8	14	2
Cleveland	1	8	1
Washington	5	9	0
Detroit	5	11	0
New York	1	4	1

Sept. 12.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn	0	5	1
Pittsburgh (1st game)	1	10	0
Brooklyn	0	4	0
Pittsburgh (2nd game)	2	6	1
Philadelphia	0	6	1
Chicago	2	5	0

JESSIE ANDERSON WINS GIRLS' GOLF TITLE

London, Sept. 16.

In the final of the Girls' Golf championship to-day, Miss Jessie Anderson, of Craigie Hill, beat Miss Enid Pears, of Walmsley, by five up and three to play.—Reuter.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	3	10	2
New York	5	7	0
St. Louis	4	10	1
Boston	1	6	2
Cleveland	3	5	2
Washington	1	4	2

Sept. 13.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	0	4	1
Pittsburgh	1	7	1
Brooklyn	1	5	1
St. Louis	4	6	1
New York	0	9	1
Chicago	2	8	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	3	8	3
Philadelphia (1st game)	2	8	0
Chicago	2	9	2
Philadelphia (2nd game)	4	6	1
St. Louis	1	6	2
Boston	3	7	0

Sept. 14.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	3	8	2
Chicago	4	10	1
Philadelphia	2	5	0
Cincinnati	1	5	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	3	15	0
Washington	4	10	0

Sept. 15.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	10	11	1
Pittsburgh	1	9	1
Brooklyn	9	13	1
St. Louis	2	6	3
New York	5	10	0
Chicago (1st game)	1	6	2
New York	4	14	0
Chicago (2nd game).	0	2	0
Philadelphia	4	8	0
Cincinnati (1st game)	0	2	0
Philadelphia	1	5	0
Cincinnati (2nd game).	3	7	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago v. Boston (Double-header), Cleveland v. New York (Double-header), Detroit v. Washington (Double-header), and St. Louis v. Philadelphia (Double-header) all postponed due to rain.

Sept. 16.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	6	11	0
Pittsburgh (1st game)	4	13	3
Boston	0	4	2
Pittsburgh (2nd game)	10	14	0
Brooklyn	13	21	4
St. Louis (1st game)	14	15	0
Brookly	4		
St. Louis (2nd game) bad light stopped play in 4th inning.	2		
New York	2	7	0
Chicago (1st game)	1	12	1
New York	6	13	0
Chicago (2nd game)	3	7	2
Philadelphia	2	6	1
Cincinnati (1st game)	3	7	0
Philadelphia	1	9	2
Cincinnati (2nd game)	6	11	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	4	9	1
Washington (1st game)	11	14	1
Detroit	3	6	1
Washington (2nd game)	4	12	0
St. Louis	0	8	1
Philadelphia (1st game)	6	17	0
St. Louis	5	6	1
Philadelphia (2nd game)	2	5	2

Chicago v. Boston rained out.
Cleveland v. New York rained out.

Sept. 17.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	4	11	0
St. Louis	3	7	1
Brooklyn	5	13	0
Chicago (1st game)	6	13	2
Brooklyn	5	9	3
Chicago (2nd game)	6	12	2
Boston	2	6	2
Cincinnati (1st game)	5	11	1
Boston	0	4	1
Cincinnati (2nd game)	6	13	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	2	8	2
New York (1st game)	3	3	0
Cleveland	1	3	0
New York (2nd game)	6	8	0
Detroit	3	6	0
Washington	4	6	1

The Standings

The following are the standings as the results of to-day's games:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	89	53	627
Pittsburgh	82	63	566
Chicago	80	65	552
St. Louis	78	67	538
Boston	74	68	521
Brooklyn	57	83	407
Philadelphia	54	83	394
Cincinnati	57	88	393

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington	95	47	669
New York	83	54	606
PPhiladelphia	72	67	518
Cleveland	73	71	507
Detroit	69	76	476
Chicago	62	78	443
Boston	58	83	411
St. Louis	53	89	373

—Reuter.

Chicago, Sept. 15.

Representatives of the National and American leagues to-day decided that the 1933 Baseball World Series will start at the home city of the winning National League club on October 3.—Reuter.

Pacific Coast Baseball

San Francisco, Sept. 12.

	R.	H.	E.
Oakland	9	9	8
Portland	17	17	5
Sacramento	6	13	3
Seattle	5	8	2
Hollywood	5	12	0
Missions	9	17	1

Sept. 13.

San Francisco	6	11	0
Los Angeles	8	11	1
Hollywood	5	13	1
Missions	4	11	1
Oakland	7	11	0
Portland	2	9	3

Sept. 15.

San Francisco	6	10	2
Los Angeles	2	6	2
Hollywood	4	9	1
Missions	2	13	5

Sept. 15.

San Francisco	15	11	0
Los Angeles	7	14	1
Sacramento	4	5	2
Seattle (First game)	9	10	0
Sacramento	9	13	0
Seattle (Second game)	4	7	4
Hollywood	5	7	1
Missions	3	4	3
Oakland	8	16	2
Portland (10 innings)	11	16	4

Sept. 16.

Oakland	3	11	2
Portland	7	9	2
San Francisco	6	11	0
Los Angeles	8	10	0
Hollywood	3	9	1
Missions	2	10	0

Sept. 17.

Hollywood	0	4	1
Missions (First game)	8	11	0
Hollywood	4	9	1
Missions (Second game)	5	7	1
Sacramento	5	10	0
Seattle (First game)	2	7	4
Sacramento	7	12	1
Seattle (Second game)	3	6	0
Oakland	6	7	0
Portland	5	12	2
San Francisco	7	8	0
Los Angeles (First game)	1	8	3
San Francisco	1	5	0
Los Angeles (Second game)	4	8	0

The following are the standings of the clubs after to-day's games:—

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Los Angeles	103	69	.599
Hollywood	101	72	.584
Portland	97	70	.581
Sacramento	92	78	.541
Oakland	83	90	.480
San Francisco	75	98	.434
Missions	73	100	.422
Seattle	61	108	.361

—United Press.

IRELAND'S WIN OVER SCOTLAND

Glasgow, Sept. 16.

Brilliant weather favoured the first international soccer match of the season, which was played at Celtic Park, Glasgow to-day.

About 22,000 spectators watched the game.

Scotland started promisingly and McGrory twice headed just over the cross-bar. Ireland then settled down and Martin scored for them after only nine minutes' play.

Ireland continued to have the best of matters and after a further six minutes a miskick by a Scottish half-back let the Irishmen through again and Martin kicked his second goal.

The Scottish forwards soon lost their traditional sparkle and blundered repeatedly. The Irish played a sound game and fully deserved their lead of two goals to none at half time. They should, in fact, have had a third goal before the interval.

After half-time, Scotland resumed in hurricane fashion and only missed scoring by a very narrow margin on several occasions, though Ireland continued to have plenty of the game.

Sixteen minutes of the second half had gone when Scotland were awarded a penalty, but Scott, the Irish goalkeeper, saved the shot in miraculous fashion.

Not long afterwards Scotland pressed again and McPhail scored amidst great cheering.

The remainder of the game was fairly even, the warm weather slowing down play somewhat. Both goals had narrow shaves, but Ireland ran out deserved winners.

Score:—Ireland 2, Scotland 1.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBEALL IN FULL SWING

London, Sept. 16.

In spite of the continued summer weather and hard grounds Rugby footballers have reopened with zest and matches took place to-day in all parts of the country. Even some of the London clubs, which have usually done little till October, have started their programmes, while in the West and in Wales play is in full swing.

Blackheath gained a narrow victory over Rosslyn Park. Bristol and Bath were both beaten, but Gloucester, who are anticipating a very successful season with the best back division for many years, gained a decisive win over Moseley.

Newport, who last year had the most disastrous season in their history, gained a welcome victory over Penarth.

Results were as follow, matches being played on the ground of the first-named club:—

Blackheath 14, Rosslyn Park 9.
Gloucester 16, Moseley 5.
Leicester 15, Plymouth Albion 4.
Manchester 22, Bradford 24.
Swansea 9, Bristol 0.
Torquay Athletic 11, Coventry 8.
U.S. Services (Portsmouth) 10, Bath 13.
Guy's Hospital 14, Catford Bridge 10.
Newport 6, Penarth 0.
Llanelly 19, Abertillery 5.—Reuter.

U.S.A. BEATEN BY AUSTRALIA

Lake Forest, Ill., Sept. 14.

In a friendly international tennis tournament here to-day, Australia beat the United States by three matches to two.

The feature of the games to-day was the defeat of Jack Crawford, the Australian, French and Wimbledon champion, by Francis X. Shields by two sets to one. The scores were 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.

Other results were:

Adrian Quist beat Keith Gledhill (U.S.A.) 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Frankie Parker (U.S.A.) beat Vivian McGrath 6-4, 6-2.

Jack Crawford and McGrath beat Shields and Parker (U.S.A.) 6-8, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

Quist and Turnbull beat George Lott and L. Stoeffen (U.S.A.) 116, 11-9, 6-3.

Wilmer Allison (U.S.A.) beat Turnbull 6-3, 6-3.—Reuter.

NEW RECORDS AT BROOKLANDS

London, Sept. 15.

Driving a single-seater supercharged M.G. Midget at Brooklands to-day, George Eyston, well known British racing motorist, broke the international records of Class "H" for 50 kilometres, 50 miles and 100 kilometres.

He travelled at a speed of approximately 106 miles an hour.—Reuter.

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BOXING RESULTS

New York, Sept. 12.

Barney Ross, in a fast 15-round fight with Tony Canzoneri, to-night retained both his world titles in the lightweight class.

Canzoneri, who lost the titles to Ross earlier this year in a close battle in the Chicago stadium, claimed that the fight was so close that he was entitled to an opportunity to regain them. The opportunity was given to-night at the Polo Grounds and this time Ross showed that he was the better boxer.

Ross holds the lightweight title from the New York Athletic Commission and the National Boxing Commission.

Unofficially Ross also retained the junior welterweight title which he won from Canzoneri in the last fight but officially that title was not at stake.

The fight to-night was the 48th victory for Ross. He won 36 of them by decisions and 12 by knockouts.—United Press.

Schmelling Fight Off

New York, Sept. 11.

Joe Jacobs, manager for Max Schmeling, announced to-day that the fight scheduled to take place next month between Schmeling and Paolino Uzcudun had been cancelled. Uzcudun had changed his mind and decided to fight Primo Carnera instead, Jacobs said.—United Press.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.

The crowd at a boxing contest at San Bernardino this evening were treated to an unrehearsed scene.

The Australian boxer Grimes, when ordered to cease wrestling during a fight, "slugged" the referee, but caught a Tartar as the latter was no other than Jack Dempsey, one time world heavyweight champion, who promptly knocked out Grimes.

After removing the unconscious boxer, Dempsey, amidst loud cheers, announced that the result was a draw.—Reuter.

CHAMPION COUNTY FARES BADLY

London, Sept. 16.

The champion county has never beaten the Rest of England in the annual match at the Oval, and Yorkshire seem unlikely to succeed this year.

In reply to their first innings score of 202, the Rest have knocked up 385 for the loss of five wickets.—Reuter.

NUESSLEIN BEATS BILL TILDEN

Berlin, Sept. 17.

The German professional tennis star Hans Nuesslein to-day won the world's professional tennis championship by beating William T. Tilden in the final of the professional tournament which was held here throughout the last week and came to its conclusion to-day.

Tilden went down in four bitterly contested sets, 1-6, 6-3, 7-5 and 6-3. In the play for the third prize the leading Czechoslovakian player, Kozeluh, beat the German Najuch in three straight sets.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

CHAMPAGNE STAKES

London, Sept. 12.

The Champagne Stakes, run at Doncaster to-day, resulted in a very narrow victory for Blazonry, who beat Ali Shah by a short head. Valerius was third, two lengths behind Ali Shah. Eight horses ran.

The betting was:—11 to 2 against Blazonry, 8 to 1 against Ali Shah and 2 to 1 against Valerius.—Reuter

WEST INDIES XI LOSE

London, Sept. 12.

At Scarborough to-day the West Indies lost the last match of their tour to Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI by 125 runs.

H. Verity, the Yorkshire left-hander, was the main cause of the tourists' downfall, taking in all 10 wickets for 107 runs.

R. E. S. Wyatt, the Warwick skipper, scored the only century of the match with a flawless 108.

Scores: Mr. Leveson-Gower's XI 310 (Wyatt 108, Martindale five for 87) and 196 for five declared. The West Indies 130 (Verity five for 20) and 251 (Verity five for 87).—Reuter.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS

Los Angeles, Sept. 17.

Jack Medica, 18-year-old American, jumped into the limelight to-day by establishing new world free-style swimming records for the the 800 metres and the 1,000 metres.

His times for the two events were 10 minutes 13-6/10 seconds and 12 minutes 48-8/10 seconds, respectively.—Reuter.

KANGAROOS BEAT BARROW

London, Sept. 16.

In "Rugby League" or Northern Union football, the Australian touring side known as the Kangaroos gained a decisive victory over Barrow by 24 points to five.

London Highfield, the first London team which has ever entered the Rugby League, had a match against Halifax. The Yorkshiremen won after a good game by 21 points to sixteen.—Reuter.

AMERICAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Cincinnati, Sept. 14.

In the quarter-finals of the National amateur golf championship to-day W. Lawson Little of San Francisco defeated the title-holder C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville of London, Ontario, two and one.

Max Marston of Haverford Penn., who has played a steady game thus far, eliminated Sidney Noyes one up at the thirty-eighth.

Jack Munger, the 18-year old star, defeated Jack Westland, who was runner-up in 1931, three and one.

George Dunlop eliminated Eddie Held six and five. Part of to-day's tournament was played in showers.—United Press.

Cincinnati, Sept. 15.

The semi-finals of the United States Amateur golf championship were decided here to-day, Max Marston, of Gulphmill Spa, defeating Jack Munger, of Dallas, by 6 and 5, and George Dunlap, of Kansas City, beating W. L. Little, of San Francisco, by 4 and 3. Both matches were over 36 holes.

Marston won the title in 1923 when he defeated Sweetser, the father of a fourth grade boy in Hill School, Pennsylvania. His opponent to-day was a sixth form student in the same school.

The respective ages of Marston and Munger are 41 and 18.

The veteran was two up at the eighteenth and laid his opponent stymies at the 21st, 22nd and 23rd holes.—Reuter.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16.

George T. Dunlap of New York, former collegiate champion, is the new National Amateur golf champion of the United States.

Mr. Dunlap in the final to-day defeated Max Marston of Haverford Penn., by six and five.

The final was played over 36 holes, eighteen in the forenoon and eighteen this afternoon. In the morning round Dunlap took 68 strokes, three under par and a record for the course.—United Press.

FRENCH RUGBY FEDERATION

Paris, Sept. 17.

M. Roger Dantou, President of the French Rugby Football Federation, stated to-day that he was happy to announce that relations with the British unions would be resumed in 1934.

This announcement was made at the opening of the congress of the federation at Arcachon.

Owing to certain allegations against French methods all matches between France and teams of the British Isles have been suspended including interational games.—Reuter.

ITALY DEFEATS BRITAIN

Milan, Sept. 17.

Italy defeated Great Britain in an athletic contest here to-day by 83 points to 62, winning nine of the 14 events.

A feature of the contest was the breaking of the world's 1500 metres record by Luigi Beccali, Italy's Olympic champion, who wasclocked at 3 minutes 49 seconds for the distance.

The previous mark of 3 minutes 49¾ seconds was held by the famous French runner, Jules Ladoumegue.

Jack Lovelock, the Oxford New Zealander, also made an attempt on the same record at Paris this afternoon, but failed to do better than 3 minutes 52⅘ seconds owing to lack of opposition. Lovelock is the holder of the mile record of 4 minutes 7¾ seconds, which he set up in America a few months ago.—Reuter.

THE ROUS PLATE TO GRASMERE

London, Sept. 14.

The result of the Rous Plate, run at Doncaster to-day, was:—

1. Grasmere
2. Woodhouse
3. Bay Monk.

The betting was:—4 to 1 against the winner, 11 to 8 on Woodhouse, 8 to 1 against Bay Monk.

Eight ran. Won by half a length. A short head separated second and third.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. POLICE COURT

Gilmore Found Guilty

In H. M. Police Court on Sept 13 Hugh Gilmore, who on Sept. 12 was found guilty on two charges and had pleaded guilty to one charge of obtaining money by false pretences, named four additional cases of obtaining money by false pretences which he wished the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, to take into consideration before ultimately passing sentence on him. In view of these extra admissions the Registrar, changed the sentence against the accused, from three months' imprisonment to six months' imprisonment.

When the hearing was resumed on Sept. 13, Gilmore, after the Registrar had asked him if he wished to have any other cases taken into consideration, replied that he would like the two cases, which had been brought out by the witnesses for the Crown, Mr. Langley and Mr. Calhoun from both of whom he had obtained the sum of $10 by telling them the tale of the indigent American, to be taken into consideration.

He also admitted that he had obtained the sum of $23 from a certain Mr. Schumacher. The last case was one of trying to obtain money in the same manner from Mr. Gardner Crane. The accused said that he had obtained no money, however.

Mr. C. H. Haines: "This is not an offence!"

Mr. John McNeill, for the prosecution: "It was an attempt." Mr. Haines: "Do you wish this to be taken into consideration?" Mr. Gilmore: "Yes".

The Registrar then continued. "In this case you have been found guilty on two charges of obtaining money by false pretences and you have pleaded guilty to a third charge. You now admit three further cases of obtaining money by false pretences two of which have been brought up by the evidence and you plead guilty to a third charge of attempting to obtain money falsely. On Tuesday, I had thought three months' imprisonment would be sufficient punishment but in view of these other offences you have shown considerable activity in this case, I might have punished you by six months' imprisonment for each of the offences you have committed but I am going to sentence you to six months' imprisonment for the three charges and I am also including the further cases which you have asked me to take into account."

Gilmore: "You have taken into account.....everything?" Mr. C. H. Haines: "Everything you have mentioned here."

Indians Charged with Assault

With the hearing of the evidence of an Indian watchman, Kathu Mall, the case for the prosecution, conducted by Mr. F. G. Livingstone, was concluded on Sept. 13 against the three Indians Alla Singh, Sadhu Singh and Surian Singh. The first two are charged with actual assault and the third with encouraging the other two. The case was heard before the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in the upper small court instead of H. M. Police Court due to the latter room being flooded during the heavy rain which fell in the morning. Mr. E. T. Maitland is appearing for the three defendants. The case was adjourned.

The three accused were formally charged. Alla Singh said he had nothing to say. Sadhu Singh said "On that particular night I was on night duty. I am innocent. I will make my statement in the upper Court." Surian Singh said: "I could not strike him. I spent the night in Wayside district."

Bail is allowed to Alla Singh and Surian Singh on their own recognisances of $250 each and two securities of $100 each. Sadhu Singh, who is unemployed, is allowed bail on his own recognisance of $100 and two securities of $350.

Stealing by Finding

In H. M. Police Court on Sept. 14 the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, found Paul Joseph guilty of stealing by finding a brooch and also guilty of pawning it without attempting to restore it to its rightful owner. In view of the excellent character of Paul Joseph as given by Mr. A. G. Thomas, the Registrar ordered the accused to pay the sum of $12, which sum had been paid for the brooch by the pawnbroker and was ultimately paid by Mrs. Newsham when she redeemed the brooch from the pawnbroker through the police. Paul Joseph was also bound over in his own recognisance for the sum of $200. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. F. G. Livingstone.

Mrs. H. G. Newsham, giving evidence said that she had reported the loss of her diamond and platinum brooch, valued at $150 to the Bubbling Well Police Station on June 28. Later the brooch was returned to her by the Hongkew Police Station.

Mr. A. G. Thomas, giving evidence on behalf of the accused, said Joseph had been in his employ between 20 and 25 years and during all that time he had never found him to be dishonest. He ended by saying "I never expected him to do anything of a criminal nature."

Mr. C. H. Haines then passed judgment as already mentioned.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Dispute Over Shoes

Judgment was reserved by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U. S. Court for China on September 15 in a civil action brought by V. N. Paliza, Russian, against Mr. J. Bachrach for $712, $587 of which were for two promissory notes received by plaintiff from the defendant.

According to the plaintiff, he sold the defendant on May 10 last 220 pairs of shoes for ladies, the total sum of the purchase price being $880. The defendant paid $293 by a cheque and $587 by two promissory notes. On the same day, plaintiff issued a Bill of Sale in this respect.

On account of the difficulty in finding any person who would discount the two promissory notes, the plaintiff suggested to return to the defendant the two notes while the defendant would return to him 147 pairs of the shoes, the total value of which was equal to the total amount of the two notes, but defendant agreed to return only 130 pairs. Plaintiff then engaged to sell to a Mr. Petrenco the 130 pairs of shoes which he expected to receive from the defendant.

The contention of the defendant was that the plainiff must return to him the two promissory notes before he could hand over the 130 pairs of shoes. As the plaintiff did not do this, defendant contended he had the right to retain the shoes.

Mr. N. E. Lurton was the counsel for defence.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

"Hwa Wei King" Sentenced

Sentence of three years' imprisonment and $4,000 fine for gambling and corruption of officials was passed by the Second Special District Court on Sept. 12 on Kao Lai-seng, alias Kao Ah-keng, known as the Hwa Wei Lottery King," who was arrested on August 23 by the French Concession police.

Sung Zi-hai, alias Sio Wu-tse, described as his secretary, was sentenced to one year in prison and $1,500 fine, while another employee of Kao's named Zi Tsang-yong, was sent to goal for eighteen months, besides being ordered to pay a $2,000 fine.

It will be recalled that startling disclosures concerning the machinations of rival gambling gangs were made on September 5 in the First Special District Court at the trial of two Chinese who were accused of being concerned with others not in custody in the attempted murder a month previously of the "lottery king" now sentenced. The complainant, Kao Ah-keng, who was in court on that occasion, was stated also to be wanted by the Nantao Police in connection with another serious crime. The attempt on the life of Kao, it was stated, was made by a rival gang. Kao and his rival had operated Hwa Wei lottery houses in Shanghai since 1930, and disputes between them over the division of profits developed into a fierce feud.

At this sitting of the Second District Courit, Kao Lai-seng, the subject of a warrant issued by the Nantao Court on a murder charge, was handed over to the Chinese authorities.

Cheques Found Worthless

Six charges, including four of fraud, one of forgery and one of larceny, were specified in the First Special District Court on Sept. 13 by the Municipal Police against Boris Alexander Kanaieff, Russian.

Mr. S. C. Tsien, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting, told the Court that the accused, on August 29 last, stole from the Russian Tennis Club, at the Race Course eight blank cheques belonging to Mr. Ouskoff. The cheques were issued by the National City Bank of New York.

Having obtained the cheques, the accused visited a number of foreign and Chinese commercial concerns and, by uttering worthless cheques, caused these concerns to deliver to him various articles valued at several hundred dollars. On September 1, he defrauded the Lang Yih Exchange Shop, 397 Szechuen Road, of Gold $40 and Mex. $3. Three days later, he appeared at the Navy Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, and obtained $8 worth of food for which he signed a worthless cheque as payment. At 9.15 p.m. on September 5, the Fook Chong Native Bank, 427 Szechuen Road, was defrauded by him of Yen 400 and Mex. $100.

On another occasion, according to the police, the accused visited the Ambassador Ballroom, Avenue Edward VII, and obtained food and drinks to the value of $3.70. Under the pretext that he had no cash, the accused signed a cheque for $10 and said that he would come back the following evening to get the balance of $6.30. He, however, did not appear the following evening and his cheque was dishonoured when presented at the bank.

After he was arrested by police, the accused was also found in possession of a counterfeit rubber stamp of the Shanghai Waterworks Company which the accused had made apparently with the intention of defrauding other shops.

Questioned by the Court, the accused pleaded guilty to all the charges preferred against him. In regard to the counterfeit rubber stamp, the accused said he had ordered it from a Chinese shop off Szechuen Road. Prisoner asked the Court for leniency, saying that he had to support an aged mother who was now living in Siberia.

Judgment was reserved.

SECOND SPECIAL COURT

Murder of Chinese Actor

An echo of the French Concession murder of July 28 last, when a Chinese actor was fired at and killed and one of the gunmen who had fired at the actor was in turn killed by the police, was heard in the Second Special District Court on Sept. 15 at the trial of Chang Ping-yung, unemployed, accused of being the man who fired the shot which killed the actor. Chang was arrested in a Sinza Road house, but was later handed over to the French Police. He was implicated by several others already in custody.

The case was adjourned until September 29.

In H. M. Police Court on Sept. 18 before the acting Registrar, Mr. I. T. Morris, evidence of the arrest of Mr. R. C. Carter was given by Detective Sub-Inspector J. A. Satula. Carter is charged with an attempt to defraud, obtaining from the Philco Sales Corp. one Philco radio model 89 B with six tubes, by falsely pretending that his name was E. J. Roberts. The radio was valued at $250.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

GERMANY VIEWS DISARMAMENT

Berlin, Sept. 15.

If it was thought by argument that Germany wanted a period of rest before resorting to a policy of violence and that the domination of victors over vanquished could be perpetuated, it must be decisively declared that Germany would refuse to put up with such a situation any longer.

This unequivocal statement of Germany's attitude towards disarmament was made by the Foreign Minister, Baron von Neurath, in a speech at a reception to-day to foreign journalists.

The Baron declared that the only alternative to equality was a collapse of the idea of disarmament. This would have tragic consequences, for which Germany would not be responsible.

"Fully armed nations," he declared, "have no right to talk to defenceless Germany like a schoolmaster. They will not be listened to in Germany."

The allegation that Germany desired to re-arm was a deliberate effort to hide the fact that her aim was merely the removal of her present position of one-sided defencelessness, continued the Foreign Minister. The suggestion, that disarmed nations should be subjected to preliminary control, prior to the international control of armaments being applied to all states, was unworkable.

Turning to the situation in Austria, Baron von Neurath declared that Germany had no intention of interfering with internal affairs in Austria or of violating existing agreements. Germany must, however, demand other nations not to interfere in the Austro-German conflict.

The Foreign Minister's disarmament statement is very significant in view of the forthcoming Anglo-French disarmament talks in Paris.—Reuter.

Sir J. Simon's Speech Acclaimed

Berlin, Sept. 17.

Great attention was aroused here by the speech of the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, in Carnoustie, Scotland, in which he displayed great understanding of the German point of view.

According to press reports the Minister declared that it has been realised with satisfaction in Great Britain that the German people are showing more and more interest in their national affairs and that they want to realise the right to be put on an equal footing with the other nations of the European continent.

The Foreign Secretary also expressed the hope that the National Socialist movement will give to Germany the possibility to take her due place among the nations on a basis of equality, but nobody should fall prey to the illusion that such a basical change could be effected at the Geneva conferences within one day.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

"Tired of Being Pariah"

Rudolfstadt, Sept. 18.

Germany is tired of being the pariah among nations, declared Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, at a demonstration here yesterday of 80,000 members of Hitlerite youth.

"If they try to continue forcing this role upon us and refuse us equality of rights, no one will be able to prevent us from cutting loose from the whole business and withdrawing from the chambers of international conferences.

"Even more important than the task of peacefully entering upon open competition with other nations, is the task of arousing the whole nation to the spirit of Adolph Hitler. Once this spirit becomes common to the entire people, we can be sure that no power in the world will be able to take us cheaply." Tumultuous applause greeted the speaker when he concluded.—Havas.

British Aims in Paris

Paris, Sept. 18.

In the hope of arriving at a basis for a common disarmament policy before taking the road back to Geneva, the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Captain Anthony Eden, is meeting M. Edouard Daladier, the French Premier, at the Quai d'Orsay to-day in an attempt to persuade him, according to political writers, to grant a little disarmament on account as a gesture towards Germany.

The talks are expected to last two days, and there is a possibility that Captain Eden will proceed to Rome for similar conversations.

The fundamentals of the French doctrine are:

(1) no rearmament for Germany;
(2) no disarmament for France for five years in order to make sure that Germany is keeping faith;
(3) universal international control of armaments.

The only point on which France is likely to yield is Germany's probationary period. It is understood that Britain is contriving that France shall promise to disarm to Germany's level at the end of the period.—Reuter.

The Greater Germany

Berlin, Sept. 18.

It is announced that a vast demonstration took place yesterday in Schneidemuhl, a town on the Polish frontier. The Protestant Bishop Bossenfelder, delivered a speech in the course of which he said: "Let us be unyielding in our struggle for the German soul. When it is the question of God, we do not accept any compromise. Let us fight and die with the conscience that it was God who made grace by giving us our fatherland."

Reports from Breslau state that Dr. Reinacher, chairman of the Association of German Abroad, declared in his address to schoolboys: Youth carries in its heart a greater Germany than that bounded by frontiers. Let us think of our Austrian bretheren, that splendid German country, mastered by powers contrary to German genius.—Havas.

REICHSTAG "SHADOW TRIAL" IN LONDON

London, Sept. 13.

Eminent lawyers of seven countries have assembled in a London hotel to conduct an unofficial "trial" of the men charged with having set fire to the Reichstag towards the end of February.

The tribunal includes the Italian ex-Premier, Signor Nitti; the renowned French lawyer, M. Giafferi; a son of the Swedish ex-Premier, Dr. Branberg; Dr. Huber, a former vice-President of Switzerland, and the American lawyer, Mr. Garfield Hawes.

The tribunal claims to be in possession of all essential data and hopes to publish its findings on September 21 when the trial of the prisoners opens before the Supreme Court at Leipzig.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 15.

The principal interest in to-day's proceedings centred in the evidence of three German witnesses, all well known.

They were Dr. Sach, who will defend one of the accused, Torgler, at the real trial by the Supreme Court in Leipzig; Dr. Grześkinsky, a former Minister of the Interior in Prussia, whose testimony dealt with the disposition of the Berlin police, and George Bernhardt, former editor of the "Vossische Zeitung," who gave evidence regarding the political background.

Herr Bernhardt expressed the opinion that it was utterly impossible for a man like Torgler to commit such an act as setting fire to the Reichstag.

Dr. Sach said he was opposed to Communism. He was convinced that Torgler could not have been guilty of such incendiarism, which, in any case, would in no way be to the advantage of the Communists. Actually, the fire was to the advantage of those who claimed to be the saviours of the country from Communism.

London, Sept. 16.

The "shadow trial" of those accused of setting fire to the Reichstag building towards the end of February was resumed to-day.

Wilhelm Koef told the tribunal that he and Torgler, the leader of the Communists, were astounded when, half an hour after the outbreak, they heard of it.

He quoted Torgler, who will be one of the principal accused at the real trial at Leipzig, as having exclaimed; "For God's sake, we must discover who is behind this."

Koef emphatically denied the existence of documents incriminating Communists.

ENGLISH DROUGHT ENDED

London, Sept. 13.

The drought has been routed and rain has been falling persistently for the past twenty-four hours, much to the delight of all but urban sun-bathers.—Reuter.

FEWER UNEMPLOYED IN UNITED STATES

Washington, Sept. 16.

Bright spots in the critical stage of the American Government's prosperity drive are the index of employment for August, which is the highest for two years, and the pay-roll figure for last month, which is the highest since December, 1931.

Largely due to the drive for shorter hours, about 750,000, unemployed were re-absorbed into industry during August.

Laying stress on the importance of these figures, Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour, warns the public against complacency. She points out that employment is still 28 per cent. under the normal average of 1926 and the pay-rolls are even lower.

The situation as regards the coal industry has brightened by the declaration of General Hugh S. Johnson that the coal code will unquestionably be ready for President Roosevelt by to-night.

It is stated that President Roosevelt is adhering to the language of the Recovery Act in allowing collective bargaining and is permitting no advance interpretations of the labour clause until and unless specific cases arise. He regards the act as specifying neither "the open nor the closed shop," but as permitting labour to bargain with employers collectively.—Reuter.

Fewer Banks with Bigger Deposits

Washington, Sept. 15.

The new banking commission which President Roosevelt created to supervise the insurance of bank deposits, will shortly recommend the policy concentrating the nation's banking resources in fewer and larger units, it was said to-day.

In 1923 there were 30,178 banks and to-day there are only 14,511. Barring the deposits still tied up in closed banks, the aggregate deposits have not decreased, but now exceed $41,380,000,000.

Coal Strike Riot

Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Sept. 14.

Bloodshed has marked the official beginning of the coal strike in Pennsylvania.

Six men were shot and twenty clubbed when rioting broke out to-day in three mines in the Fayette county coal area. The police are reported to have opened fire after some trouble with pickets.

In the meantime, the President's patience regarding the delay in signing the coal code has finally broken down. As a result of the outrage here to-day, he summoned General Hugh Johnson to the White House and ordered an immediate conclusion of negotiations, declaring that the time had come for "definite action."—Reuter.

AMERICAN LOAN TO RUSSIA

Washington, Sept. 16.

Soviet Russia is willing to purchase American cotton to the amount of U.S.$50,000,000 under suitable credit arrangements but the final arrangement awaits some expression of the United States attitude regarding recognition, it was reported to-day following conferences between Mr. Jesse H. Jones chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Mr. Bogdanov, chairman of Amtorg.

In order to preserve the full legality of a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan, the entire arrangement would be made through Amtorg, it was reported. Amtorg is an American corporation although it is owned by the Soviet Government.—United Press.

NEW SPANISH CABINET

New Members Announced

Madrid, Sept. 12.

Senor Alejandro Lerroux, leader of the Radical Party, to-day succeeded in forming a new government to replace the cabinet of Senor Manuel Azana, leader of the Accion Republicana, which resigned last week.

The new government includes Senor Lerroux as Premier; Senor Juan Jose Rocha, Minister of War, which was held concurrently by Premier Azana in the last government; Senor Claudio Sanchez, Albornoz, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Senor Antonio Lara as Minister of Finance.

Followers of the new Premier dominate the new Cabinet, which includes six Radicals, two Radical Socialists, one Accion Republicana, one Galician Party, one Servicio Republica, one Catalan Ezquerra and one Left Radical Socialist.—United Press.

JAPAN AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Tokyo, Sept. 17.

The Foreign Ministry has decided to give up the Secretaryship of the League of Nations at Geneva and to establish a Consulate-General there. A Consul-Gesneral, two Consuls and two secretaries will be shortly appointed for the new Consulate-General.

The Office of the Japanese Secretaries of the League of Nations in Paris will be renamed "the International Conference Office" and Mr. J. Itoh will head that office, it was also decided. The Foreign Office requested the Finance Office for Yen 130,000 for establishing the new office.—United Press.

FLAG INCIDENT SETTLED

London, Sept. 16.

An answer has now been received from the Persian Government regarding an incident at Basidu, in Kishm Island, in the Persian Gulf, where recently some Persian naval officers landed and pulled down the Union Jack.

Basidu has been in British occpation for 100 years and, in response to a protest by the British Government, an assurance has been given by the Persian Government to the British representative in Teheran that the action of the officers in question was quite unauthorised. Regrets at their behaviour have been expressed and the Union Jack has been replaced in its position by the British Navy.

A visit is at present being paid to friendly sheiks of the Southern Persian Gulf by the destroyer flotilla of the Mediterranean Fleet.—Wireless through Reuter.

ALIENATED AFFECTIONS WORTH U.S.$75,000

Los Angeles, Sept. 14.

A sum of U.S. $75,000 was awarded to-day to Mrs. Marian Read, who sued the film star, Miss Clair Windsor, for alienation of the affections of her husband, Alfred Read, stockbroker. The plaintiff had claimed U.S. $100,000.—Reuter.

LADY CLAYTON'S DEATH

London, Sept. 15.

Lady East Clayton, widow of the wealthy explorer, Sir Robert East Clayton, lost her life as the result of injuries sustained at the Brooklands aerodrome to-day.

She had started the engine of her plane and was climbing into the cockpit when the machine moved forward and rapidly gathered speed. She fell out and was carried unconscious to a near-by hospital, where she died. The machine turned completely over.

Lady Clayton, who was 25 years of age, was an accomplished amateur pilot. Shortly after her marriage last year, she made an arduous air and motor journey with her husband in an endeavour to find the lost oasis of Zerrura, in the Libyan desert. They were unsuccessful.

Upon their return to England, Sir Robert died from a mysterious germ disease which he contracted during their exploration.—Reuter.

PROF. EINSTEIN'S PROTECTORS

Paris, Sept. 11.

"If a hair on Einstein's head is touched down German hostages marked, in Paris will answer for it," declared Mr. Bernard Lecache at a crowded meeting to-day at the Salle Wagram, at which he presided. Two French criminal lawyers, who also addressed the meeting, made impassioned pleas for the defence of the men charged with having set fire to the Reichstag building towards the end of February. They have not been allowed to make these pleas before the Supreme Court of Leipzig, which is trying the case.

A clamour for the names of the Germans marked down following the declaration made by M. Lecache, but he refused to divulge them.

Brawls occurred outside the hall among the crowd unable to gain entrance and, as a result, some twenty persons, including an Englishman, were placed under detention.

A hundred Jewish science students in England are forming a voluntary bodyguard for Professor Einstein during his stay in that country. The distinguished scientist arrived in England from Belgium a few days ago, following rumours that a German secret society had placed a price upon his head.—Reuter.

DICTATORSHIP IN CUBA

Havana, Sept. 14.

The new régime under President Ramon Grau San Martin is experiencing considerable difficulty in its efforts to achieve stability.

The latest menace to its security is an outbreak of labour troubles in various parts of Cuba. In several instances American interests are involved.—Reuter.

Havana, Sept. 17.

The Republic of Cuba was nominally governed by a dictatorship to-night, President Ramon Grau San Martin having dissolved all political parties and refused to confer further with leaders of the opposition.

The principal trouble now is in southern Cuba, especially in the Santiago area where Americans have heavy investments. The bitter feeling that existed for a time against Spanish residents seems to have disappeared entirely.

In Santiago, strikers have surrounded American plants and demanded that the "foreigners get out of the country." So far there have been no open attacks. The American Consul in Santiago requested all Americans in that area to gather in Rente in the event of outbreaks. They will be protected by American forces which are in warships not far from Santiago Bay.

Meanwhile the 30,000 Cubans in Florida, all of them revolutionaries during the Machado regime, have not given their support to the present regime and are standing by Gen. Menocal. They are contributing funds regularly to his organisation.—United Press.

POLISH DANZIG PACT

Geneva, Sept. 15.

A new era in Polish-Danzig affairs was opened up to-day by the signing of an important agreement adjusting the relations between the two governments.

The new treaty promises to cleanse the political atmosphere of Central Europe, which has been tainted with the Polish-Danzig dispute for the last fourteen years.—Reuter.

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SOUTH AFRICAN SUBSIDY FOR ITALIANS

London, Sept. 15.

The first confirmation of a report which astounded British shipping circles, that the Government of the Union of South Africa had agreed to subsidise Italian lines to the extent of £150,000 a year to carry Cape produce to Mediterranean ports, was afforded by General J. C. Smuts in a speech at Johannesburg yesterday.

General Smuts said the Union Government had been fully committed before the formation of the present Coalition and asked whether it was worth while breaking up the Coalition for a shipping subsidy.

Sir Robert Horne, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech in Glasgow yesterday, declared that Great Britain would never forego her shipping supremacy and that the remedy of subsidies would be applied if only as a last resort.

The Union of South Africa once had an Italian Army meat contract valued at about £150,000 a year.—Reuter.

AUSTRIA TO END MARXISM

Vienna, Sept. 11.

"The era of Marxism and capitalism in Austria is over. We are determined to construct a new era on a Christian basis with authoritative leadership," declared Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, the Austrian Chancellor, in a speech at a patriotic demonstration of 70,000 people this evening.

He added that Austria and Germany should stand together, but the big brother had refused to understand her. Against other states they would have used sterner measures than those taken against Germany.

To blend his supporters, Dr. Dollfuss has founded the "Fatherland Front" with a variant of the Swastika as an emblem.—Reuter.

LONDON COTTON MEETING

London, Sept. 14.

The first meeting between Lancashire and Japanese cotton delegates took place this morning at an informal meeting at the headquarters of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London.

While it is understood the Japanese aim at securing a partition of the great cotton consuming markets, the Lancashire industrialists, whose political pull is very considerable, declare that if the present conferences prove abortive, tariffs and other means of protection must be implemented in order to safeguard the British markets at home and overseas.

The chairman of the Lanchashire delegation, Sir John E. Barlow, delivered an address of welcome to which Mr. Kadono Okada replied. No programme for the coming discussions has yet been fixed.—Reuter.

TSKEHEDI CASE SETTLED

Palapye, Bechuanaland, Sept. 16.

Seragola, who has acted as chief of the Bamangwatos, the most important tribe in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, during the absence of Tshekedi, was to-day chosen by the native court to succeed the suspended ruler. The Resident Commissioner agreed to the choice pending a full meeting of the tribe in October.

The suspension of Tshekedi, the chief of the Bamangwatos, follows the investigation by Vice-Admiral E.R.G.R. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the Africa Station and Acting High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, into the flogging alleged to have been administered to a man named Macintosh through the instrumentality of Tshekedi.—Reuter.

UNIQUE AIR ACCIDENT

London, Sept. 12.

The unparalleled experience of leaping from an aeroplane and then falling back to the rear of the cockpit befel Flight-Lieutenant Staniland, the famous Schneider Trophy pilot, when testing a secret machine in Kent to-day.

He spun the 'plane to a height of 14,000 feet, but here something went wrong and he fell 7,000. When unable to right his machine, he jumped but was hurled back to the rear of the cockpit. He was stunned momentarily, but struggled out again and made another jump and landed unhurt.

The machine crashed two miles away.—Reuter.

TORNADO'S FURY IN MEXICO

Mexico City, Sept. 17.

At least 91 persons are reported to have been killed as the result of a hurricane on the Mexican coast to-day.

The storm centre is considerably south of the area devastated a week ago by a hurricane which struck Brownsville Texas and Matamoros in the extreme north-east tip of Mexico.

Another 100 were drowned at San Luis Postosi when the Santiago river burst its dam. The damage is estimated in millions of dollars.

A curious phenomenon occurred in North Carolina, where a Church in Oriental was blown round on its axis. The back door is now in front.—Reuter.

MAINE GOES "WET" AFTER 75-YEAR DROUGHT

Waterville, Sept. 12.

The state of Maine, after leading the prohibition movement for 75 years, voted "wet" to-day by 2 to 1. Maine is the twenty-sixth state to repudiate prohibition.—Reuter.

New York, Sept. 13.

The States of Maryland and Minnisota have voted wet, Minnisota, the home State of ex-congressman Andrew J. Volstead, by a majority of 2 to 1. There is every indication that the State of Colorado is also polling "wet."—Reuter.

MR. GANDHI'S "BITTER CUP OF AGONY"

Poona, Sept. 14.

Mr. Gandhi has undertaken not to court re-imprisonment by offering aggressive civil resistance until August 3, 1934, though he refuses to modify his advice to Congress urging individual civil disobedience.

He arrived at this decision to-day which he described as a "bitter cup of agony", at the end of his protracted talks with Jawaharlalnehru, who stated that they had faced two questions—the larger national issue of freedom and Gandhi's personal struggle. Mr. Gandhi's leadership is still essential but it is desirable to define the objective of the movement more clearly.—Reuter.

Poona, Sept. 15.

The future programme of congress evolved between Mr. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, as a result of their protracted talks, expressed in a nutshell is "complete independence, meaning full control of the army, foreign relations and internal financial and economic control."

Mr. Gandhi in a letter on the future of the movement says that there is something radically wrong when membership of congress is hundreds of thousands yet the imprisoned civil resisters have never exceeded tens of thousands.—Reuter.

DRIVE FOR A UNITED IRELAND

Dublin, Sept. 12.

"A big organisation drive for a United Ireland is now being begun in every parish in the Free State", says an appeal for funds issued by the new United Ireland Party to-day.

The appeal adds: "At any moment a general election may give the people a chance to end their present condition of national calamity."—Reuter.

Dublin, Sept. 16.

Mr. de Valera, president of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, told a meeting of 20,000 persons at Cork to-day that the Government and the Labour Party had reached an agreement on all the main issues of policy likely to arise during the lifetime of the present Dail. Hence, he said, there would be no immediate elections.—Reuter.

"Blue Shirts" Raided

Dublin, Sept. 15.

A large force of detectives swooped down on the headquarters of the Irish National Guard at Parnell Square late this afternoon and seized quantities of documents and literature.

The raid had been authorised by the new military tribunal, which ordered the closure of the premises.—Reuter.

Officer Loses Commission

Dublin, Sept. 15.

The commission held in the Reserve of Officers by the general secretary of the National Guard has been withdrawn by the Government.—Reuter.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

The King, the Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister amd Mr. Stanley Baldwin were represented at the memorial service for Viscount Grey of Fallodon on September 11 in Westminster Abbey. Sir John Simon, Lord Hailsham and Mr. J. H. Thomas were among the members of the Cabinet present, and Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill and several other former ministerial colleagues of the late statesman also attended.

* * *

Mr. Irwin Hoover, chief usher at the White House, died while on duty on September 14. Death was caused by heart failure. Mr. Hoover was 62 years old.—United Press.

* * *

No less than 150,000 public meetings will be held in Germany within the next two months in the course of an extensive National Socialist propaganda campaign which will begin on October 1 and last until November 30.

* * *

The latest development in the campaign of the New South Wales Labour Party against the election of the State Legislative Council on a new basis is a direct petition to the King and to the Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. J. H. Thomas, by the fiery Labour leader, Mr. T. Lang, who was formerly Premier of New South Wales.

* * *

Further evidence of the revival of business and the increase of employment in Germany was furnished on Sept. 14 by a statement by the Krupp concern in Essen that the number of workers employed in the firm's cast-steel works, forming part of the vast concern, had within the past few months risen by 25 per cent. from 16,800 to nearly 21,000. An innovation introduced by Krupp is the schooling courses for expert workmen who having been unemployed for some time, had lost their skill.—Trans-Ocean

* * *

Captain Pennington, an airman with a distinguished war record, received fatal injuries when a ten-seater De Havilland Dragon aeroplane which he was piloting crashed near Doncaster on September 15. There were six passengers in the machine, but they either entirely escaped or were only slightly injured. All of them had been attending the Doncaster race meeting and the passengers included Gordon Richards, the champion jockey, who yesterday won five out of the six races in which he rode.

* * *

Mr. Arthur Reed Ropes, better known as "Adrian Ross," the noted English musical comedy librettist and lyricist, died in London, on September 12 at the age of 74.

* * *

Simultaneously with an announcement of a desire for peace with honour, the Paraguayan Government on Sept. 17 ordered the 1934 reservists be called to the colours next month to continue the war with Bolivia over the possession of the Gran Chaco.

RECALL OF PAPAL NUNCIO ASKED

Prague, Sept. 16.

The Cabinet has decided to request the Pope to recall the Papal Nuncio, Pietro Ciriaci, to Rome to enable an official explanation to be given for a letter the nuncio wrote to the leader of the Slovak Popular Party complaining that he had been insulted in Prague.

The non-Catholic press, on learning the contents of the letter, immediately accused the Papal Nuncio of interfering in the internal affairs of the State and of attempting to incite the Slovaks to separate from the rest of the community.

The Cabinet censured the letter and decided to request the recall of the writer.—Reuter.

POLISH RECORD BID FAILS

Moscow, Sept. 12.

The Polish flier, Filipovich and Levonevsky, attempting a non-stop flight from Warsaw to Krasnoyarsk in an effort to better the endurance record established by Codos and Rossi, the French pilots, crashed last night near Cheboksari, about 400 miles east of Moscow. Col. Filipovich, director of civil aiviation in Warsaw escaped by desending in a parachute, but Lewoniewsk; was picked up severaly injured and was rushed to a hospital. During the night, however, in spite of the best medical attention, he succumbed to his wounds.—Reuter.

The famous Russian war-time airman Nakidin, as well as a mechanic and six passengers, were killed in a crash in a fog near Liubliana on Sept. 12.—Reuter.

* * *

The silk industries of Europe Rave announced they had worked out an ambitious plan to persuade the populations of nine countries to buy real silk instead of artificial products and that an "all-European silk week" will begin on October 2.

* * *

According to a decision of the German Federation of Trade and Technical Associations published on September 15, applications tendered by Jewish and foreign firms for admission to membership of these associations are in principle not to be rejected.

* * *

Despite the threat it would drive extensive stock transactions away from New York and that the New York Stock Exchange might transfer its activities to New Jersey, the City Board of Aldermen on Sept. 14 passed the ordinance for taxing stock transfers. The ordinance imposed a graduated tax on all stock issues sold on the New York Stock Exchange, the Curb Exchange and over the counter.—United Press.

* * *

An open verdict was returned on September 14, by a majority of seven to two, at the inquent on the Earl of Kerry (son and heir of the Marquis of Lansdowne), who was killed as the result of a fall under a tube-train in London on the night of September 12. Lord Kerry, who would have been twenty years of age on October 7, was the eldest son and heir of the present Marquis of Lansdowne.

With the death of the Earl of Kerry, the new heir to the title is the second of the Marquis of Lansdowne's three sons, Lord Charles Hope Fitz-Maurice, born in 1917.—Reuter.

* * *

The assembly hall of Berlin University was the scene on Sept 15 of the inauguration the newly created Prussian State Council formed by men engaged in politics, economic affairs, art, science, learning and music, nominated by the Prussian Government, the main function of which will be to maintain a constant and intimate touch between the people and the Government. Gen. Goering pointed out that with the establishment of the Prussian State Council, the foundation stone for the new National Socialist constitution was laid, a form of government corresponding to ancient Germanic and therefore to purely National Socialist thought and feeling. "The hours through which we are now passing are the death hours of Parliamentarism in Prussa."

Capt. Ward T. Van Orman, the American balloonist, and his companion, Frank Trotter, were found safe in eastern Ontario on September 11.

* * *

By the passing of a new bill in the Lower House to-day, foreign students will henceforth be forbidden to enrol in Netherland universities and technical schools.

* * *

The death has occurred, at the age of 70, of the playwright, Mr. Alfred Sutro, brother-in-law of Lord Reading, former Viceroy of India. He succumbed to an attack of pneumonia.—Reuter.

* * *

Professor A. W. Moerkeberg, the prominent Danish veterinary surgeon and chief of Denmark's agricultural university, died on September 12 at the age of 70 after a few day's illness.—Reuter.

* * *

The Natonal Harvest Thanksgiving Day will be organised by the German Government for October 1, in honour of the German peasantry and with a view of accentuating the fundamental importance of the rural population for the State.

* * *

The arrival in Moscow, on Sept. 15 of M. Pierre Cot, the French Minister of Air, at the head of an aerial mission to the Soviet Union, is welcomed by the Soviet press as an indication of the friendly reations between the two countries.

* * *

After the solemn ceremony of inauguration of the new Prussian State Council at the assembly hall of Berlin University, the official assumption of duties by the new State Council, followed on September 16 at Potsdam, the ancient residence of Frederick the Great.

* * *

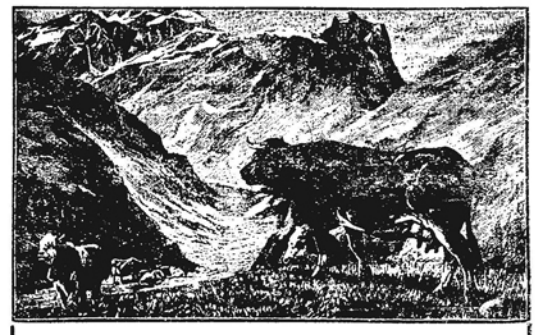
A diamond worth at least £20,000 and at first reported to be the famous jewel Polar Star was stolen in a daring smash-and-grab raid on a London jewller's on September 13.

* * *

Death duties amounting to over £870,000 will be payable on the estate of Mr. Robert Fleming, the head of a firm of London bankers, who died in July. The gross value of his estate is estimated at £2,174,-803.—Reuter.

* * *

Desperation caused by bad health and the racial persecution which drove him into exile, ended the life of the prominent German-Jewish criminal lawyer, Professor Max Alsberg, who committed sucide on September 12 at Samaden. Professor Alsberg, who was 56 years of age, acted as counsel for the defence in some of the most important trials in Germany since the War and was also the author of two plays. After the accession of the Nazis to power, he was forbidden to practice.—Reuter.



GERBER'S

PETIT GRUYÈRE

CHEESE

It is a cheese of particularly pleasing flavour and of a high food value. There is no waste with it for every particle can be eaten.

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IN PARENTHESIS

A Little Advice

"HOP to it, gel." as the fond mother said when she threw her one-legged daughter out into the cruel, cruel world.

* * *

Asking for Trouble

BOSS: Late again!

Clerk: Well, my wife presented me with a baby last night.

Boss: She would have done a lot better with an alarm clock.

Clerk: Come to think of it, that would have been quite an achievement.

* * *

Found Out

BILLY proposed to his lady love. "No, Billy," said the girl.

The young man looked crestfallen. "But why not, darling?" he said. "I've given you a car, I've sent you flowers, I've taken you to hundreds of places; in fact, I've given you everything money can buy."

"That's just it. You're too extravagant."

* * *

Powdered Hussies

THE leaders of the National Socialist Party in Breslau have given notice that women with made-up faces are forbidden to go to any meeting or function arranged by the party.

Orders have been given that a sharp watch shall be kept for women with make-up, so that they may be prevented from entering the meetings.

In search for the un-naked truth, eh what?

* * *

These English

Two Englishmen bound for New York had sat side by side on deck-chairs without exchanging a word.

On the third day one of them fell asleep, and his book came down on the deck with a thud. It also broke the ice. The other man picked up the book, and the following dialogue took place:

"Thanks very much."

"Going across?"

"Yes."

"So am I."

* * *

Punished

IN Parenthesis has received the following communication from the Mukden pinochle club.

SIR: The attention of the committee of this club has been drawn to an article appearing in your journal headed "Anthrax in Manchuokuo."

The suggestion arising therefrom that all Manchuokuoans are, therefore horses, is deeply resented, and in expelling you from the club, the committee suggests you go and take a jump at yourself.

Yours faithfully.
L. IEBESTRAUM.
Hon. Secretary.

Mukden, Sept. 8., 1933.

* * *

News Item

Miss Kathryn Carver, the wife of Mr. Adolphe Menjou, the film actor, has been granted the divorce for which she applied last month on the ground of cruelty.

A final settlement for £1,000 of all claims by his wife was agreed to by Mr. Menjou, in addition to the £30,000 which he gave her last November.

There may, of course, be nothing in a name, but Kathryn seems to have carved a tidy little fortune out of Adolphe, doesn't she?

* * *

Making Friends

The Colonel's language was notoriously strong. Unfortunately he had been temporarily in command of a Brigade where other regiments were not acclimatised to his sulphur. The G.O.C. was scandalised and ordered an apology. It was given on parade to the whole Brigade.

"Officers and men of the Youll-neverno Brigade, the G.O.C. has ordered me to apologise to you for calling you blankety blanks. I do so but I would add that you are blankety blanks and you know it."

After that the Brigade and its commander got on quite well together and the sulphur industry flourished amid the satisfaction of all concerned.

* * *

The Newer Racing

GROCK, a two-year-old racehorse owned by Mr. R. A. L. Cohen, has a funny face.

He looks as if a bag of flour had caught him and smothered the whole of his head from ears downwards and further than his eyes, both of which are greyblue.

Because of this he is named after the famous clown, but when he ran in the Breeders' Foal Plate at Nottingham his face was obscured by a hood.

Can this have been a concession to his own feelings or an act of consideration for his rivals?

Perhaps some horse who in the past has run against him excused his own failure by pleading that he could not race for laughing.

Breaking the News

Oh, Mrs. Jones, I have never seen a child as badly spoilt as that son of yours.

Why, Mrs. Murphy, I don't believe you.

Oh, yes, he is too, just come out and look what the fire engine did to him.

* * *

Ah!

"AND now," said the teacher, "Can anyone give me a sentence using the word 'candour'."

"Please 'mm," said the bright little boy in the front seat, "My papa had a pretty stenographer and my mama saw her and so my pap candour."

* * *

Help Offered

IN view of the likelihood of the authorities refusing to allow the Anti-War Congress to meet in Shanghai or its environs—which we do think is a little 'ard—In Parenthesis wishes to inform those desirous of organising the meeting, that he has and holds at their disposal a nicely upholstered coal cellar, capable of accommodating all four of it.

* * *

A Brain Test

A MAN fell asleep in church and dreamed that he was being beheaded. His wife, to wake him, tapped him on the back of the neck with her fan. He fell forward in his sleep and died at once. Where is the catch?

A pair of handsome cut glass boot polishers will be awarded to the sender of the first correct solution which is opened in this office.

* * *

Short Conversation With Sally The Cat

SALLY: I enjoyed those eggs you dropped on the kitchen floor.

Uncle Nat: Glad to be of service, I'm sure.

Sally: What about opening another tin of lobster?

Uncle Nat: Certainly not.

Sally: A tin of sardines, then?

Uncle Nat: No.

Sally, with a discreet cough: Of course, you know why I have these fancies?

Uncle Nat: Please remember that this is a clean, wholesome, and respectable family newspaper.—Nathaniel Gubbins in the "Sunday Express."

* * *

Correspondence

IN PARENTHESIS
"North-China Daily News"
Dear I.P.

I am in great trouble. The waterworks, they confuse me! Two, three weeks ago they say to me "Please do not mind, our water tastes not so good, but long, long time no have got rain. So must taste."

To-day very much rain, so much rain my bed all wet before coolie can close window. To-night water taste all same chlor—I don't remember of lime or—ine. Anyway much bad taste. How come taste bad all same rain, no rain?

AH SHA SHWEI.

Shanghai, Sept. 13, 1933.

Personally, we believe that anybody who is so stupid as to drink water anywhere in this wide wide world deserves everything which is coming to him. In dry weather in some places there is hardly enough to bathe in, and yet some selfish people swill it into their insides. If they must do that, perhaps it would be just as well to have a little body in it such as our correspondent suggests.

* * *

Light Sentences

NOTTINGHAM policeman: I saw Mrs. Blank and several other men in the room.

Policeman at Willesden: When the prisoner addressed me as "Sir" my suspicions were aroused and I searched him.

* * *

HUSBAND at Derby: I offer my wife a farthing a year—a magnificent sum compared with her value to me.

Southend Wife: The house couldn't hold both of us when we had a little bit of a quarrel, so my husband had to get out.

Willesden wife: It is as natural for my husband to refuse me money as it is for me to ask him for it.

Woman at North London: Life with my husband is too lonely for me and I cannot stand it any longer.

* * *

Romance Busted

AN old "salt" was relating a thrilling adventure that happened just off Arijaba, a name that conjured up visions of coral reefs, blue lagoons, and waving palm trees.

"In the South Seas, isn't it?" interrupted one of his audience.

"Blimey!" he gasped. "*'Arwich 'arbour* in the South Seas! Why, it ain't twenty miles from Clacton."

Some Denials

LORD Marley's experiences regarding his correspondence is remarkable for the denials that anybody could possibly have anything to do with such a leakage.

To get the matter perfectly clearly before his readers In Parenthesis wishes emphatically to state on the best possible authority, that the mails are not interfered with, that the private lives of foreign citizens are not investigated by certain governmental organisations, that dossiers of such information are not kept by the authorities not concerned, and that the foreigners in question would not be surprised if they didn't see what those dossiers do not contain. Further, of course, the telephone system is not and cannot be tapped.

And if anyone believes all this, he or she is too good to live.

* * *

And Another

IN reply to an allegation which has been repeated to him, In Parenthesis, wishes to state that he is not in possession, by interception, of any of Lord Marley's correspondence. For humourous reading he prefer's the "Weekly Scotsman" and,—shall it be said? —"La Vie Parisienne."

* * *

The Weeping Journalist

HARRY Carr is a newspaperman who travels and as the result of deep insight into the subjects he writes to his paper, the Los Angeles "Times" is able to give his readers a concise view of the situation in practically every place he visits. Harry, it will be noted, is moved by a capacious love for every nation, including the United States of America. His undying affection for Great Britain is evident in every line of the sub-joined article, but the tears which rise to his eyes are completely submerged by our own crying: we are crying with laughter. Harry's splurge follows:—

SHANGHAI

IF we should ever get into a war, all Europe will be cheering on our enemy. No American can stay twenty-four hours in an international port like Shanghai without realizing the love they all do not have for us.

Especially the British.

The French haven't any SPECIAL dislike for us. They dislike everybody on general principles, which does not stand in the way of their short-changing them without pick or prejudice.

* * *

WASHED UP

THE anti-American feeling has increased since the $50,000,000 cotton loan.

You would think that the United States had issued a general order to strangle all new babies in their cradles—the way they talk. And perhaps we have.

With England and Japan openly at enmity over the Indian cotton tariff, and the United States sliding into a front seat at the Chinese pie counter, it looks as though England was about washed up in the Orient.

* * *

THE UNION JACK

THERE is something bigger behind this cotton loan than appears on the surface. It threatens the collapse of the British trade principle.

England's policy in China has been to seize a chunk of Chinese territory, raise the Union Jack and make it a part of England—trade included.

The policy of the United States has been to refuse all territorial concessions, to help China get on her feet financially and socially—to the end that she can improve her buying power. We will take a chance on getting ours when China gets money enough to buy motor cars.

* * *

SWEET IDEALS

THE sweet unselfishness of Europe in the Orient is what brings tears to my eyes.

The United States—refusing blood money—returned the Boxer indemnity loot—providing only that returned money was to be used for educating young Chinese.

The bread upon the waters has returned. It is the young Chinese students who returned with American university degrees who are turning China Yankee.

The British and Italians are now moved to return their Boxer indemnity money. The noble British heart has just handed back the loot without any strings at all except...

That the money all has to be used in England to buy British railroad machinery.

Mussolini decided to make a noble gesture, too. He returned the Boxer money with the proviso that it shall be used for "cultural purposes." And then he goes on to stipulate that the "culture" is to consist of war aeroplanes and high explosives—to be purchased in Italy.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

London Letter

CONFERENCE AT ALL SOULS

A Revel of Delights Amidst Old World Charms at Oxford

BY O. M. GREEN

London, Aug. 8.

"If you are coming to Oxford for the conference, do come and lunch with me at All Souls."

Although often in Oxford, I had never ventured inside All Souls. Alone among all the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, it carries on something of the semi-monastic idea of the universities' youth, when colleges were not so much, if at all, for instruction, as for research and learning. The three or four undergraduates of former years have been abolished and All Souls exists solely for the further cultivation of selected blooms of pure scholarship carefully gathered from other beds. To be a Fellow of All Souls is one of the few distinctions that really mean something. I prepared to accept the invitation to lunch by telegram, but, on second thoughts, wrote instead, as the more proper and decorous way—in my best round hand.

Epicurean Atmosphere

Part of the charm of life at Oxford and Cambridge is the reduction of things that elsewhere tend to block all outlook to their proper place in the scheme of existence. Money, of course, is a necessary, but a millionaire is a much less important person than a man who has just taken a first in Greats. Good food and wine are the natural comitant of well-ordered life but in no sense the aim of it. And if some things are brought low, others are advanced to the respect due to them. Domestic service, for some infatuated reason, is looked down upon nowadays. But to be a college servant is a highly honourable profession descending through centuries from father to son, from mother to daughter. Even a Fellow of All Souls would not fly in the face of his scout or bedmaker, and housekeeping moves noiselessly on velvet wheels.

Lunch in college is one of the pleasantest of all entertainments. The low spacious rooms with wainscoted walls and heavily beamed ceiling, the quadrangle outside steeped in tranquil sunshine, old silver tankards adorning the table, the simple but exquisitely chosen meal, wines from the cobwebbed cellar. Isaiah must have had such in view when he wrote of "wines on the lees well refined": the atmosphere is, perhaps, slightly Epicurean, yet deeply conducive to ripe thought and benevolence. A bee floats in to sample the raspberries and remains enamoured of her reflexion in a silver tankard. The talk has nothing whatever to do with politics or international conferences. A sense of remoteness from all the world steals upon one, the delusion of almost being a Fellow oneself.

Seeing Sights

There are two ways of seeing sights. "Step right down on the platform, Lincoln," says "Punch's" American mother as the train stops at Rugby, "and you can tell them back home you've been where Tom Jones was at school." The downfall of the present age is that it tries to see something of everything. The result is like half-dozen photographs taken on the same film. There can be no question of the superiority of seeing everything of very little. Suitably prepared by lunch we were taken to see the chapel and library. Nothing could have better rounded off a picture which will remain clear in every detail so long as memory lasts.

Next to Merton, All Souls' chapel has some of the oldest stained glass in Oxford: it has recently been cleaned and the pale yet glowing colours of the saints' dresses shone out against the afternoon sky like a casket of jewels. A good deal of cant is talked about old things just because they are old. But there can be no question that, compared with the peculiar radiance and clarity of the old stained glass, the best modern work (and some of it is very beautiful) looks hard and heavy. At the western end of All Souls' chapel is an enormous black Renaissance screen, made by a pupil of Wren's. Just at first it seems out of proportion and harmony with the building. But it is a beautiful thing in itself, and after a very few minutes in the chapel, one realises that it has dropped into its proper place like everything else.

A Beautiful Reredos

But the most interesting feature is the reredos, with its rows of carved figures, 52 in all I think, from wall to wall and right up to the ceiling. When Somerset's Commissioners came to Oxford, in the reign of Edward VI, they insisted on hurling down the statues, in spite of the pleadings of Warden and Fellows. Why, by the way, they spared the stained glass windows, is a mystery. Unable to endure the sight of all the empty niches, the Warden and Fellows had the wall coated with plaster and frescoes painted on it. In time the recollection of the original reredos faded away. Nobody knew that it had ever been sculptured. But only 68 years ago a workman, still alive, was doing something to the wall, when his hammer went through the plaster, disclosing the fretted canopy of a niche. Thereupon the wall was carefully stripped and the original design discovered. The ancient figures were gone, but new ones were made, exceedingly well too, and the surface has mellowed to the resemblance of old ivory. For models they took distinguished men of the day, and so there is the late Lord Salisbury immortalised in the character of John of Gaunt.

In the Library

Of the library one may truly say that it makes one gasp. It is immensely long, not less, I should say, than the nave of the Cathedral at Shanghai, and perfectly proportioned in height and width, with a deep oblong bay at one side. Surely Wren did some of his best work here, and not the least clever contrivance was that by which he made the windows classic within, and Gothic without, to suit the different aspects on which they face. Except for one statue of the donor, Lord Codrington (suitably attired in a Roman toga), and another of Blackstone, the floor is practically empty. I know nothing of Blackstone except that he wrote immortal commentaries on law, but, judging by this extraordinarily vital statue, he must have been a remarkable man, stern yet kindly, inflexible but full of humour, a lover of learning, yet in love with life in all its forms.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By Latrator

So many more people will see "Cavalcade" this week in Shanghai and so many have commented on the South African War reminiscences of last Sunday that a further draft on memory may be unblushingly made. This journal's reviewer seems to have been one of the few to rate Mr. Clive Brook's performance higher than Miss Diana Wynyard's. The reason given—departure from type on one or two occasions—appears to lay the fault mainly at the door of Mr. Noel Coward. Incidentally it raises an interesting historical point. Jane Marryot, indeed, is the only character into whose mouth Mr. Coward puts anachronistic sentences. It is a slip which any author may make in developing a certain thesis and it is, of course, strictly within the benefit of dramatic licence. Just as "All Quiet on the Western Front" put 1930 thoughts on war into the mouths of men of 1915—a mistake which "Journey's End" wonderfully avoids—so Miss Diana Wynyard is made to express sentiments which to her personally may seem perfectly natural but which were certainly not the sentiments of Jane Marryot in 1914. This obviously tends to throw her part out of focus whenever such lines occur. There was no sign of any resentment against the War as War in 1899 and very little in 1914. In 1899 the trouble was looked upon mainly as that of the professional soldier, although Mr. Kipling has his little say on that subject later. In 1914 there was a grim sense of duty among the Jane Marryots. No-one wanted war but no-one seriously maintained that England could honourably keep out of War—again that was among the Jane Marryots. The jingo was a living reality in 1899. He was dead as a door nail in 1914. Alfred Bridges sounds the jingo note in its quieter vein (if it had one):

Ellen: What's the war for anyhow? Nobody wanted to have a war.

Bridges: We've got to 'ave wars every now and then to prove we're top dog.

* * *

"Cavalcade" cannot obviously be led away from its theme. So it cannot show that the real controversy in 1899 was over the ethics of the ultimatum issued to President Kruger. There were "pro-Boers," "little Englanders" and the rest. They were largely Liberals and their opposition to the War would not draw a single cheer from a pacifist meeting to-day. They considered that Great Britain was waging war on the Boers at the bidding of the diamond mines. They were over-borne by the result of the successes of the Boers in the early stages. Faced with the unpleasant knowledge that "regrettable incidents"—the phrase became classic—were developing into a danger of defeat the country was stirred and the Government's decision to send out Lord Roberts (with Lord Kitchener) to raise the C.I.V.s aroused such a patriotic fervour that the rights and wrongs of the Colonial Office's relations with the diamond mines were brushed aside. Moreover, the Colonial Secretary was Mr. Joseph Chamberlain—a name of mark in those days. It is quaint to think of the names which were not of mark.

* * *

Great Britain's future Prime Minister who won the Great War was then a rising young Liberal—a little scorned by the aristocrats under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman—and he was a strong "pro-Boer." He dared to invade the Chamberlain territory at Birmingham to address a pro-Boer meeting. The adventure was "magnificent but it was not peace." In other words Mr. Lloyd George managed to escape safely from the Town Hall and the infuriated crowd inside only by dint of assuming a policeman's uniform. His critics of to-day remembering Versailles will perhaps remark that he was always better at War than at Peace-making. Mr. Winston Churchill had not entered Parliament but had left the Army. He went out to South Africa as the special correspondent of the "Morning Post." No-one in those days seemed to think that was a curious proceeding for a cavalry officer. But then, except for the modest drive among the volunteers for recruits to the C.I.V.s and other spasmodic efforts the War was looked upon as mainly the Army's concern—with some assistance from Scott's Naval Brigade round Ladysmith. Mr. Churchill was not popular. He was captured after an Armoured Train disaster near Chievely where his fellow-sufferers, an Irish regiment (the Munster Fusiliers perhaps) were reported to have made caustic remarks on his gratuitous offers of leadership after the smash-up occurred. And later his escape from Pretoria was effected in circumstances which were the subject of comment in Clubland for some time. Mr. Churchill, like Mr. Lloyd George, came through all right—a circumstance which should cheer up Sir Oswald Mosley and Sir Stafford Cripps.

* * *

In fact the South African War was very largely a party question. In "Peter's Mother" there is the right atmosphere. The angry old father—a lifelong Liberal—cuts off all communication with his son Peter who had run away from Eton to join his friends in a yeomanry corps in South Africa. Great Britain was not at all popular on the Continent or across the Atlantic. The fight was not unjustifiably regarded as unequal. Popular sympathy has always been on the side of David against Goliath. The Kaiser sent a famous telegram for which Queen Victoria rebuked him in her best style. King Edward VII's later "entente cordiale" visit to Paris had for one of its objects the erasure of memories of Paris's lampooning of Queen Victoria on account of the Boer War. The Netherlands, as the virtual Mother Country of the Boers, was sorely distressed. In the United States of America the sympathy with the two Republics was acute. It is possible now to look back on it all with detachment but it is certain that, among Young England of 1899 and 1900, the appeal of the War was irresistible. It must have been very trying to be at school and the son of a Liberal father, as Peter was. Probably Liberal fathers were kept in merciful ignorance of their sons' term-time adoration of "Lord Roberts and Kitchener, Methuen, Kekewich, White."

* * *

Enthusiasm for the War in the schools was kept alive by various means. Maps of South Africa (complete with flags on pins) were circulated and the schools learnt geography as well as a little amateur strategy. Mafeking and Ladysmith were household words, with Kimberley not far behind. Of the enemy, De Wet was by far the most talked-of general. In time, admiration for his ingenuity began to overcome natural championship of his victims. Botha, Smuts and Cronje were no doubt more important figures but they did not manage to achieve the "press" of the elusive De Wet. One of the minor horrors of this period was the invention of the patriotic tie. It appeared in the cheaper haberdashers' shops. It usually was of khaki—khaki really found its way to popular recognition in the South African War—and it held a Union Jack woven in to the material. There was a desperate story of a dayboy daring to come to school in one of these strident monstrosities. Aestheticism struggled with patriotism and the latter was defeated. The dayboy returned to his family that day somewhat dishevelled about the collar and without a trace of the glaring "neckwear." Less objectionable was considered the button with the head of "B.P.", "Bobs" or some other hero on it.

* * *

Efforts to look after the families of the men at the front were furthered by Mr. Kipling who produced—at the instance of the "Daily Mail"—his "Absent-minded Beggar" and, with music by a popular composer, it managed to unlock the flintiest of hearts:

"When you've shouted 'Rule Britannia, when you've sung 'God save the Queen'
When you've finished killing Kruger with your mouth
Will you kindly drop a shilling in my little tambourine
For a gentleman in kharki ordered south. . . .

There are girls he married secret, asking no permission to
For he knew he wouldn't get it if he did
There is gas and coals and vittles and the house-rent falling due,
And it's more than father likely there's a kid
There are girls he walked with casual. They'll be sorry now he's gone,
For an absent-minded beggar they will find him,
But it aint the time for sermons with the winter coming on
We must help the girl that Tommy's left behind him. . . .

Cook's home—Duke's home—home of a millionaire,
(Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay)
Each of them doing his country's work (and what have you got to spare?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay.

Not Kipling at his best, it had the authentic touch all the same. Perhaps it is more typical of the song of the musichall of those days than the "Girls of the C.I.V." which is given the pride of place in "Cavalcade."

* * *

Now it is possible to record the way in which a real Jane Marryot—albeit one only just married—met the emergency of 1899. The actual name will not be given. Let her be called Mary Frobisher, the five weeks' old bride of a Cavalry V.C. and Captain—already a veteran (except in age) of Egyptian and Indian campaigns. In June the war-clouds had started to gather. (The wedding had taken place in May the superstitious may note). The soldier-bridegroom was ordered to call at the War Office for important papers. He did so, received intimation that he was to go to South Africa and also the plan of campaign in the event of War breaking out. The last-mentioned packet which he was told was most confidential (shades of zero hour and 1918!!) he locked up in his wife's hatbox and he cheerfully took his bride with him to the Cape on a Castle liner.

* * *

On October 9 war was declared. The young couple were at Dundee where rumours of attacks by the Boers had been current for several days. Five days later the wife was sent to Ladysmith with other ladies but, of course, by November 1 that refuge had to be changed. So she went to Pietermaritzburg and stayed at Government House. Her letter to her husband, then in the thick of the Natal campaign with all its setbacks, contained this piquant passage:

"Winston Churchill is staying here. The other night at dinner he was laying down the law to the Governor as to his colonial policy, also to Sir Redvers Buller as to how he should conduct the campaign. Sir Redvers told him not to be a young ass. He (Sir R.) does not suffer fools gladly."

Yet the "young ass" did not give up the habit here outlined as "The World Crisis" tells. As for the spirit of the troops let this random selection of impressions end with a tale of the K.R.R.C.:

"Whilst the K.R.R. were playing football (at Ladysmith), a shell burst on the ground and broke the football, sending a fragment of the ball between the goal-posts, and they are writing to the "Sportsman" to ask whether this counts as a goal."

* * *

And the lessons learnt in this little "sort of war" were useful for the bigger clash fourteen years later. Even Kipling learnt that although he wrote, in a different frame of mind from the inspiration of the "Absent-Minded Beggar," a blistering commentary in "The Islanders":

"Yet ye were saved by a remnant (and your land's long suffering star)
When your strong men cheered in their millions while your striplings went to war
Sons of the sheltered city—unmade, unhandled, unmeet—
Ye pushed them raw to the battle as ye picked them raw from the street. . . .
And ye sent them comfits and pictures to help them harry your foes
And ye vaunted your fathomless power and ye flaunted your iron pride
Ere—ye fawned on the Younger Nations for the men who could shoot and ride
Then ye returned to your trinkets; then ye contented your souls
With the flannelled fools at the wickets or the muddied oafs at the goals."

* * *

The taunt went home and in 1914 the same poet was able confidently to write:

There is but one task for all—
One life for each to give.
What stands if freedom fall?
Who dies if England live?

There Kipling, the Victorian and Coward, the neo-Georgian join hands for the theme of "Cavalcade" is not inconsistent with that thought.

SHANGHAI CHILD WORKERS

A Tour of an Industrial World Hidden in the Back Alleys

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD."

An hour spent in that part of Shanghai where the best is like the worst can bear many interpretations. The globe-trotter's mind jumps at once to bars, taverns and cabarets and the rest of Shanghai's much flaunted night life. But suppose it be daylight just before noon, well away from Broadway or those other places beloved of short-story writers. Then it is possible to get a glimpse of the industrialisation process which is steadily pushing up the labouring population of this world-city and raising problems of insistent urgency.

The general public vaguely hears of filatures, cotton mills, rubber factories, metal works and the like. Has it any conception of the extent to which the middle-man links up home industries in the production of articles for sale to some of the big industrial enterprises of Shanghai? It is possible to discover mills and factories where efficiency and consequently, regard for sound conditions dominates. It is possible to visit places where other visions prevail.

Into the grimy, steamy, upstairs-and-down precincts of a half-wooden, half-brick structure used as a filature, the inquiring visitor may plunge to find a long row of women and children engaged in winding cocoons. The women do the winding, the children the unravelling through the medium of boiling water, the effects of which are apparent on the poor little pinkened fingers of the tiny workers. The atmosphere is appalling, the general deadness of the expressions around (except when poor human nature has rebelled against the discomfort and found vent in unruly temper to the further dismay of the unhappy child on whom the outburst is inflicted) makes it difficult to associate the macabre scene with the eventual creation of those wonderful silks for which Chinese shops are famous.

Warren of Machines

In a once fine old house the rooms and broad stairways have been transformed into a warren of machines to which unauthorised structures have been added for a factory. Here into one room an enormous number of women workers are crowded. The general impression is nothing like as grim as in the cocoon inferno but the curious medley of machines, furnaces, electric light, dust, benches, bales, odd wooden and rickety stairways, without handrails and blocked exits make the observer wonder how it is that tragedies from accidents or fires are not frequently reported.

In a big cotton mill order and well-marshalled employees with fairly good attention to light and air show that more reasonable methods can gain ground, even if the progress is slow in ensuring that exits are always available for use. Whatever has been done has, however, given such obvious satisfaction to the owner that his sustained interest in reform may be expected.

And where do these workpeople live? Recruited from the country they are herded in cupboards in crowded "li" houses over each of which rules the sub-contractor who manages their lives for them. The mills pay wages to the contractor and he pays the sub agents. In return the worker is fed, permitted to go to work and, off duty, allowed to sleep on the narrow shelf allotted to her.

The Alternative

If she finds this monotony overpowering, she may listen to the blandishments of another agent who will introduce her to the comparatively more spacious life of the sing-song quarters. To return to her village, unless a husband is available, would not be attempted. The loss of "face" would be too great. Even these hovels are preferable to the innumerable metalworks in odd dens and lairs where underfed, undersized boys and men wield hammers and deal with anvils and forges for the manufacture of bolts, screws and the like which the middlemen sell to the big engineering firms.

Shanghai is too huge for an hour's adventure to cover everything but let the tale of the glimpse into the domestic residential quarter be told.

From time to time as Shanghai grows, enterprising landlords seeking a sure investment return erected these close packed buildings as dwellings, complete with rooms and staircases and doors suitable for the Chinese family. But the family discovered that it could buy a machine and work it in this dwelling at a profit, owing to the rapid growth of Shanghai's industrial demands. From one house the process was extended to two, to three, to four, the walls being knocked down and the stairways and doors blocked to complete the transformation into a sort of factory. And so, in a vast area, there are simply ill-planned straggling factories in which silk-weaving nail-manufacture, and all other kinds of industries are carried on with the minimum of supervision and in total disregard of the ordinary requirements of the healthy worker and the family and workers reside in the crevices and on lofts.

It is said that there are over twenty of these "li" areas thus converted to industrial uses and as they each contain hundreds of houses the problem of their existence is already considerable. Let it be remembered that in all this hour's travel nothing was met in the slightest degree irrelevant to the steady grind of turning out skeined silk thread, nails, cigarettes, rubber shoes, or whatyou-will. There were glimpses of the workers eating—the better to endure the fetid atmosphere of the factories—of the workers sleeping—poor tired limbs pathetically limp and appealing as they flecked the darkness of the cupboards!

In this Shanghai there is no "whoopee," no "night life," little fun and no sport. Life is simply a drear habit of involuntary acquiescence. It is not even real or earnest, for there seemed to be not the slightest reason why any of these entrapped victims should value a moment of their day—except perhaps that time of oblivion the cupboard shelf.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

From Foochow:—A steady business has been done in tea, 19,300 chests of Congou were settled during the week ended the 5th instant, at Tls. 3 and 18,600 chests during the week ended 12th instant, at Tls. 5, rates showing little change from previous quotations. Total export to London to date, 30,554,917 lbs. against 32,885,824 last season.

We have to acknowledge the birth of a new contemporary—entitled the "Foochow Herald," which appears to be a weekly paper, published in connection with the "Daily Advertiser and Shipping Reporter." From it we learn that the same difficulty has prevailed about rain in Fohkien, as in this neighbourhood, and the same measures were resorted to, the officials have prayed to Kwangyin, and the slaughter of animals has been forbidden. The prohibition was for three days, to be followed by another if the prayers were not effectual. But by the clouds, the Herald prognosticates that "the grateful shower will have descended ere the first number of the Herald reaches its readers."

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SHANGHAI'S VOLUNTEERS

The Air Defence Company: "Fred Karno's Army": "Too Young" for Much History

BY "SUTHERLANDER"

Some time about 1920 a number of Shanghai men who had not found the ordinary and generally accepted methods of warfare sufficiently unpleasant; and who consequently had linked themselves with various branches of the flying Service, subsequently identified in general as the R.A.F., so that, to the dangers customarily issued with rations they could add the experience of involuntarily falling a few thousand feet on to a hard and inhospitable earth, preferably in a surrounding of burning petrol and bursting bombs, decided to form a club to be located in the highest available rooms in Shanghai. The selected location was the dome of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. They have remained there ever since, extended the floor space of their machinations, lavishly entertained every flying person of note—male and superior—who has visited Shanghai, made themselves beloved of every medical officer of His Majesty's Navy who has been temporarily located in the Whangpoo, and made their little club one

Capt. V. J. B. Holland

The present O. C. the Air Defence Company, from a photograph when he was C.Q.M.S. on the unit's formation.

of the most talked of concerns in the world and the recipient each year of an amazing collection of Christmas cards. In the first flush of enthusiasm it was not difficult to inveigle the few founding members who had money to an amount beyond the average man's expenditure to guarantee space on the ground and machines to rise from such ground to a perilous distance with only a ten to one chance of ground, machines, and inmates of the latter making a comfortable reunion. Political considerations in uninterrupted sequence have intervened to prevent any definite proof of the rich members' generosity, and the only officially recognised connection of the club with flying has been Brother Beel's ascent in a home-made machine, and forced descent into a bamboo enclosed compound with a couple of feet to spare on any side, and Brother Jack's despairing sprint across country only to find Brother Beel chewing a cold cigarette and demanding to know whether Brother Jack had brought any matches.

However, it is to the lasting and definite credit of the Royal Air Force Association of Shanghai that, no matter in what else they have been balked, the Air Defence Company of the S.V.C. is their very healthy and flourishing child, with the vigorous godfathership of the "Chain Gang" of the Light Horse to assist it. Of all the original members of the R.A.F. Club in Shanghai, the two most perfervid were Messrs. V.J.B. and W. E. Holland, both of whom met with quite enough trouble in aeroplanes during the war to make any ordinary person wish to forget all about such things. They, however, have "air-mindedness" to a degree that amounts to a complex—if it is possible to define the meaning of that word—and in aviation they can find a cure for every trouble from silver to "Z" Class ponies. A favourite argument was that, given a few aeroplanes, the Municipal Council could scrap the S.V.C. and devote the money saved on the annual vote to increasing the pay of the Municipal Orchestra or any other extravagance they pleased. They have not yet achieved that ambition, but their constant advocacy at last produced the Air Defence Company, S.V.C., with W. E. the first O.C. and V.J.B. his successor.

An Auspicious Beginning

Quite how or why the Air Defence Company was formed it would be a little difficult to say, but actually it came into being officially in November last year, with Capt. W. E. Holland as its first O.C. Its beginning was auspicious, for, limited to 64 men, it not only got that number, but had and still has a waiting list, which is a distinction only claimed by the Chinese Company of the other units of the S.V.C. One-third of the unit are men with actual war-time flying experience, roughly another third are Service veterans, and the remainder mostly are young English Public School boys full of the fine traditions of their type, lacking experience but determined to get it and fully willing to learn from whoever will teach. In veteran service the Air Defence Company rivals the Shanghai Scottish, in smartness and cameraderie it rivals the Light Horse, and in efficiency and keenness the Chinese Company. Cynics say the latter is a quality possessed by each new unit as it comes into being and that it early fades away. The Air Defence Company claim that they are unshrinkable and non-fading; it is for them to prove it and they do not doubt they will. Their badge is an aeroplane superimposed on crossed searchlights, the whole surrounded by a laurel wreath. They gave themselves the laurels and do not propose to allow any to say they do not deserve them.

The average man could be pardoned for querying the purpose of the Air Defence Company. He might say that Shanghai never has been attacked from the air and is not likely to be, or that, if it were, there would quickly come to its aid a much superior force of air-fighters. Logically that may be so, but it might be brought to attention that for many years competitors for Staff billets in the armies and navies of more than one big nation have been invited to dispute the fact that Japan is invulnerable and can defy the world. Theoretically she is beyond the fighting cruising range of any self-supporting base of any potentially hostile nation, and therefore she cannot be attacked. Hence, she is mistress of the world—and a gay face-scratching there would be by several other mistresses if she ever claimed that for herself! So with the Air Defence Company. The present presumption is that future wars largely will be in the air, and there are flying services fully prepared to defend Shanghai if the occasion arises. Their trouble is that they are not permanently in Shanghai, and work in the air cannot be done without work on the ground. The suggestion was that experienced men should have all the ground organisation in working order against a possible call for the assistance of experienced flying men.

Machine-Gunners

Thus the Air Defence Company. Obviously, however, the unit would have but little attraction if it worked only for something which might never come to anything, and so they are developing also as a machine-gun unit. This has come naturally to them, because in their beginning they were built up around the old "Chain Gang," the machine-gunners

Capt. W. E. Holland

First O. C. the Air Defence Company, S.V.C.

and general utility men of the Light Horse, who, when the Air Defence Company was formed, transferred almost in their entirety. Many flying veterans were members of the Chain Gang, the brothers Holland were both non-commissioned officers, and "W. E." was marked for a commission when the next vacancy occurred. At present the new unit has as many Vickers and Lewis guns as it can man, and, in the regrettable necessity of the S.V.C. ever again having to go to war, it will be fully qualified to take over blockhouse duty, with the unqualified approval of all the infantry Companies who hitherto have performed such work!

The Air Defence Company is too young to have anything much of a history, but it has started out to make it and claims originality under two heads, apart from the purpose of its formation. It has a club of its own. The constitution of the R.A.F. Club did not provide for all members of the new unit, except with radical amendments, so the "Cockpit" was established, and in all Shanghai there is no more cheery or hospitable place. Secondly, the Company has its own "padre". The Rev. E. B. Harthan, the breezy chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, did not join the unit for their better guidance in the "Paris of the Orient," but just as an ordinary working private. The unit, however, regard him essentially as their chaplin. His way may be difficult, but his experience is great and good results are anticipated.

The unit also has its own song. That is not unique, for most of the Companies have their particular ditties, but it has an attraction. Its title is "Oh, bring back my gunners to me." It was composed by a lyrical member of the unit, and it has to be heard to be believed or appreciated.

Capt. W. E. Holland, the first O.C. the Air Defence Company, barely had got the unit established when business calls took him north and he was compelled to resign. His brother, Capt. V. J. B. Holland, succeeded to the command, but almost immediately he had to make a European trip, and at present Lieut. R. H. Wallace is deputising for him, with Lieut. E.A.R. Fowles as the other subaltern. All are Service veterans, as also are Company Sergeant-Major Whittaker—a really regular one—and most of the non-commissioned officers.

(Next Week: The Chinese Company)

PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC

Common Platform and New Starting Point from Banff Conference

In spite of the fact that some of the questions discussed were insoluble in nature, the fifth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, held recently at Banff, had a definite political value in bringing into contact with the special problems of Pacific countries people accustomed to deal with world problems generally, was the impression gathered by Mr. S. F. Mayers, chairman of the British & Chinese Corporation, now in Shanghai on his return from the conference, at which he was a delegate.

Special interest was added to the conference by the sudden intensification of Japanese competition in many branches of industry, together with the problems arising out of the new régime in Manchuria. Although Manchoukuo was ruled out of formal discussion, the subject cropped up inevitably in "King Charles's head" style, remarked Mr. Mayers, and while some emotion was naturally felt, both Chinese and Japanese speakers showed a lesson in good manners.

Exchanges of Views

Purely unofficial in character, with no resolutions adopted, and no opinions voiced in the name of the Institute, the conferences afford opportunities for intimate exchanges of views between people of distinction in many walks of life. It was something of an achievement, that a man such as Sir Herbert Samuel should undertake the thorough preparatory study required before participation. Besides delegates from all political units on the Pacific seaboard, the talks were attended by observers from the League of Nations and the International Labour Office. Group discussion by the round table method was adopted, and the agenda was specially directed to economic problems, with particular reference to rivalries threatening to produce serious collisions of interest.

The action of Japan in Manchuria presented the essential political difficulty. On the economic side it was difficult to be impressed by the alleged unfairness of her competition. She was prepared to make great sacrifices for a great stake. Passing through a phase which English people should be able to understand from their own experience, Japan had to feed a large population which had little desire to emigrate even if suitable outlets offered themselves. She had built up a fine industrial machine, but was dependent for raw materials on many areas not under her control. Hence her sense of insecurity and striving for increased strategic strength in Pacific areas vital to her national self-sufficiency. The important consideration for British onlookers was that her idea and her way of life were different from theirs, and so her standard of living differed also.

Some Danger Signals

Among the danger signals which stood out at Banff were the increasing bitterness on the part of China in regard to Manchuria; the importance of the Indian market to Japan, which rendered it unlikely the Japanese could afford to alienate Indian opinion too far; Japan's need to maintain access to essential supplies of raw material, and to valuable markets, in Malaya, French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, and Colonial Africa; the growing independence of Egypt and China in the textile manufacturing field; Japan's reliance on America as market for her principal export, raw silk; and that fact that Japan would require cheap capital for her continuing development, and would no doubt look to London and New York for its provision.

Internal problems of China were recognised at Banff as of great significance in the balance of Far Eastern peace. Chinese delegates took their fair share in debate, but were reticent in expressing opinions. An impression which made itself forcibly felt was that the world's inability to deal with Japan's action in Manchuria had a profound effect on the attitude of the Chinese towards the Western world. They were turning in upon themselves again. The attitude which had expressed itself in boycotts and denunciations seemed to have passed, and to have given place to something stronger and more dignified.

In discussion of China's problems, the old vicious circle was described—the inability of the Government, handicapped by lack of means, to guarantee security for enterprise, and the difficulty of attracting capital necessary for development without such security. Once again the old bogey of fear raised its head—China's fear of undue foreign influence, the foreigner's fear of insecurity. Delegates surveyed the field of foreign interests, and heard details of the perpetually unfavourable balance of trade, now at last becoming a menace to China's silver supplies owing to the decline of her invisible exports, with consequent decrease in capacity to purchase and to meet national obligations.

Effort For Understanding

A genuine effort was made to understand the Chinese position in regard to points where their interests and those of the foreigner converged—commercially, municipally, financially, and politically. The desire on the part of China to exercise a more direct control over foreign companies operating within her territory, and the recent negotiations between the Chinese authorities and the Shanghai municipal authorities in regard to factory inspection, received attention. Special conditions governing the conduct of business in the interior, as distinct from the treaty ports, was reviewed by one delegate with experience of such activities, and it was evident in the course of discussion that men who are engaged in practical business in the interior are impressed by the vitality and resilience of the Chinese, and by their genius for meeting difficulties, rather than by the difficulties themselves. Extra-territoriality was reviewed, and it was argued that a solution, affording adequate recognition to the Chinese point of view, would prove advantageous to foreign enterprise in the long run.

Round table discussion disclosed considerable information not always readily available to men who have to deal practically with many of the problems. The detached and constructive approach of some of the American representatives was considered stimulating, and there was sufficient unanimity in regard to major issues, it is understood, to provide a common platform and new starting point.

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ELIMINATION OF WAR

Economic Origins and Dangers to China as Last Free Market

The aims of the Anti-War Conference which it is proposed to hold in Shanghai were explained on Sept. 12 by Lord Marley, the leader of the European delegation, in a radio address over station XQHC, a Chinese version of which also was broadcast.

"During the Great War it became clear to large numbers of people of common sense that war was a futile method for attempting to settle international disputes," said Lord Marley. "It was clearly a return to barbarism, and the fact that one nation was stronger than another did not indicate that that nation had right upon its side in any dispute. The method of force solves no problems but merely creates other problems still more difficult of solution.

"The one outstanding fact about war is that there is a general increase in suffering amongst all the nations involved, a suffering from which neutral nations do not escape, and it is always the workers and their families who are most hardly hit by the evil results of war. At first, opposition to war was carried out by individuals of good-will who became pacifists, conscientious objectors or joined bodies such as the League of Nations Union, supporting methods of conference between governments as a means of dealing with disputes. It is, however, only by understanding the causes of imperialist war that such war be eliminated.

"All wars are claimed to be defensive in character, a contradiction which must be clear upon the slightest consideration. For example, the claimed defensive character of the late war by both French and Germans, and in the present dispute in Manchuria wherein the Japanese claim that they are merely resisting attacks by the Chinese.

Economic in Origin

"In reality the cause of all wars is economic in origin. In the past, wars have been disguised under religion, defense of national honour, the necessity of bringing civilisation to backward areas, or to punish alleged insults or damage to representatives of the nations involved, but on analysis it is found that these alleged reasons are but methods to induce the people to support a war which in the end is waged for markets, or raw materials, or other economic expansion. The fact that the people have to be specially induced to make war has been shown by the use of religion in the past and by the use of government directed propaganda to-day. Where these national lies do not reach, as for example in the trenches, hatred for the enemy does not in fact exist, or exists in a much less degree, and fraternisation between opposing forces is a common experience of those who fought in the front line.

"It is therefore necessary to fight the causes of war, and under the form of government most widely prevalent in the world, namely—democracy, it is only by the understanding of the people and their organisation for the purpose of making their voice felt by the governments that we can secure a modification of the present economic system under which war is inevitable. It must be realised that democracy can only function adequately if the people as individuals understand their problems. They must be freed from the fetters of capitalist directed thought, whether by school, newspaper or wireless, which are merely the means for furthering capitalist policy.

"For this reason the world committee to fight against imperialist wars was formed about a year ago. It is supported by large numbers of writers, intellectuals and other leaders of thought, as well as by millions of workers through the various organisations which are connected with the movement. Owing to the fact that under capitalism nations are not able themselves to consume the great volume of production goods which capitalism has produced, these nations are constantly seeking a market for their goods in other countries. Imperialism is the logical development of this economic difficulty.

Territorial Exploitation

"At first the production system of each country is reorganised and nationalised so that fewer workers produce a much larger volume of goods. This leads to unemployment. Finance capital then coordinates many of these productive enterprises and so must seek further employment in countries overseas. We thus get the development of colonisation in other parts of the world. This expansion of capital is resisted by the force of nationalism, and where the territory remaining for exploitation becomes very small, the only way by which nations can divide this territory is by war.

"China is the last great free market in the world and for this reason the Far East is the danger point for another world war. Opposition to the Anti-War Conference has developed on the part of most of the great nations because each one fears that their policy will be made the chief scapegoat by the conference. This universal guilty conscience is shown by the opposition of Japan, fearing that her policy in Manchuria may receive the chief denunciation of the conference. France opposes because she fears an exposure of her policy of financial expansion and her alleged territorial designs in Yunnan. The United States, whose policy of trade through missionaries may receive attention, and Great Britain, whose interests in Tibet are liable to be emphasised, are also no less directly unwilling to encourage the meeting.

"Russia is in a didfferent position. On the one hand, she does not oppose the conference, because her whole industrial system is solely occupied in meeting her internal needs, and therefore she has no imperialist designs. On the other hand, Russia supports the conference because she fears the possibility of a Japanese attack, using Manchoukuo as a base.

Weapon of Prejudice

"The chief weapon used against the Anti-war Conference is the weapon of prejudice, namely, the widespread suggestion that it is organised by the Third International and exists solely to expound communist views. This is unjust and untrue. It is essential that communist organisations should participate in the conference together with all other political parties, and organisations of trades unionists, ex-service men, intellectuals, students and others. The absence of any of those workers organisations would diminish the value of the conference, and it is for this reason that I have protested strongly against the many arrests of persons desiring to support the anti-war movement, merely because they are claimed to be Communists or even sympathisers with communist ideals. As far as China is concerned, I believe that it is only by common action by all workers and peasants that national reconstruction can be achieved.

"The conference should be supported by all right-minded men and women because it may help to prevent another world war. In order to be successful it must have representatives of every type of workers organisation. It must conduct among the people an educational campaign to explain the causes of war. It must help the people to organise their mass expression of opinion against war, and in favour of a sane system of constructive economic development as against the contradictions and injustices of the capitalist system. The great resources of the world must be developed in the interest, not of profit for the few, but of mamterial benefit for the many. In this way we shall raise the standard of life of every nation, and provide an environment giving equality of opportunity to all, within which the desire for peace and the spiritual aspirations of mankind may have free expression throughout the world.

Newly discovered!

A priceless safeguard to teeth

—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material has been developed that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues:

1. **It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.**
2. **Its texture is invisibly fine. Thus, it imparts a higher polish to enamel—a brilliant glaze or lustre.**
3. **It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.**

Yet in *taste* and *appearance* Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.

Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. To-day's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

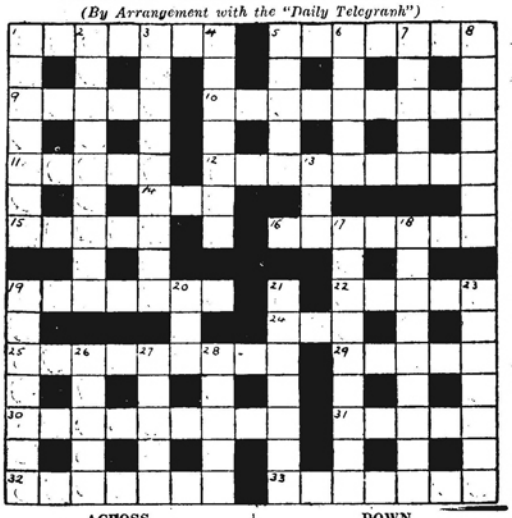
Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")

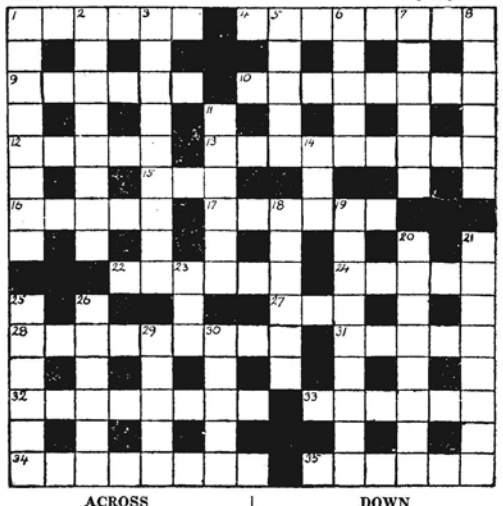


ACROSS

1 Only a small contribution to the home, but nevertheless something to fall back on
5 A fairy spot in the precious stone line
9 Having this naturally the tree keeps stationary
10 "Can owe all" might be an appropriate anagram
11 A suitable remedy, perhaps, to pick on in pain
12 Change in a special way
14 The modern film appeals to this
15 Tree
16 This bird is quite equal to swallowing his perch
19 A retiring characteristic
22 This should appeal to the keen musician
24 Live part of 17 down
25 This bird has swallowed another flying creature
29 Ratty, that is about a rat
30 This actor is no longer young inside
31 To a more than usual extent
32 The M.C.'s mark
33 No longer encumbered

DOWN

1 A novel portion
2 You will find the hill no path in this Scottish town
3 If this were universal the judges might give up trying!
4 Whatever else falls in America this is always booming
5 He looks after the steerage on a vessel
6 and this fellow supplies motive power
7 A gully in S. Africa
8 Here in weight gives a positional hint
13 Before seen in 8 down
17 An enemy to sprightliness
18 If you want a bad this as a fisherman, fish with tangled trace
19 Spread, mostly applicable to a dog
20 Title
21 "Ma's coin" (anag.)
23 The only sort of wire that evokes an answer from Aberdeen
26 This may afford a shining example of the maid's industry
27 English river
28 Poem about a team, chemically expressed



ACROSS

1 Bit of material that is also music
4 Strong though with a broken law in the commencement
9 Perfect
10 Altogether, and here as nearly as possible in its correct position
12 This island gives its name to a Red
13 Almost all octogenarians have attained the state of this charitable institution
15 Base and unnecessary advice to cattle
16 An Indian knife
17 This used to cover our ancestresses' tresses
22 Means
24 Cambridge college
27 Tree
28 Abnormal
31 Dress
32 Useful drug
33 Always in a certain direction to be strict
34 A monk of a kind; but was he a hunter of sorts?
35 This man starts to define a fellow

DOWN

1 Oxford or Cambridge college
2 Early writers depict these kitchen utensils
3 An infant seems to suggest care for a fish
5 Bang with a low noise within
6 Grub, for some bird if unlucky
7 A neighbour of the Indian
8 A periodical
11 Rower or warrior of old
14 Troops that would be at home in any old shack
18 A famous chevalier seems to give Cockney advice to hounds
19 Apparently the devil can be coy
20 One of the most famous men in history
21 Defect that one would not expect to find in the 4 across
23 Bird
25 A bit of wood that has sheltered many a soldier
26 Feminine name
29 Hold
30 Foreign coin

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

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INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

(A PUBLIC SAVINGS COMPANY)

Established in 1912 and registered at the French Consulate General at Shanghai in conformity with the decrees of the 19th February, 1925, and 17th January, 1927.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP

Shanghai Taels 1,000,000.00 and Francs 8,000,000.00
Equal to STANDARD DOLLARS 2,797,202.80

Mathematical Reserve Investments as at 31st July, 1933, $59,001,082.00

RESERVES

Legal Reserve	$105,598.75
Extraordinary Reserve	570,000.00
Guarantee Reserve	342,294.02
Building Sinking Fund	370,021.62

HEAD OFFICE—7 Avenue Edouard VII., Shanghai
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J. BEUDIN, ESQ. M. SPEELMAN, ESQ. E. SIGAUT, ESQ.

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252nd Monthly Drawing of $2,000 Premium Bonds

SEPTEMBER 15, 1933

Total Reimbursements, $367,917 ***Representing 25% of $1,471,668***

being premia for the month of September, 1933, on a total of 122,639 Bonds

The Drawing took place at the Head Office of the Society, 7 Avenue Edouard VII., Shanghai, in the presence of Messrs. F. A. Roobinraut, B. T. Woo and many other Bondholders, M. Speelman, Director, and Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure, Chartered Accountants.

Reimbursements	Drawn by Bonds Numbers	equalling
1 of $50,000	95329 First Cumulative Progressive Reimbursement drawn by Bondholders residing at Hankow, Peiping, Tientsin	$ 50,000
1 of $11,319	94084 Second Cumulative Progressive Reimbursement drawn by Bondholders residing at Amoy	11,319
61 of $ 2,000	4484, 7454, 10274, 10544, 11686, 18709, 24957, 29251, 29662, 30233, 30453, 31326, 38338, 39453, 43692, 46434, 51177, 51901, 52670, 55681, 58094, 58298, 60734, 62377, 62567, 62688, 63706, 66100, 68589, 72440, 73367, 74482, 77388, 78960, 79341, 79522, 81162, 83061, 83177, 85343, 87817, 89956, 92076, 92177, 92476, 92946, 93614, 93770, 97566, 99012, 101527, 103057, 106820, 111198, 112682, 113415, 113999, 114218, 117400, 117430, 121063. — — — —	122,000
61 of $ 300	1303, 6559, 10376, 11540, 12975, 15410, 16858, 18209, 19033, 20064, 21486, 22420, 26160, 27597, 28394, 28817, 30197, 33111, 35290, 36490, 36693, 42399, 50653, 53901, 55243, 55946, 56168, 59885, 64796, 67047, 67548, 68440, 69805, 71133, 73038, 73039, 74498, 76711, 77975, 79994, 81685, 83081, 85487, 90308, 92772, 93009, 93119, 93441, 95549, 96552, 97033, 100999, 102580, 110600, 112877, 114938, 115986, 116014, 118088, 119366, 121813. — — — —	18,300
61 of $ 200	671, 1134, 1905, 1971, 4129, 4158, 16905, 20335, 21968, 23450, 24137, 24588, 26758, 29169, 30433, 31174, 31910, 41096, 45655, 46748, 46990, 51486, 51683, 53236, 53874, 56576, 59171, 63379, 64053, 64112, 65217, 68133, 71401, 78780, 79937, 82502, 83537, 83771, 84322, 86360, 87506, 90968, 91121, 91306, 92703, 95337, 97241, 100716, 100850, 106458, 107184, 107533, 108602, 109631, 111817, 116411, 116449, 117139, 118589, 120123, 120713. — — — —	12,200
61 of $ 100	92, 4147, 4574, 6263, 10478, 12007, 18402, 18571, 21624, 27128, 29173, 30528, 34745, 37371, 37761, 40445, 41342, 46070, 48552, 49575, 54138, 54763, 57407, 57617, 57874, 62158, 62507, 64649, 66590, 67481, 70364, 72596, 73551, 74795, 75369, 75432, 77293, 78480, 83181, 83324, 84274, 85318, 85660, 89131, 90785, 92902, 97039, 103963, 105515, 106006, 106482, 106778, 108537, 112003, 112469, 113912, 118024, 118112, 120846, 121606, 122629. — — — —	6,100
1 of $ 639	52560	639
1 of $ 96	39595	96
1 of $ 64	74721	64
1 of $ 31	115519	31
12,264 of $ 12	Terminating with No. 0	147,168
12,514	Reimbursements Totalling	$367,917

The International Savings Society draws the attention of the public to the fact that there are often misprints in the drawing lists published in various newspapers. The Society does not hold itself responsible for these errors, as the only official drawing list is the one issued by the Head Office, which bears the title "Official Drawing List."

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THE BOOK PAGE

THE MOSCOW FARCE

WRECKING ACTIVITIES at Power Stations in the Soviet Union. The Case of L.C. Thornton, W. L. MacDonald, J. Cushny, C. Nordwall, A. W. Gregory, A. S. Kutusova and eleven others, heard before the Special Session of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., in Moscow, April 12-19, 1933. Translation of the Official Verbatim Report. Allen & Unwin, London. Copyright, 1933, by State Law Publishing House, Moscow. 10/6.

This is one of the most amazing documents that has been published in recent years and consists only of the translation of the official stenographic records of the lengthy hearing of the charges of sabotage and political, military and economic spying brought against the above Britons and a number of Russians all of whom were alleged to be their accomplices. It is amazing because the record shows the enormous amount of prejudice imported into the trial, the failure of the lawyers both for the prosecution and the defence to keep their activities within the limits of the record, the undoubted disadvantage under which the foreign prisoners laboured, and the very apparent determination that the trial which started on April 12 of this year could only have one end, and the very apparent desire to obtain the conviction of as may of the prisoners as could be safely done without leaving the judiciary of the Soviet open too widely to that type of criticism which its behaviour must necessarily entail.

In approaching consideration of such a document as this it has to be remembered that the ways of the Soviet judicial system are not those of the rest of the world—for that, perhaps, there should be great thankfulness—it does not follow the principle of the Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence where a man is innocent until the Court has established his guilt beyond a peradventure of a doubt. It is hardly the continental system where the accused has placed upon him the burden of proving his innocence, but that only after every possible avenue tending to prove that same fact has been investigated by the appropriate authorities. The conviction reached after reading nearly eight hundred pages of this work is that all the defendants were guilty before the lengthy indictment was read on the opening day, and that the acquittal of some of them was merely a piece of stage dressing. This may be said quite definitely that the acquittal of some of the prisoners was just as farcical as the conviction of those whom the Court solemnly found at the end of a very long "trial" to be guilty. The evidence was just as strong for conviction as acquittal if one well-known principle of law, to which the Russians appear to give lip service, which other countries invariably adopt in such casees, had been allowed full play in this instance. That point it is hoped to develop later when the question of Counsel's summing up is considered.

Asked to plead at the conclusion of the reading of the indictment all the Russian accused pleaded guilty. MacDonald, of the Britons, also admitted his guilt: he sought later to vary that plea, to retract statements made during the interrogations to which he was subjected—how many the record does not specify, as it does in the case of Thornton. The remainder stoutly insisted upon their innocence and maintained it right up to the last moment before the verdicts were returned.

It is not difficult to appreciate the attitude of the Russian defendants. The charges which they were facing meant death. Dozens of other citizens of the Soviet have paid that penalty for crimes not half so serious as those alleged against these particular defendants. No wonder they pleaded guilty. No wonder they voiced their sincere repentance when their final statements came to be made. No wonder they were ready to give the authorities every assistance in proving their case against the Britons whose arrest had so deeply stirred the British public. The Soviet authorities had to secure conviction of some at least of the Britons, and who better could help them than the Russian prisoners whose very lives depended upon the assistance which they could give towards that end? That explains their abject attitude. They are not to be over-blamed, poor devils, for life, after all, is very sweet even amidst the misery to which their confessions were to condemn them.

The cases of MacDonald and Thornton, and Monkhouse, and indeed all the others are different. It does not appear in the record that they were subject to anything more than the natural fear of being involved in processes of which they could not have the slightest knowledge. That they were not tortured, physically or mentally, along lines of the commonly termed third degree is not quite so clear, but if they were it was of that subtle nature usually associated with the history of the Inquisition, the assurance that confession would be the best for them, the confrontation with the statements of witnesses everyone of whom was a fellow conspirator if their stories were true, the assurances that if mistakes had been made they could be corrected at the trial, and then the refusal to admit such corrections and lastly the intensive, lengthy interrogations to which the men were subjected.

The record does not show how long MacDonald, an invalid, was subjected to the tender mercies of the Ogpu and the Public Prosecutor. It does, however, give some idea of what he had to endure when the testimony of Thornton, and the Statements of the Prosecutor are taken in conjunction. Thornton is under examination by Vyshinsky:—

Thornton:—(Continues in English): I was questioned for a very long time. It was suggested to me that if I confessed, "*Vyo budet khorosho*," that everything would be all right,

Vyshinsky:—And if you did not confess?

Thornton: Further, if I did not confess, I should be of no use in Soviet Russia or England. Then I was so tired and browbeaten by the whole thing that I signed this.

Vyshinsky: Excuse me, please, I have made the question quite clear, and we must finally settle this. In one hour's time the Court examination will come to a close and then it will be too late to examine the circumstances of the case. Be so kind therefore as to listen to me and answer the questions I put to you, only in definite order. Be so kind as to answer this question. Did you make a declaration at any time after the examination in the days after your interrogations, *on the 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 29, 30, 31, and the 1st.*, to the effect that you were annulling this record of March 18?

Thornton: No.

(The italics are the reviewer's.)

Vyshinsky (on page 564)—Monkhouse was arrested at night between the 11th and 12th, and at 3.15 a.m. was placed in his cell. He was called up for interrogation on the 12th at 11.15 a.m. Consequently he had full opportunity to rest. The interrogation continued until 3.15 p.m. after which there was an interval for dinner, which was brought there into the Investigating Judge's room to the accused Monkhouse, and which took him a very considerable time since there were three courses. The interrogation was renewed at 5.10 p.m. It *was brought to a close at 1.10 a.m.* During this interrogation there was also an interval of 40 to 45 minutes for supper, in the same room. Monkhouse dare not deny these facts....Thornton, as can be seen from his dossier, No. 597, was arrested and put into his cell at the same time. His first examination took place also on March 12 at 11.45 a.m. It lasted for four hours and fifteen minutes. The second interrogation was at 5 p.m. and finished at 1 a.m., *that is, it lasted for 7 hours and 55 minutes, in all 12 hours.*

On the record Thornton was interrogated at least twenty times. On the first occasion he was questioned for twelve hours. Monkhouse was interrogated, according to Vyshinsky, who has to make the best case he can for himself, for twelve hours, but he was in the Investigating Judge's room for fourteen. By implication the record indicates the process followed. Held *incommunicado*, deprived of the legal assistance they would secure in a British Court, unaware of the proceedings they were subjected to and what rights they had, if any, lulled into a sense of security by assurances of "Vyo budet khorosho," questioned, cross-questioned, confronted with the statements of the abject Russian witnesses only too anxious to save themselves if they possibly could, facing every possible trap the investigator could devise to wring out confessions or anything passing as such, these men naturally made statements capable of construction into admissions of guilt. There is evidence that when they desired to make corrections in the protocols they were told they could properly do so at the trial. If men of the health and strength of Monkhouse and Thornton failed completely to stand up under the strain to which they were subjected, how much less could it be expected that MacDonald, who had been a cripple for five years, and was still of a weak constitution could endure such a strain? The conclusion on the evidence contained in this production, which is the Soviet's own, is unavoidable. The duty of a French *juge d'instruction* is to discover the truth. The aim of the Investigating Judge in this instance was to obtain a conviction. The Russians undoubtedly sought to escape the death penalty, the Britons were trapped and badgered into statements by a system which bears all the stigmata of the most evil days of the Inquisition. There is probably no Court in the world other than at Moscow which would have accepted one tittle of the "evidence" so prepared. In most countries such proceedings are contrary to the spirit of justice, but this is Soviet Russia and anything may happen there.

It is hoped to show on the record that such evidence was actually insufficient to secure conviction even in the Moscow Court, under Soviet law. However the various indictments were framed, the charges boil themselves down to one of conspiracy to retard the operation of power plants, and to obtain military, economic and political information. It may be called a trial of charges of wrecking and espionage, but the evidence discloses—if it discloses anything at all—the possible existence of a conspiracy between all these defendants to do the acts complained of. But what did the evidence consist of? It was merely a series of denunciations by the alleged Russian co-conspirators of their alleged British confederates. That is generally considered the weakest possible evidence, and without substantial corroboration cannot lead to conviction. That is the law of many countries: it appears to be the law of Soviet Russia as well, for what does M. Braude, of the Moscow Collegium of Defence advance on Thornton's behalf?

> Hence, the practice of our Courts, the practice of our supreme judicial institutions and of our legislative institutions is to approach the testimony of the accused and so-called denunciations with extreme caution independently of whether they are false or true. Our supreme judicial institutions give our Courts direct and precise instructions in this matter and they faithfully carry them out. This instruction tells us to be cautious in our attitude to the denunciations of accomplices of the accused in the Court, *having in view that the testimony of the accomplices alone is weak proof;* and yesterday our esteemed opponent, Comrade Vyshinsky, *who in our country exercises supreme judicial control and supervision over all Court decisions*, revealed this viewpoint of our supreme judicial institutions in an extremely definite, precise and categorical manner. He said: A denunciation is proof only when it is corroborated by other objective data in the case. My esteemed opponent said this in his speech yesterday, and Comrade Vyshinsky remained true to himself to the end in this viewpoint when he withdrew the charge against Gregory, because though Thornton in some testimony or other had denounced Gregory, the prosecution find that this point in Thornton's testimonies is not corroborated by objective data and for this reason he withdrew the case against Gregory. The postulate that Comrade Vyshinsky has laid down gives me the right to put the testimonies of the other accused to the test from the viewpoint of available proof.

There was not one iota of proof, except in the statements of the Russian accused themselves, that the breakdowns complained of in the electric works involved ever occurred. No witnesses outside the accused were ever called to testify to that effect. The Court is left only with the evidence of the accomplices concerning a matter susceptible of the easiest possible proof from outside their number. There is no witness called outside the accused at all, save one who is brought forward to prove the acceptance of a "bribe" which may or may not have been a gift from either Thornton, or Monkhouse or both. His own story suggests he is an *agent provocateur*, for having obtained the money he turns it over to the Ogpu the very same day, and they, apparently, take no action in the matter for nearly six months. That may be corroborative evidence of some sort, but what Court in any other country would lightly accept such?

The Supreme Court of Moscow, in its discretion found the denunciations of a group of Russians turned State's evidence to save their own skins—accomplices on their own confessions—sufficient to prove the charges brought against the British defendants. True, this was supported to some extent by the admissions of those defendants themselves, but when it is realised how those admissions were obtained—as shown in the record which the Soviet itself has published—what earthly value would they have in any Court not subject to the "supreme judicial control and supervision over all Court decisions," which Comrade Vyshinsky the Public Prosecutor is said by one of his colleagues to hold? A Court subject to the control of the prosecuting official which appears before it! But that is not all. There arise in the case certain technical questions which have to be answered by a jury of experts. They are duly formulated and placed before them. But there is no evidence produced, so far as the record shows, and the defendants are certainly not heard in this respect. That again may be the fault of the system: but what a system as revealed by this record! Why, the fact that one of the Russian accused has a previous conviction against him, political it is true, is mentioned in the indictment. Fancy what would happen if such information were produced in a British Court before the accused had been found guilty.

It is all so foreign to those who understand the principles of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence: much of it is contrary to the continental system and it leaves the nasty taste in the mouth that justice is not the desired end but conviction and conviction alone.

There has been much criticism of the action taken by the British Government shortly after the arrest of the British accused. It has been accused of unreasoning hate of the Soviet and its institutions and an endeavour to interfere with its system of administration of justice. That system stands condemned on the record which has been published under Soviet official auspices, and the British Government, though it may not have been altogether wise in all that it did, receives *ex post facto* justification from this very volume. The whole trial was a farce, a farce staged for domestic reasons of the Soviet Government, as others have been staged before this, but the outstanding facts appear to be that the case, based upon the testimony of accomplices, uncorroborated in any substantial detail except by the flood of evidence from men, accomplices, who sought to escape the death penalty, could not have succeeded if the principle of even Soviet law applicable in such circumstances had been applied as it should have been.—R.T.P.G.

BOOK NOTES

"Chinese Babies," a collection of Chinese Nursery Rhymes in English, edited and illustrated by Evelyn Young, has been reprinted. The first edition, published November, 1932, was sold out within twenty-one days. The book may be obtained at the price of M$4 from the Tientsin Press, Ld, 181 Victoria Road, Tientsin.

* * *

The Oxford University Press have published "Housecraft Science," by Agnes L. Stenhouse and E.Stenhouse, which is a description in simple language, and with numerous illustrations, of the many scientific principles applied in the everyday practice of running a house. The topics dealt with include the construction of the house, clothing, lighting and heating, the hot-water system, electricity, ventilation, cleanliness in the house, cooking, and labour-saving. The price is 3/-.

* * *

An interesting ceremony took place in Paris recently. A commemorative plaque was unveiled on the house in the Quai Malaquais, where Anatole France spent his early years from 1844 to 1853. A notable gathering of the literary and political world of Paris was present at the unveiling and afterwards assembled in the École des Beaux-arts, where several speeches were delivered. M. Louis Barthou, in the name of the Académie Francise, made a brilliant oration in the course of which he referred to *La Vie Littcraire* as a masterpiece of subjective criticism.

BOOKS RECEIVED

A CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS.—C. E. Eckersley. Longmans Green

THE NARRATIVE OF EXCHANGE.—P. J. Rickards. Editorial Londinense

THIRTY FAMOUS CHINESE STORIES.—Wang I-ting. Commercial Press

FICTION

OLGA KNARESBROOK.—H. Campbell. Long

THE YOUNG MAN IN QUESTION.—Mrs. V. Rickard. Jarrolds

PLASTER CAST.—N. Muskett. Hutchinson

GOD'S GARDEN AND OTHER POEMS.—C. E. H. Jacobs. Printers, Ltd.

The "BOOKSTALL"

282-286 Yu Yuen Road.
Shanghai, China.

BOOKS ON CHINA:—

De Groot's—"Religious Systems of China"—6 vlms.
Laufer's—"Pottery of Han Dynasty" with a long inscription by the author.
Siren's—"Chinese Sculpture" 4 vlms.
Bell's—"Travels to China," 1763.
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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

At Cavalcade and After

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cunningham were the chief figures at the gala performance of "Cavalcade" and had a large party of guests including the British Consul-General and his mother, and the French Consul-General and Mme. Meyrier. The audience at the Nanking Theatre was marvellously quiet. The emotion was by no means confined to the British element. Most wonderful of all was the rise of the house—foreigners and Chinese alike—in respect to the British National Anthem as played in the concluding passage of the film. Afterwards at the Cathay Hotel celebration took on a less restrained note. The temporary ball-room (the old lounge) was packed with tables. The orchestra did its best to respond to the occasion and a very good best it was. Mr. John Halliday, rising from a table where he and his wife were the guests of Mr. E. Carrard, bowed to the applause which greeted the announcement of his presence. Don and Sally sparkled as usual, though why one of their turns was called a "Zulu Dance" was not quite clear. However no-one worried (except when one of the leaves fell off the lady's costume) for the floor was good, the supper was good and the band was good. Mr. Beverly Griffith, the godfather of "Cavalcade" here, was in great form and there were many representatives of the entertainment profession enjoying the glitter of the precious two hours after midnight.

All-Day Picnics

Yesterday saw the final all-day picnic which members of the Joint Committee of Women's Organisations have been giving once a week throughout the summer for children from homes in congested surroundings. Members of the Chinese Women's Club were hostesses for the day and the children came from the Club's Free Schools in Hart and Jessfield Roads. This picnic brings to a close a series of twelve, which began with the outing organised by the Portuguese Women's Club on June 29, and which have been carried on through July and August, a different club taking its turn each Thursday to entertain a group of from 30 to 35 children. On account of the absence from Shanghai of a large number of club women, it was necessary to rely on the kind offer made by Mrs. Boaler, M.B.E., that the Girl Guides Association should act as hostesses one day, and the picnic given to a group of children from St. Joseph's Institution on August 3, at the Shanghai American School, was organised by this Association. Other picnics during the month of August were given by the Japanese Women's Christian Temperance Union, to a group of Japanese children in Jessfield Park; by the Foreign Y. W. C. A. to a group of Russian children, also in Jessfield Park; by the American Association of University Women, to Chinese children from St. Faith's Settlement at St. Mary's Hall, and by the Netherlands Ladies' Society to a group of Russian children, in Jessfield Park. The Austrian Ladies' Benevolent Society gave the picnic held on September 7 to a second group of children from St. Joseph's Institution, in Mrs. G. E. Tucker's garden, Hungjao Road. Transport, the biggest obstacle to tackle in organising these picnics, has been most kindly supplied on alternate weeks by the China General Omnibus Co., Ltd. and Messrs. G. E. Marden and Co., Ltd. Messrs. Geddes Trading and Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. has supplied butter free of charge, and the Chocolate Shop has supplied milk at a reduced rate and also donated buns and cakes on several occasions. The weather has been kind too, for not a single picnic has had to be cancelled on account of rain.

Energetic Section

Although Club activities have for the most part taken more than a back seat during the hot weather, there is one section of the British Women's Association which has not been "taking a nap". The Dramatic Section has been busy rehearsing "Cinderella," and is producing this always attractive pantomime at the end of October. Mrs. G. W. Cockburn is taking the part of Prince Charming and Miss Nancy Munro is to be Cinderella. The cast numbers 27, grown-ups and children, who have been assiduous in attending the weekly rehearsals, which, one is glad to be able to say, have been held in the evening after the heat of the day was over. Mrs. G. Crafter is acting as accompanist and has carried on valiantly, never missing a rehearsal.

Mainly About People

Arriving in Shanghai on Tuesday next, in the President Cleveland, is Miss Margery Fry, formerly Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, who is to spend three months in China studying present-day conditions in the educational world, particularly among women, and to lecture at Chinese universities, on penal reform, the organisation and aims of English education and kindred subjects. Miss Fry, who is a daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B., was at one time on the staff of Roedean School. She has also been librarian of Somerville College, and warden of University House, Birmingham. During the War Miss Fry worked with the Quakers' War Victims Relief Mission in France. Her appointment to study conditions in China has been made by the Universities China Committee.

Among those who have chosen the latter end of the summer for a holiday are Mr. and Mrs. Caroll Lunt who leave on Tuesday next for a round trip to the Yangtze Gorges. They are going up in one of the Yangtsze Rapids' steamers and will be away about three weeks. While at Chungking, the furthermost point of the journey, they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fitzsimmons, of the Socony-Vacuum Corporation. Dr. H. Peterson, of the Public Health Department, is also taking this interesting trip and is travelling with Mr. and Mrs. Lunt.

Mrs. Lou Mooser left by the Conte Verde for Italy to visit her daughter Georgia, now Mrs. Mario Andreoni. Many good-bye parties were given for her, the final festivity being a mah-jongg tea on Monday, given by her sister Mrs. A. F. Ollerdessen. A large number of friends came in later for cocktails, the hostess proving the adept at "mixers," behind the well stocked home "bar."

Early next month Miss Frances Thomas, accompanied by her father, Mr. J. A. Trevor Thomas, is leaving for Hongkong where she is to be married to Mr. Frank H. Donald. Mrs. Thomas and her younger daughter, Miss Carolyn Thomas, are also going south for the wedding and are leaving a few days earlier, and with them is sailing Miss Norah Seaborn, who is to be a bridesmaid. The wedding will take place on October 12 in St. John's Cathedral.

SHANGHAI LOOKS AT LONDON

Changelessness of the Old Country: Marie Tempest Still a Favourite

BY ALETHEA

There are those who deplore English conservatism. There are others who smile at England's apparent indifference to "progress". Let them smile. For those of us who come home periodically from the East the changelessness of England is her greatest charm. After six years in China (having come, thereby, to regard wars, floods, and other upheavals as the natural order of events) one is amazed at the complete peace that pervades this island. The same green fields, the same sleepy cows (if possible more somnolent than before because there's a heat wave on) the self-same jokes about Scotsmen, the same worship of cricket, the same grumbling but infinitely long-suffering taxpayer, and "a penny off beer" the vital headline of the day.

London changes a little, but not ostentatiously. What other modern metropolis can boast such antiquated vehicles as the London taxi, or would allow large, well-fed horses to hold up the traffic? Dear, sleepy old England—it really is a home-coming in the fullest sense of the word.

The first thing everyone wants to do on arrival in London (excepting the inevitable visit to the tailor or dressmaker) is to "see some shows". Being no different from everyone else, I did the same. There wasn't much to choose from (it is rather the end of the season now—after Goodwood, of course, absolutely *nothing* happens) but I soon found myself attending one those Comedies in 3 Acts, which, for some inscrutable reason, always run for months in London. It may be, of course, because they are funny, but that didn't occur to me at the time.

British Loyalty

Shortly after the curtain rose, there was a sudden and obviously expectant burst of applause from the audience. "Ah," I thought, "evidently some new and famous actor is about to appear."

The applause died down and on to the stage she walked—or rather, swept, smiled at her old friend the British Public and then (as an afterthought) settled down to act. You have guessed? Yes—dear old England—there was Marie Tempest, large as life (though I'm tempted to be really feminine and say that I thought she looked slightly larger than when I last saw her about ten years ago) and the same as ever. Every gesture of hers was applauded, and every line—even the inaudible ones—was loudly clapped. Nobody bothered about the play—which was just as well—and at the end of it all, an enthusiastic audience insisted on giving Miss Tempest three curtains all to herself. So she smiled once more at her old friend the British Public, while I marvelled at its loyalty.

Other Attractions

Many other activities besides seeing shows have to be crowded in before the waning season finally closes. There are Wimbledon, Lord's, Hurlingham, and Goodwood which I attended; the June Courts and the Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace which, I am sorry to say, I did not.

However, with the first named one gets a pretty good idea of a nation at sport. I find I must disagree with the old cliché that the English take their pleasures sadly. In my opinion they take them very cheerfully, considering the circumstances. We arrived at Lord's for the Varsity match at the precise moment when the world-famed English weather chose to justify its reputation. In short, the rain came down in buckets. Fortunately the Varsity match, being completely insignificant in comparison with the Eton and Harrow, does not require us women to dress up in flimsy and totally inadequate summer dresses and picture hats: so we were at least able to enjoy the comfort of being warmly and suitably clad for the weather.

Always Cheerful

There was no hope of any cricket for hours, but nobody, I noticed, seemed to be particularly sad about it. On the contrary they displayed a most admirable optimism throughout the afternoon. Whenever sedate little men in white coats walked on to the pitch and reverently lifted the tarpaulin a few inches off the ground to inspect the wicket, there was a deafening burst of applause from the patient cricket fans.

During this time we walked up and down, consumed large quantities of strawberries and cream—how good they tasted after the Shanghai ones—and watched small boys gazing in open-mouthed awe at their heroes in dark and light blue blazers. Personally I amused myself by counting the inordinate number of clergymen who appear from all parts of the country for the Varsity match. My record was 33 in a quarter of an hour—not out.

Eventually at 4 in the afternoon a prolonged clapping announced the appearance of the teams. There was about half an hour's play before the next downpour which put an end to the afternoon's festivities. After which we all went home, not downhearted, but full of hope for the morrow.

And the hope was not altogether unjustified, for the sun shone brightly on the top hats and flowing gowns at the Eton and Harrow match. The match was exactly similar to those which have preceded it in years gone by, so I will not add to the many reports and pictures which have no doubt found their way to Shanghai by this time.

Shanghai In London

And now you might perhaps like to hear something of the numerous Shanghailanders, both retired and otherwise, who are at home this summer. It is extraordinary how one runs into them. Bond Street draws them like a magnet from their various hotels and flats, and a morning's shopping is almost bound to end up in a meeting and a round of cocktails. I have already caught two Shanghai men (no names by request) creeping shamefacedly to their tailors before daring to meet their London friends; and I have seen several of their feminine counterparts unscrupulously pouring their husbands' earnings into those irresistible Bond Street shops.

Sir Peter Grain arrived home in the pink of health despite the numerous farewells before he left Shanghai. When I saw him he was having a few weeks' gaiety in town before retiring to his future home in Norfolk.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Liddell and Mrs. W. R. McBain were in London last month, doing all there is to do. They have now packed off, plus car, for the South of France. Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wilson are staying at the Park Lane Hotel—she enjoying life immensely and no doubt getting all sorts of new ideas for future parties in Shanghai. The Drakefords, the Norman Macgregors, Mrs. John Liddell and her daughter, Mrs. Reynell, are here—in fact, all in the same building, which happens to consist of flats that literally swarm with Shanghai people.

BIRTHS

EPSTEIN.—On September 15, 1933, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. EPSTEIN, a daughter.

HORDEN.—On August 26, 1933, at a London Nursing Home, to Eva (née Rogers) wife of A. F. HORDEN, Chinese Maritime Customs, a daughter (Hongkong papers please copy.)

LEVI-SCHIFF DI SUVERO.—On September 18, 1933, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Commander and Baroness LEVI-SCHIFF DI SUVERO, a son, MARCO POLO.

MOORE.—On September 18, 1933, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. N. MOORE (neé Puthod), a son.

RIEM.—On September 13, 1933, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. RIEM (neé Furness), a son, ROLAND HENDRIK.

MARRIAGE

HORENSTEIN-KAMMERLING.—On Sunday, September 17, 1933, at the Beth Aharon Synagogue, ALBERT, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Horenstein, of Tientsin, to MARY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Kammerling, of the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

DEATHS

FULKIN.—On September 19, 1933, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Mrs. K. L. FULKIN.

LEGGE.—On September 14, 1933, at St. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, GEOFFREY EDWARD LEGGE, aged 52 years, dearly beloved husband of Alice P. Legge.

KAU.—Mrs. MABEL EDWARD E. Y. KAU, beloved wife of Dr. Kau, surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, passed away on Monday, September 11, 1933.

SANTOS.—On Wednesday, September 13, 1933, at the Sacred Heart Hospital, Shanghai, MARTHA BATALHA LEON SANTOS, aged 73 years. Dearly beloved mother of Alminda and Leonor. (Hongkong, Macao and Manila papers please copy).

VEN DER VEEN.—On September 15, 1933, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, DAVID, aged 5 years, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Van der Veen.

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VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

	Due S'hai	
Patroclus	—	Sept. 20
Glencarn	Aug. 12	Sept. 21
Carn'shire	Aug. 12	Sept. 27
Mantua	Aug. 18	Sept. 24
HakoneM.	Aug. 25	Oct. 2
Benevis	Aug. 10	Oct. 6
Bordwan	Aug. 25	Oct. 7
Benwyvis	Sept. 2	Oct. 18
Suwa M.	Sept. 9	Oct. 18
Oomorin	Sept. 15	Oct. 23
FushimiM.	Sept. 22	Oct. 31
Bengloe	Sept. 16	Nov. 3
Somali	Sept. 23	Nov. 4
Chitral	Sept. 29	Nov. 6
HakozakiM.	Oct. 6	Nov. 13
Ranchi	Oct. 13	Nov. 20
TerukuniM.	Oct. 20	Nov. 24
Bangalore	Oct. 21	Dec. 3
Carpio	Oct. 27	Dec. 4
HakusanM.	Nov. 3	Dec. 11
Haruna M.	Nov. 3	Dec. 11
Bhutan	Nov. 18	Dec. 31

From LIVERPOOL

Lycaon	Aug. 19	Sept. 29
Memnon	Aug. 26	Oct. 3
Achilles	Sept. 2	Oct. 12
Antenor	Sept. 9	Oct. 18
Machaon	Sept. 16	Oct. 27
Ajax	Sept. 23	Oct. 31
Menelaus	Sept. 30	Nov. 9
Hector	Oct. 7	Nov. 15
Teiresias	Oct. 14	Nov. 24
MenestheusOct.	21	Nov. 28
Perseus	Oct. 28	Dec. 7

From OSLO

	Due S'hai	
Tancred	—	Sept. 22
Danmark	—	Oct. 3
Nanking	—	Oct. 27
Java	—	Nov. 8
Tamara	—	Nov. 30

From HAMBURG

Leverkusen	—	Oct. 30
C.Winnipeg	Sept.27	Nov. 13
Nelcus	Oct. 18	Dec. 3

From ANTWERP

Oldekerk	Sept. 19	Nov. 13

From ROTTERDAM

C. Corinth	—	Oct. 3
Eutnaeus	Sept. 9	Oct. 23
Fulda	Sept. 6	Oct. 24

From GENOA

Meerkerk	Sept. 9	Oct. 16
Vogtland	Sept. 12	Oct. 20

From TRIESTE

ConteRosso	Sept. 5	Oct. 2
Hilda	Aug. 30	Oct. 16

From MARSEILLES

C'eaux	Aug. 25	Sept. 29
D'ArtagnanSept.	8	Oct. 13
Athos	Sept. 22	Oct. 27
Aramis	Oct. 6	Nov. 11
A. Lebon	Oct. 20	Nov. 25

From PORT SAID

Rawalpindi	Sept.13	Oct. 8
Donau	Sept. 8	Oct. 10

From COLOMBO

Trier	Sept. 7	Sept. 28
Sauerland	Sept. 12	Oct. 2

From MELBOURNE

Nellore	Sept. 2	Oct. 12
Tanda	Oct. 4	Nov. 9

From CALCUTTA

Talma	Sept. 2	Sept. 22
Tilawa	Sept. 15	Oct. 8
Santhia	Oct. 2	Oct. 23
Takada	Oct. 13	Nov. 5

From BATAVIA

Tjisadane	Sept. 13	Sept. 23
Tjinegara	Sept. 27	Oct. 7

From SOERABAIA

Tjisaroca	Sept. 28	Oct. 16

From SINGAPORE

Patroclus	Sept. 10	Sept. 19

From MANILA

Ruhr	Sept. 14	Sept. 26
Nagara	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

		Due S'hai
Cingalese	—	Sept. 30
Maron	Aug. 24	Oct. 13
P.Fillmore	Sept. 21	Nov. 6
Phemius	Sept. 28	Nov. 17
Glaucus	Oct. 26	Dec. 15
Adriatic	Nov. 23	Jan. 12

From SAN FRANCISCO

P. Adams	Sept. 1	Sept. 25
P.Coolidge	Sept. 8	Sept. 29
TatsutaM.	Sept. 11	Sept. 30
P.Harrison	Sept. 15	Oct. 9
P. Wilson	Sept. 22	Oct. 13
Jutlandia	—	Oct. 18
P. Hayes	Sept. 29	Oct. 23
Asama M.	Oct. 5	Oct. 24
Finistria	—	Nov. 18
P. Hoover	Oct. 6	Oct. 27

From PORTLAND

		Due S'hai
Gold.Dragon	—	Sept. 24
G. Pershing	—	Sept. 26
Gold. Peak	—	Sept. 28
Wisconsin	—	Oct. 16
Gold. Sun	—	Oct. 27

From BALTIMORE

St.Navigator	Sept.24	Oct. 15

From SEATTLE

P.Cleveland	Sept. 2	Sept. 20
Ixion	Sept. 16	Oct. 12
Tantalus	Oct. 7	Oct. 31
Tyndareus	Oct. 28	Nov. 23

From VANCOUVER

		Due S'hai
Proteilaus	Aug. 27	Sept. 21
E. Japan	Sept. 9	Sept. 26
E. Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 8
E. Canada	Oct. 7	Oct. 24

From KOBE

Collier	—	Sept. 21
Sarpedon	Sept. 19	Sept. 22

From NAGASAKI

ShanghaiM.	Sept.20	Sept. 21
NagasakiM.	Sept.23	Sept. 24
ShanghaiM.	Sept. 27	Sept. 28

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per D. L. ss. President Jefferson, Sept. 11. From Manila. Mrs. L. Guernsey, Miss Jane Guernsey, Lt. S. N. Tackney, Mr. Richard Carbonnel, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Magill, Mr. Wm. McHugh, Miss H. Plowden, Mrs. C. Reynolds, Mrs. A. Sharruf.

Per N.Y.K.S. Haruna Maru, Sept. 11. From Japan. Mrs. A. Hinder, Mrs. E. Serveritt, Miss D. Serveritt, Mr. H. Veich, Mrs. S. R. Svensen, Mrs. J. Ruct, Mstr. J. Ruct, Mrs. W. H. O. Mehl, Miss B. Lamberton, Miss E. Hewett, Miss Patsy M. Wanka, Mstr. Pesi S. Talati, Mr. G. C. Prokopenky, Mr. J. Pathan, Major C. G. O. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Barnett, Mr. Alan Hill-Reid, Mrs. E. H. Thiel.

Per E. A. ss. Selandia, Sept. 12. From U.S.A. Mr. Chas. Brock, Mr. Stanley Thompson, Mr. H. Clay Guardia, Mr. John de Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Mackie, Miss Gloria Mackie, Miss Dorothy Locklan, Miss Verna Gordon, Mrs. Miriam Gordon, Mr. William Krause, Mr. Allan Baldo, Dr. W. F. Speers, Rev. and Mrs. O. J. Krause, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Estes, Mrs. Mirin Marple, Miss Dorothy Randall, Mrs. Winifred Nicholas, Miss D. Robert Houston, and Miss Maria Cotton.

Per D.L.S. President Grant, Sept. 12. From San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Barrett, Mrs. M. Boomsma, Miss Margaret Boomsma, Madame G. Borson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bitker, Miss L. Bitker, Mr. T. B. Brown, Madame B. Colonna, Mme. P. Colonna, Madame H. De Guigne, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Fritchman, Miss V. Fritchman, Mrs. M. T. Goldberg, Mr. C. W. Haynes, Mrs. E. L. Healey, Miss E. Healey, Miss J. Healey, Miss R. Healey, Miss F. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fullam, Miss M. Fullam, Mr. J. P. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Kraslavsky, Miss F. Nicolai, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Price, Miss C. Price, Miss A. Price, Miss E. Price, Mrs. W. H. Pinchard, Miss V. Raienskaia, Rev. Dr. S. Richarz, Miss C. Rippen, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Skinner, Miss J. Skinner, Mstr. E. W. Skinner, Mrs. J. E. Smith, Miss E. Smith.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, Sept. 12.—From Japan. Mr. G. Hawkins, Mrs. Toussaint, Mrs. C. Dupont, Dr. S. Drenkhahn, Mrs. Drenkhahn, Dr. Sternberg, Mrs. M. L. Roff, Mrs. E. Favre, Miss Aileen Parsons, Mrs. B. Jacobs, Mrs. F. Beale, Mr. C. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. C. Thurgood, Mr. and Mrs. R. Read, Mr. J. Pickering, Mr. E. Moller, Mr. R. Moller, Mr. A. V. White, Mrs. K. White, Mr. J. Moller, Mrs. E. Moller, Miss N. Moller, Miss I. Moller, Miss A. Inch, Mrs. M. Marchart, Mr. W. McDonald, Mrs. Donald, Miss Mary McDonald, Mrs. E. Wheen, Mrs. C. Holt, Miss S. Holt, Mrs. G. Hoeger, Miss D. Dodds, Miss Doris Dodds, Miss S. Hamilton, Mrs. E. Walker, Miss O. Walker, Mstr. Roy Walker, Mstr. D. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Whitters, Mstr. D. Whitters, Mr. P. Kersulec, Mrs. Kersulec, Mr. J. Annesley, Miss E. Annesley, Miss S. Annesley, Mrs. J. Festere, Miss J. Festere, Miss H. D. Clark, Miss B. Bernard, Mr. E. Gale, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. H. Schloten, Miss Z. Schloten, Miss M. Schloten, Mr. A. Herzberg, Mr. Max Geiger, Miss M. Rachel, Mrs. E. Brauns, Miss L. Brauns, Mstr. D. Brauns, Mr. and Mrs. M. Newman, Mstr. R. Newman, Mstr. P. Newman, Mrs. Neissen, Mr. G. Herbacz, Mr. Delhaye, Miss H. Guilarbert, Miss B. Guillarbert, Miss M. Guillarbert, Mrs. D. Landan, Mr. D. Furstenberg, Mrs. P. H. Kleimanek, Miss R. Kleimanek, Miss S. Kleimanek, Mrs. Th. Erzinger, Miss Victor, Mr. Gaston Dubois, Mrs. G. Muder, Miss T. Mulder.

Per str. Shantung, Sept. 14. From Hongkong. Mr. G. A. Angus. **From Swatow.** Mr. C. Briggs.

Per N.Y.K. mv. Yasukuni Maru, Sept. 15. From London. Mrs. R. Bailey, Miss B. A. Bailey, Miss M. R. Bailey, Mr. J. M. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. S. McM. Butter, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hay, Mr. T. H. Hopkins, Mrs. E. Masson, Miss D. Masson, Miss J. Masson, Mstr. F. Masson, Mr. J. Mattson, Mr. J. L. Mears. **From Marseilles.** Mr. R. Bailey, Mr. B. Hibicka, Mr. G. J. B. Roustan, Mr. G. M. Wills. **From Gibraltar.** Miss Avenarius.

Per M.M.S. Porthos, Sept. 15. From Marseilles. Mrs. I. Treat, Lieut. and Mrs. Prugnat, Capt. Bonniere, Mr. and Mrs. Fayet, Father Desrumaux, Father, Flament, Father Ly, Father Lopez, Father Etcheverri, Father Lazpita, Father Eguren, Father Barandiaran, Father Bolumburu, Father Totricaguena, Father Gogorza, Father Sioen, Father, Daeiman, Mrs. Desjardins, Mr. Tramoni, Mr. and Mrs. Robic, Mr. Delorme, Mr. Clary, Mr. Crocquevielle, Mrs. Rey, Miss Langlois, M.M. Villemain, M.M. Geiard, M.M. Courseaux, Mr. P. Tronoff. **From Saigon.** Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Collins, Mr. Cals, Mr. Graziani, Mr. Troadec, Mr. Gioi. **From Hongkong.** Mr. Rockaert, Mr. Matteloni, Mrs. Perekras.

Per D.L.S. President Lincoln, Sept. 15. From San Francisco. Miss A. Baird, Mrs. M. Blom, Miss A. Blom, Miss K. Blom, Mstr. J. Blom, Miss P. M. Eady, Mrs. L. G. Freeth, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Glover, Miss B. J. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Grove, Mrs. M. K. Hooley, Mr. C. B. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. H. Krebs, Miss J. McKay, Mr. G. H. Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marsh, Miss L. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Pawley, Mrs. Pentz, Mr. L. S. Weinstein, Miss A. N. Wight, Mrs. G. M. Wood, Mr. P. G. Zimmermann, Sister M. Alacoque, Rev. R. R. Averbeck, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Benjamin, Miss E. J. Benjamin, Mstr. R. B. Benjamin, Mstr. D. G. Benjamin, Mstr. J. R. Benjamin, Rev. G. S. Bensman, Sister J. Berchmans, Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Bickford, Miss E. A. Bickford, Miss J. L. Bickford, Miss C. M. Bickford, Mstr. J. T. Bickford, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. Bright, Mrs. V. Campbell, Sister M. Colette, Mrs. A. W. Culver, Mstr. R. A. Dickson, Miss E. Dickson, Sister M. Domitilla, Sister M. Edward, Sister M. Ellen, Mstr. J. W. Fisher, Mstr. J. Fisher, Miss M. K. Fitch, Mr. F. C. Gale, Mstr. D. Goff, Miss J. Goff, Miss A. A. Goff, Miss B. Groves, Miss I. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Henkel, Mr. J. Henry, Miss N. Henry, Rev. P. R. Hornberger, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kerr, Miss J. P. Kerr, Mrs. E. Kempton, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Lewis, Mstr. H. W. Lewis, Mrs. M. Portrude, Mstr. W. P. Portrude, Sister M. Regis, Rev. B. V. Schott, Sister M. Sophie, Miss S. V. Speak, Miss H. Stroh, Mrs. D. C. Squires, Mstr. H. Squires, Miss J. Staats, Miss E. E. Turner, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Topping, Mstr. C. Topping, Miss M. Topping, Miss R. Topping, Miss L. Topping, Miss A. Vaughan.

Per D.L.S. President Hoover, Sept. 16. From America. Mr. E. C. Anthony, Dr. L. Backe, Mr. N. G. Beale, Mr. R. Bigazzi, Mr. J. C. Crowe, Mrs. N. Dixon, Dr. and Mrs. S. M. Gunn, Mr. T. K. King, Mr. H. McComb, Mr. H. S. Mun, Mr. B. Rozenbaum, Mr. P. M. Smith, Mr. A. Stokkink, Mr. W. E. Tisdale, Mrs. W. Womack, Mrs. R. Yule, Mr. S. Bejonjee, Dr. M. Bercovitz, Miss Bercovitz, Mstr. M. Bercovitz, Mstr. J. Bercovitz, Mrs. E. Bruhn, Miss G. Bruhn, Miss I. E. German, Mrs. S. Gorley, Mstr. C. Gorley, Mr. T. C. In, Mr. H. Inn, Mstr. Jen, Miss Jen, Mr. D. King, Miss H. M. Long, Mrs. W. Luke, Mrs. F. L. Mitchell, Mstr. R. C. Mitchell, Mstr. M. W. Mitchell, Miss L. M. Myers, Miss R. M. Myers, Miss M. A. North, Miss L. H. Purchas, Mr. R. Russell, Mr. D. Sadhumal, Mr. A. L. Simpson.

Per N.Y.K.S. Chichibu Maru, Sept. 16. From San Francisco and Japan Ports. Miss M. G. Ellis, Mrs. P. S. Grant, Miss A. Grant, Mstr. P. S. Grant, Mr. P. S. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Aeschbach, Mstr. John Jack, Mrs Albinskaya, Mrs. H. Lempert, Mr. T. Hunter, Mr. R. G. Cavell, Mrs. Cavell, Mrs. D. Kayser, Mstr. Kayser, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hutton, Miss S. Hutton, Mrs. E. Hooker, Mrs. C. Wallace, Mstr. C. D. Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. A. Rall, Mrs. K. Timme, Miss E. Timme, Mr. G. R. V. Steward, Mrs. Steward, Miss Steward, Miss D. L. Ralph, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sigant, Dr. and Mrs. A. Tarle, Mr. R. Royer, Mrs. V. Yakoonikoff, Miss D. Meathrel, Mstr. D. S. Cull, Mr. and Mrs. Hienicke, Mrs. S. Wilson, Mrs. F. Marques, Miss M. Marques, Miss M. L. Marques, Mrs. M. Podishka, Mr. C. Gresser, Miss E. Calder, Mr. C. P. Grant, Miss M. E. Grant, Miss E. Grant, Mr. H. E. Hencock, Mrs. L. da Silva, Mr. V. da Silva, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nissim, Miss P. Nissim, Mstr. E. Nissim, Miss K. Nissim, Mrs. I. Tower, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fileding, Mr. G. A. Drammond, Mrs. P. L. Harwood, Mr. P. L. Harwood, Mr. R. Joseph, Mr. W. J. Milne, Mrs. Milne, Mr. A. Carstens, Mr. A. C. Townsend, Mrs. V. Hotinsky, Mstr. A. Hotinsky, Miss Z. Moichi, Mr. A. M. Correa, Miss Ethel Keefe, Mr. F. B. Nielsen, Mr. H. E. Costa, Mr. R. Klingenberg, Mr. J. Carver, Miss N. Souroshnikoff.

The Dollar Steamship Company have issued the following list of passengers who are expected to arrive in the East on the ss. **President Coolidge**, scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on September 29:—**For Yokohama.**—Mrs. P. G. Duffill, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Chamberlain, Mrs. H. E. MacConaughey, Miss D. Simmons, Mr. C. Stighter, Miss Helen Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Fesperman.—**For Kobe.**—Mrs. Davy Accurti, Mrs. W. C. Gibbins, Mrs. Ralph Lulu, Mr. M. Merriman, Mr. W. A. Statley, Mrs. Lenore Sandberg, Mrs. C. E. Forkner, Mrs. U. Kimatrai, Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Wilbur.—**For Shanghai.**—Mr. and Mrs. H. Arkouss, Mrs. C. R. Bennett, Miss Clara Berg, Mr. P. T. De Chardin, Mr. A. A. Dorance, Mrs. T. P. Dunn, Mrs. R. N. Fisher, Dr. A. W. Garabau, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartzenbusch, Dr. and Mrs. J. Isenman, Mr. and Mrs. Ali Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhey, Mr. Y. J. Johnson Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kerlin, Dr. M. H. Mehrji, Mrs. Sarah E. Miller, Mrs. Carrie Moss, Mr. and Mrs. J. Muckle, Mrs. Edith Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenfield, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Stuart, Mr. J. Thorp, Whittier, Mr. F. H. Vines, Mr. C. Wentworth, Mr. J. Whiteside, Mr. Alice Woodland, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lecours, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Riley, Dr. Joseph Beech, Miss A. Bourdin, Miss L. Bredbeck, Miss P. Buhl, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Driacoll, Mrs. Fannie Firks, Mr. S. W. Green, Mr. P. Grigerieff, Miss E. Hammerlind, Miss D. Herrberg, Miss M. Holler, Sister Mary Maxine, Miss J. Peterson, Miss G. Ross, Clifton, Mother Mary Seraphine, Miss R. R. Service, Sister Mary Stella, Miss D. K. Wakeman, Miss L. W. Oakland, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Workman, Miss S. Workman.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Berridge, Miss M. C. Braga, Mr. A. O. Glass, Mr. J. R. Kracht, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Milner, Dr. A. G. Surber, Mr. Luang Pracher, Miss C. E. Schulz.—**For Manila.**—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Blackett, Mr. Julius Cohn, Mrs. Anna Clement, Mr. T. J. Collings, Mr. M. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Garrett, Mr. A. C. Gonzaga, Mr. F. Hallabaugh, Mrs. H. E. Heald, Mr. C. Hess, Mr. A. T. Hill, Mrs. Ethel Kohlke, Mrs. Margaret Lewis, Mr. F. F. Loring, Mr. W. Mauer, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Nichols, Major Chas M. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pond, Mr. F. L. Heed, Mr. J. C. Todd, Hon. F. G. Waller, Mr. R. A. Wilson, Miss M. Zeitlin, Mrs. Lenore Craw, Mr. B. Goodier, Mr. and Mrs. Marsville, Mr. M. A. Moreno, Mr. J. H. Murphy, Mr. Durga Prasad, Mrs. B. R. Renwick, Miss Ethel Stern, Mr. K. H. Waltz, Mr. A. H. King.

OUTWARD

Per str. Suiyang, Sept. 12.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. A. Jeffrey, Mr. W. Smith.

Per D. L. ss. President Polk, Sept. 12. Mrs. M. Baker, Mr. H. Bernstein, Mr. B. Blaker, Mr. M. Daftari, Mr. Jules Darbier, Mr. E. Dawson, Mr. Bruce Elliott, Mr. Jean Fridberg, Mr. V. Ginjuzist, Mr. Robert Lury, Mr. V. Motwane, Mr. McKarl Nielson, Mr. Frank Raven, Mr. T. O. Schmid, Mr. A. H. Searle, Mrs. N. Y. Searle, Mr. Willard Smith, Mrs. Grace Smith.

Per str. Taiyuan, Sept. 13.—For Hongkong.—Miss Green, Mr. Farnham, Mr. Webb.—**For Amoy.**—Mr. W. B. Davison.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, Sept. 13.—For Japan.—Mr. J. Darbier, Mrs. I. M. MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. McNichol, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Conrad Ostrom, Rev. M. J. O'Carroll, Rev. J. O'Carroll, Mr. C. N. Brown, Mr. N. G. Hammond, Mr. G. A. Johnston. **Mr. A. C. Sinclair,** Mr. F. Hadley, Mr. J. R. Moffett, Mr. J. Bradley, Mr. H. G. Fabian, Mr. A. W. Watstaff, Mr. R. A. Berthet, Mr. A. Logan, Mr. R. R. Duel, Mr. and Mrs. Cubbon, Mr. N. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Adams, Mr. H. N. Wienberg, Mr. G. Newell, Mrs. Tobias, Miss H. Holzworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ward, Mr. A. J. Driscoll, Mr. G. Kleffel, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grieve, Mr. Ephgrave, Mr. A. Kerr, Capt. and Mrs. G. B. A. Brayden, Miss S. Porter.

Per R.D.S. President Hoover, Sept. 16.—For Kobe.—Mr. W. Jongeneel, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Moody, Miss C. Moody, Mstr. J. Moody, Miss C. Beck, Mrs. Schlee, Miss L. Schlee, Mr. S. N. Roudin-Donchenko.—**For Yokohama.**—Mr. J. Warner Brown, Mr. M. Ziller, Mr. John F. Rhame.—**For San Francisco.**—Mr. N. M. Draper, Miss Garnett Butler, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bernstein, Mstr. H. M. Bernstein, Mstr. G. N. Bernstein, Miss Lydia Trimble, Mr. W. S. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Magill, Mr. G. G. Wallace, Mr. M. Simmons, Mr. C. S. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Rhame, Miss E. Rhame, Mr. and Mrs. Ellery Walter, Mstr. Harold Hibbard, Mstr. Edgar Hibbard, Miss Ruth E. Richardson, Mrs. R. T. Roberts, Miss Lydia Ethel Wallace, Mrs. Lois Jones, Mr. Antoine G. Labbe, Mr. Antonio Bacarde.

Per D.L.S. President Lincoln, Sept. 16.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. and Mstr. Beaty, Mr. E. R. Bayless, Mr. J. P. Gardiner, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Young, Mr. H. Jedicken, Mrs. Josephine Robertson, Mr. C. Y. Dick, Mr. A. Scharte, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lam, Mr. S. Kremer, Mr. H. Garland, Dr. J. Henry.—**For Manila,**—Mr. V. G. Staten, Miss Eva Belle Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Searle.

INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI

FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—

Per G.L.S. Glencarn .....Sept. 21
Per S.E.A.S. Nagara .....Sept. 22

FROM U.S.A.:—

Per D.L.S. Pres. Cleveland .....Sept. 20
Per B.F.S. Proteilaus .....Sept. 21

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE VIA PACIFIC:—

Per C.P.S. Emp. of Russia .....Sept. 24
Per D.L.S. Pres. Grant .....Sept. 25

FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—

Per N.Y.K.S. Katori Maru .....Sept. 26

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Sept. 8	30.06	76.1	S E by S	2	77.7	72.3	89.2	65.7	B. C.
" 9	30.12	77.2	E S E	1	78.6	72.7	90.7	68.2	B. C.
" 10	30.15	78.4	E S E	1	79.5	74.1	90.7	70.5	B. C.
" 11	30.10	80.5	S E	2	82.9	78.8	90.0	74.3	B. C.
" 12	30.10	80.6	S S E	2	82.0	77.0	91.2	75.4	C.
" 13	30.08	80.8	Calm	0	82.4	76.5	87.8	74.1	O.
" 14	30.10	79.2	N E	3	78.3	73.2	84.6	72.7	B. C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1933	Minimum Temperature 1932	Maximum Temperature 1933	Maximum Temperature 1932	Rainfall 1933	Rainfall 1932
Sept. 8	69.5 F.	68.0 F.	86.0F.	82.0 F.	Nil	Nil
" 9	72.0	69.0	84.5	81.5	Nil	Nil
" 10	73.0	72.5	84.5	83.0	Nil	Nil
" 11	76.0	70.5	87.0	78.0	0.75	0.32
" 12	77.5	67.5	86.0	82.0	0.32	0.01
" 13	74.0	69.0	85.0	80.5	1.95	Nil
" 14	74.5	71.5	86.0	78.0	0.02	Nil

When Visiting Shanghai

Dine and Dance

at the following Ballrooms

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CANIDROME
MAJESTIC
CASANOVA

A. B. C. RAINCOATS

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

$10

For CHILDREN

$6

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UNDERWEAR COMPANY

472 NANKING ROAD

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